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"NARRATIVE OF THE OPERATIONS OF
CAPTAIN LITTLE'S DETACHMENT"

By

EDWARD MOOR

BOMBAY:

1871

1871

1871

1871



TO

NOT TO BE ISSUED

CAPTAIN JOHN LITTLE,

OF THE BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT,

AND THE

GENTLEMEN WHO SERVED WITH HIM IN THE MAHRATTA ARMY,

THIS

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NARRATIVE,

EXPLANATORY OF THE OPERATIONS IN WHICH THEY WERE ENGAGED DURING THE

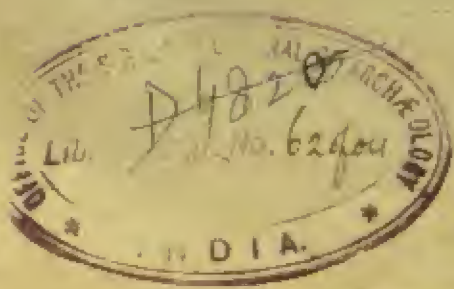
LATE WAR IN INDIA.

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THE JOHN F. LITTLE

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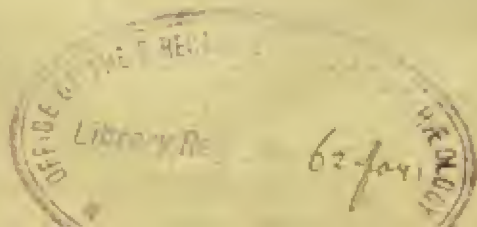
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P R E F A C E.

THE plan executed in the following sheets, was first suggested to the Author by the prospect of leisure for several months, during a residence in China, and a passage thence to Europe: the incidents therefore, that form the ground-work of the Narrative, were partly arranged in that time, from his own materials collected during the war; although he should never have undertaken a work of this extent, had he not been authorized to encourage the idea of expecting an important acquisition in the communication of many valuable materials from his friends in India, but which unfortunately, and unaccountably are not yet arrived. In consequence he was obliged to finish it unaided, which, with the disadvantages arising from the necessary expedition in its completion, will, it is hoped, in some measure plead an excuse for any exceptionable parts that may occur.

To the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, the Author feels a particular pleasure in expressing his gratitude, for the liberal and extensive support they have

have



have given to his performance: they were pleased to bespeak forty copies, and understanding that the expences attending publication were heavy, to advance him four hundred pounds toward defraying them; and the Author begs to offer his best thanks to Mr. Devaynes, Chairman, Mr. Hunter, Deputy-Chairman, and to the highly respectable directors of the Honourable East India Company, for their liberal assistance; and to assure them that the satisfaction he shall feel in their approbation of his work, can be equalled only by his zeal in endeavouring to deserve a continuance of their patronage.

To Major Rennell this work is much indebted, for his obliging communications for the construction of the geographical part, and the Author takes this, as he shall every opportunity, of expressing (although in terms inadequate to his sense of it) the favour conferred upon him by the kind assistance of this able and eminent geographer.

The route described in the Narrative, is laid down from the original survey of Lieutenant Emmitt during the war, and fills a blank in our best charts, as this is the first ever constructed of the country between Seringapatam and Poona,

na, from actual survey. From Major Rennell's last map of the Peninsula, explanatory of the partition treaty, made at Seringapatam in 1792, and a rough survey of Captain Reynolds' of Bombay, communicated also by Major Rennell, the coast is taken, together with some interior points not noticed in Lieutenant Emmitt's survey. The form of the coast, between Bombay and the northern extent of Major Rennell's map, is given from Mr. Dalrymple's publications on that subject, which he obligingly communicated to the Author.

It is not unlikely, but, if examined with critical exactness, that some places in our map may not be laid down with that accuracy which is expected in regularly digested works of geography: it will, however, in general, be found correct, and sufficiently explanatory of the Narrative: indeed, excepting the positions of Bednore and its adjacencies, and Bangalore, we know of no points that will be found misplaced; and of them, although we have expressed a doubt, we are by no means certain of inaccuracy.

The views of Darwar and Chittledroog are engraved from unfinished views of Mr. Emmitt's: they would have been

acknowledged in their respective places, but, in daily expectation of receiving other subjects from India, they were not put into the artists hands until the latest period, when that part of the letter press was finished.

In offering our grateful acknowledgments to Sir Charles Malet, Bart. of Bombay, for the kindness with which he has interested himself in the success of this work and its Author, we might be suspected of a motive originating in the pride of being supposed deserving of his friendship; however flattering such a supposition may be, he will, we trust, receive this return as a tribute of gratitude and respect.

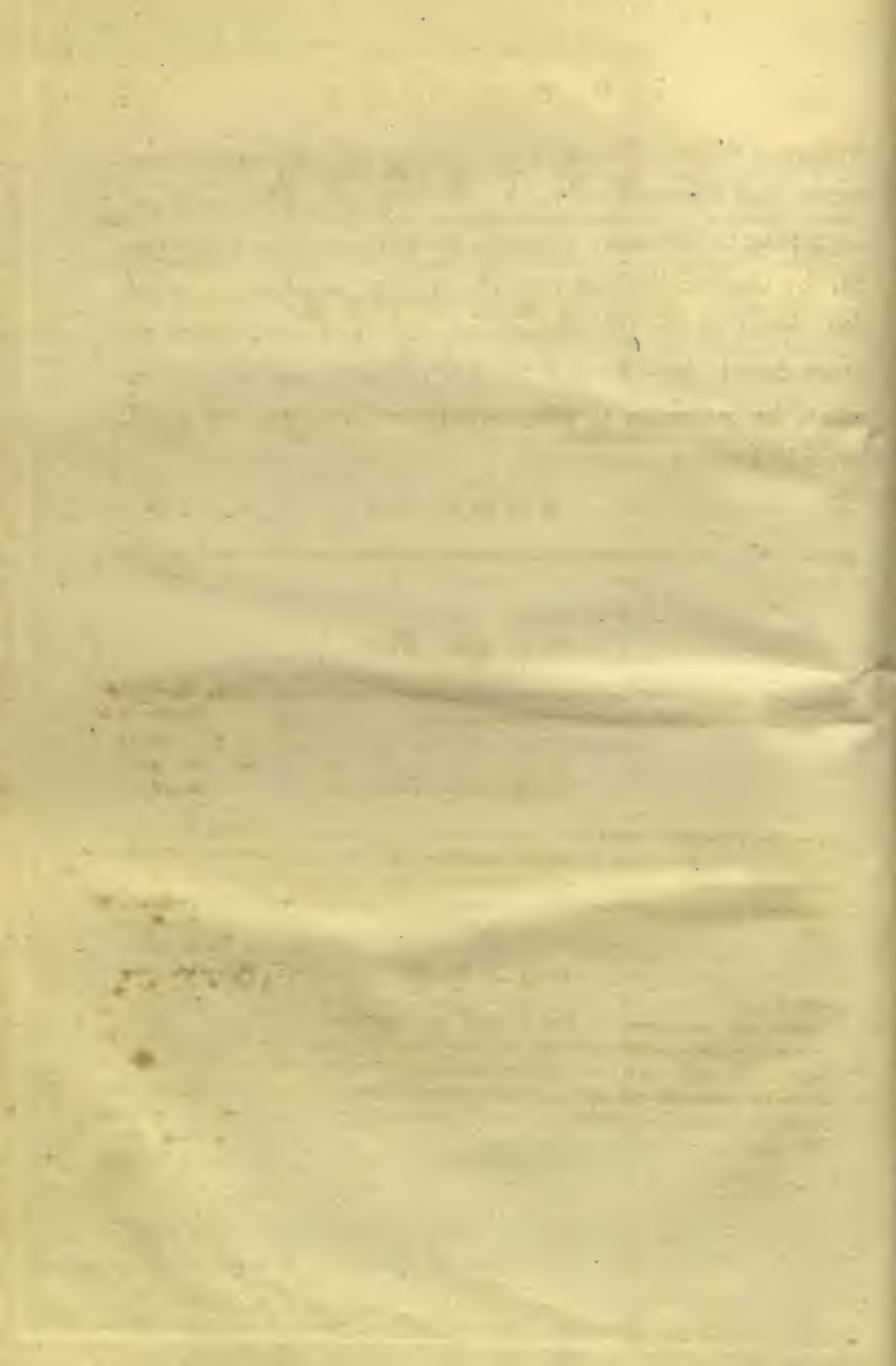
Mr. Uthoff, of Bombay, we also beg to accept our warmest thanks for his kind assistance on various occasions: we feel so much pleasure in the recollection of his friendly communications that, for our own sake, it is not likely we can ever forget them.

It will, probably, be to the interest of the Author, that the Reader previously to the perusal of this work, understands by whom, and under what circumstances it was
written:

written : when induced to criticize on the stile and arrangement, and by the occurrence of injudicious parts and passages ; criticism may, perhaps, be softened, if not prevented, by the recollection that the Author is a soldier, whose life, spent in the turbulence and activity of camps, and military detail, has afforded but few opportunities of improvement, by attention to what constitutes any part of excellence in literary composition.

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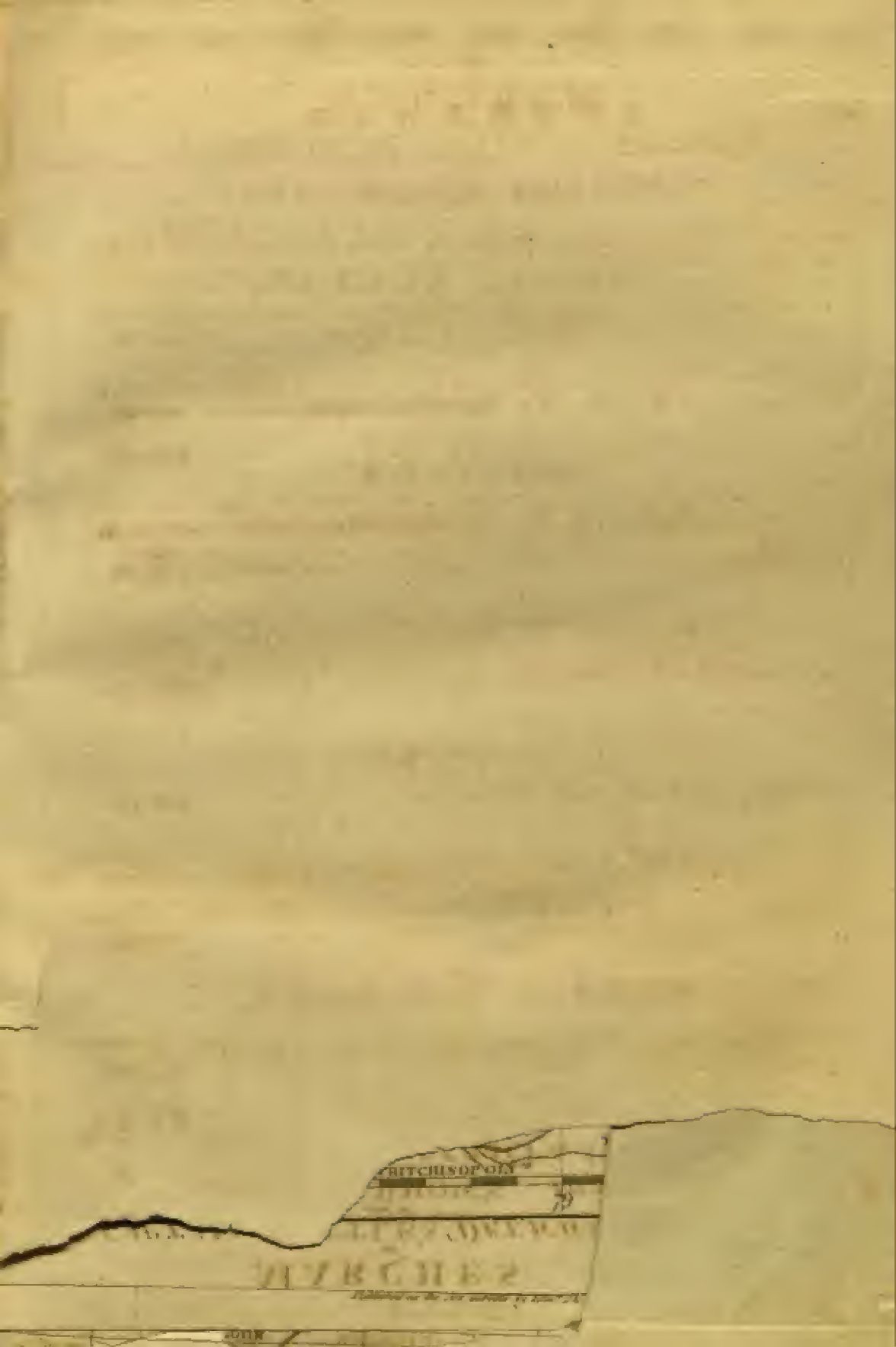
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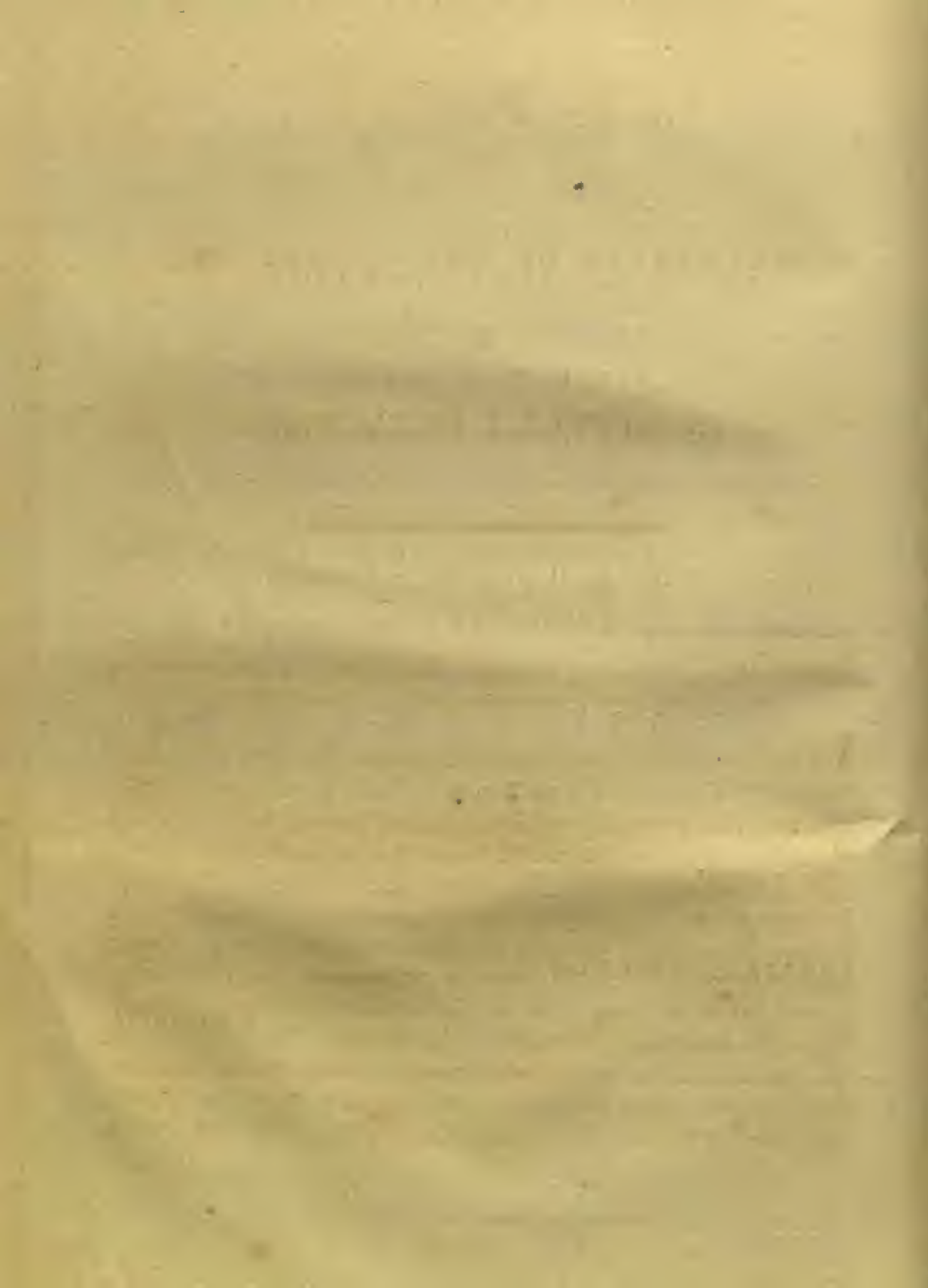
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A NARRATIVE



A

NARRATIVE OF THE OPERATIONS

OF

CAPTAIN LITTLE'S DETACHMENT, &c.

CHAPTER I.

EMBARKATION OF CAPTAIN LITTLE'S DETACHMENT---COMMENCEMENT OF
OPERATIONS BEFORE DARWAR---THE BESIEGERS REINFORCED.

IN the treaties of alliance between the powers that acted in conjunction against Tippoo, during the late war in India, it was stipulated that a brigade of British troops should accompany and act with the army of each of our allies, the Mahrattas and the Nizam. A detachment was accordingly ordered from Bombay to join the former, who had taken the field under Purseram Bhow : it consisted of the 8th, Captain Little's, and the 11th, Captain Alexander McDonald's battalions of native infantry, of eight hundred bayonets each; one company of European, and two companies of native artillery, with six six-pounder field pieces. Captain Thompson commanded the artillery department. The destination of this detachment was not generally known; its embarkation, however, diffused a great degree of satisfaction throughout Bombay; the military were elated at the idea of being again employed, and the settlement in

B

general,

general, from the laudable wish that its reputation might be increased by a renewal of those scenes in which the Bombay troops had ever borne so conspicuous and honourable a part. That this part would again be borne, the discipline of the troops, the professional merit and abilities of the respective commanders, and the harmony that universally subsisted among them, authorized the most sanguine expectations.

This little detachment embarked in boats, and left Bombay the middle of May, 1790, sailed up Jaigur river, and disembarked near Sungumfeer. Early in June it reached the foot of the ghauts, which were to be ascended by the Ambah pass. The south-west monsoon now set in with great violence, and rendered the fatigue of dragging up the guns very severe to the sepoys, who continued their work under the disadvantage of continual rain, and by the 7th, the guns and heavy baggage were transported to the summit of the ghaut. The rain continued incessantly until the 14th, when the detachment marched to the eastward, and joined the Bhow's army on the 26th, near the town of Coompta, a place of some note, situated about fifty miles south-easterly from the Ambah pass.

Mr. Uhthoff, paymaster and commissary, and Mr. Cruso, surgeon to the detachment, joined it near Coompta.

The army, consisting of about twenty thousand horse, and ten thousand foot, with the British detachment, followed by an immense number of people of all descriptions, left the neighbourhood of Coompta the 3d of August, and passing the towns of Malgaum and Meritch, reached the Krishna by very slow marches, and on the 9th encamped near Edoor, a village on its northern bank. The river at this pass is about four hundred yards across, and from the rain lately fallen, was now swollen and rapid.

There being a scarcity of boats for crossing the river, baskets, the construction of which will be noticed hereafter, were substituted; and not being the best adapted for the purpose, the detachment were employed from the 10th to the 16th in getting the guns and baggage across. The
army

army remained encamped near Caloor, a village on the Krishna's southern bank, untill the 19th, when they left the river, and passing some miles to the westward of Raibaug, in three marches reached the Gutpurba river, about twenty-four miles southerly from the Krishna. The method of crossing this river, which was not so broad or rapid as the former, being the same, the guns, &c. were not all over until the 24th.

The army and detachment continued between the towns of Cocauk and Signapoor until the 31st, when proceeding southerly, they in two marches reached the Malpurba, a river not so broad, deep, or rapid, as either of the former: it was passed by the 6th of September, and the encampment pitched near Manowly, where the sick of the detachment were left in charge of Mr. Sinclair, surgeon of the 11th battalion.

As the army met with little or no opposition until it came to Darwar, no notice will be taken of its operations before that time; the country through which it passed, the towns, &c. in the route, will be noticed hereafter.

The army took up its ground near Nerinda, or Nerindra, a village about five miles north-westerly from the fort of Darwar, which was reconnoitred by a large body of cavalry, attended by the British detachment, on the 18th of September, and after parading several hours about the fort, the parties returned to camp with the loss of many men: our detachment had ten killed and wounded. The army continued encamped near Nerinda, whence some guns were every day dragged, attended by our detachment, to a hill at the distance of about one thousand yards from the town wall, and two thousand from the fort, on which they fired until the evening, when they were again dragged to camp.

The first step of importance taken against Darwar, was on the 30th of October, which we give from Captain Little's letter to the government of Bombay.

“ On the 30th of October, Purseram Bhow's army, and the detachment, marched from the ground we had occupied during the last month, on the north side of Darwar, and encamped on the southern

“ side, at about two thousand yards distance from the fort. Four guns
“ went forward to an eminence, about half way between the camp and
“ the fort, and a few minutes after the Bhow sent to desire the detach-
“ ment would join him : we accordingly marched out, and I observed,
“ on my arrival at the eminence, the enemy had drawn out four field-
“ pieces to a bank which ran along that face of the town next to us, at
“ a little more than half way between us and it ; and that they had a
“ body of infantry sheltered behind the bank covering their guns.
“ Thinking their situation presented a favourable opportunity for ruin-
“ ing them, I proposed to the Bhow that his infantry should make a
“ false attack on their left flank, to draw their attention to that quarter,
“ while we attacked them in front : though he approved my proposal,
“ he would not consent to his infantry commencing a false attack until
“ we advanced on the real one.

“ The delay which ensued, upwards of an hour, gave the enemy time
“ to draw back one of their guns ; on observing which, apprehensive
“ least the opportunity should be lost, I resolved to commence the attack,
“ and ordered Captain McDonald, at the head of our four grenadier
“ companies, supported by the battalion companies of the 8th, to ad-
“ vance ; the grenadiers moved forward with the utmost gallantry, over
“ a plain from two to three thousand yards in extent, which they were
“ obliged to pass, exposed to a heavy cannonade from the fort and bat-
“ teries ; much greater than I had reason to expect from observation,
“ and from a brisk fire of rockets and musquetry from behind the bank ;
“ the latter however doing but little execution. On reaching the bank,
“ the enemy for a few moments disputed it, but, the grenadiers mount-
“ ing, they gave way, and left three guns in our possession.

“ About three hundred of the Bhow's infantry coming on their left
“ flank, had a good effect, and facilitated our success : the enemy were
“ so closely pursued, that a party of the grenadiers, and several of the
“ Bhow's people, entered the town along with them, and a body of
“ horse at the same time charged to the town walls : during this time

“ the

“ the guns were secured; two were dragged off by the Mahrattas,
“ and the third, which the enemy had overset, to prevent being re-
“ moved, was carried off by Lieutenant Forster and his company. Hav-
“ ing accomplished the object we had in view, and sent off the killed
“ and wounded, we returned with scarcely any loss; having sustained
“ little or none but in our advance to the attack: a most unfortunate
“ shot however, an hour afterwards, took off a subadar and six men,
“ while under cover of a hill. The enemy did not show the least incli-
“ nation to re-occupy their station; they fired but little, and very few
“ of them were to be seen afterwards. I have since learned that Bud-
“ ul zuman Khan, in person, with two thousand men, were posted be-
“ hind this bank. During the attack, a column of the enemy marched
“ out with the intention of turning our left flank, but was obliged to
“ retire by the advance of the 11th battalion, and by a brisk fire kept
“ up from two field pieces from an eminence, which Captain Thomp-
“ son directed with great judgment.

“ The behaviour of the officers and men gave me the greatest satis-
“ faction. Captain M'Donald's gallantry was conspicuous, and inspired
“ the troops he commanded with confidence. Lieutenants Lonsdale,
“ Price, and Maxwell, though sicker for sick beds, were present on the
“ occasion. Lieutenant Price in particular had for a number of days
“ been confined to his bed, yet mustered strength enough, to the sur-
“ prize of every one, to bring up his battalion companies in good time,
“ and in the greatest order. Lieutenant Maxwell fell, wounded, at the
“ head of the 1st grenadiers of the 8th battalion, within twenty yards
“ of the ranks, in front of the enemy's field pieces: at this critical
“ moment, Lieutenant Ross, who acts as brigade-major to the detach-
“ ment, and who after reconnoitring the position of the enemy with
“ Captains M'Donald, Thompson, and myself, accompanied the party
“ as a volunteer, putting himself at the head of Lieutenant Maxwell's
“ company, not only sustained the sepoys under the loss of their officer,
“ but gallantly completed what that gentleman had so well began. Lieu-
“ tenant

“tenant Lonsdale made prisoner an European commander of one of the
 “enemy’s battalions, posted behind the bank, who confirms the infor-
 “mation we had before of the enemy’s force. The garrison and cover-
 “ing party together, consist of seven thousand regulars, and three thou-
 “sand armed with matchlocks and swords.

“The enemy’s loss must have been very considerable.”

Our loss on this occasion was two subadars, one havaldar, and seven sepoy killed ; two lieutenants (Wynne and Maxwell) one subadar, one jemadar, five havaldars, one matross, one naique, forty-seven sepoy, and one lascar wounded. Total, ten killed, fifty-nine wounded.

The Bhow’s army were irregularly encamped on the southern side, at the distance of two miles from the fort, and took no other offensive measures than daily dragging some guns to the hill before mentioned, covered by one of our battalions, which returned to camp with them in the evening ; and in this languid manner the siege, if it may be so called, was carried on until the 13th of December, when, in a very smart attack, the enemy were driven from the town. The attack was led by Captain Little, at the head of the grenadiers of the two battalions, supported by the 8th, and a body of Mahratta infantry. They advanced considerably exposed to a heavy fire from the fort and town, to a bank where the enemy’s guns were taken on the 30th of October, about three hundred yards from the town wall. Under cover of this bank they formed, and by a rapid movement gained the wall, which is about seven feet high, and was well defended by the enemy, who kept up a smart fire, and did not retire until the bayonet came in contact with their swords.

Lieutenant Foster, of the 8th grenadiers, and Captain Little, first mounted the wall, but were unfortunately wounded ; the former badly, in the groin, with a musquet ball, and an arrow in the leg ; the latter badly also, by a musquet ball, under the arm.

The grenadiers quickly followed, and drove the enemy from that part of the town contiguous to the attack, and from an adjacent battery, with
 considerable

considerable loss; and the Mahrattas now entering, immediately dispersed to plunder, and set fire to the town in several places: the enemy perceiving the confusion caused by the irregularity of the Mahrattas, rallied, and advanced to the battery, in which a small party of sepoyas was posted, who retired. Appah Sahib, the Bhow's eldest son, commanded the attack, and finding his infantry so uncontrollable, deemed it advisable to quit the town, and it was accordingly evacuated after the Mahrattas had burnt and plundered the greatest part of it. Three guns were brought off. We had a subadar killed, the officers before-mentioned, and two serjeants wounded. Total killed and wounded, sixty-two.

Of the Mahrattas, there was a relation of the Bhow's, three or four other officers, and a hundred and fifty-five killed, and several hundreds wounded.

The loss sustained by the enemy was much greater. Captain Little in the evening received a complimentary visit from the Bhow, who it seems was highly pleased with the behaviour of the detachment.

A suspension of firing was agreed upon the next morning, for a short time, between the Mahrattas and the enemy, for the purpose of removing the killed from the town, in which the enemy had again occupied their former posts; but were driven from them by the Bhow's infantry on the 18th, who kept possession and plundered the town so completely, that not a piece of wood was left standing.

Several guns were now advanced into the town, under cover of the ruins, of which they were uselessly directed at the fort, still adhering to the former plan of withdrawing them in the night; although one of our battalions was posted for their support in the batteries, where there was tolerable shelter from the fort guns, which kept up a pretty smart fire.

Darwar making a resistance so unexpectedly formidable, it was judged expedient to send an additional force to co-operate with the besiegers; a detachment under Colonel Frederick, composed of the 2d Bombay regi-

ment,

ment, the 9th, Captain Riddell's battalion of native infantry, with European artillery and lascars to complete Captain Thompson's companies, was ordered in readiness for service, and on the 19th of November they embarked in boats and sailed from Bombay. Major Sartorius, Lieutenants Stuart and Johnson, engineers, and Lieutenant Emmitt, surveyor, accompanied the detachment, and a light field piece was sent with the artillery under Lieutenant Ince.

The fleet under convoy of the *Intrepid*, Captain Pickett, passed near the islands Henery and Kenery, at the mouth of Bombay harbour, where we saw the pirate fleet of five or six sail of large vessels, and a number of armed boats. A short account of these islands is extracted from Lieutenant McLuer's description of the coast of India, published by Mr. Dalrymple in 1791. "Henery is a small island, lying due south
" of the light house on Old Woman's Island, and in latitude $18^{\circ} 42' 30''$.
" north. It is nearly of a circular form, except a small notch in the north-
" east side where boats lye, and is the only landing place about it. I take
" the whole island to be about six hundred yards in circumference. It is
" surrounded by a bad wall, very irregularly divided by towers, covered
" at the top with cadjans (leaves of the cocoa nut tree) but no embrasures,
" or any thing like a gun well mounted. In appearance the island is well
" inhabited, as the whole is covered with houses. Ragojee Angria has at
" present the possession of this island; he behaves very civil to any English
" vessel that goes nigh. The soundings about Kenery are very regular;
" and on the off side a vessel may go within a quarter of a mile of the
" shore in four fathoms, half tide. Off where the boats lye to the north-
" east of the island is a knowl, dry at half tide: it is about five hundred
" yards from the island, so that there is a good harbour between. From
" this knowl to Henery is, I think, all foul ground, as I never saw any
" boats of size go that way.

"Henery is surrounded with rocks; I could perceive no passage near
" it, or within it. These islands lye east and west of each other, about a
" mile and a quarter asunder. The inner is not so large as the outer
" island,

“ island, neither is it so high, but the walls and fortifications seem to be
 “ more regular, and better adapted for defence than Henery; nature
 “ greatly assisting what is wanting by art. Henery belongs to the Peshwa
 “ of Poona, and there are frequent disputes between the commandants of
 “ the two islands concerning the plunder taken by the gallivats. Ragojee
 “ being an arrant pirate, will make free with any vessel he can manage ex-
 “ cept the English, to whom his friendship is, I believe, through fear. He
 “ has at present one ship, one snow, three ketches, and a number of armed
 “ gallivats. The top-sail vessels all mounting from ten to fourteen carriage-
 “ guns, and the gallivats are armed with lances, bows and arrows, each
 “ carrying from eighty to a hundred men, whose business is boarding.”

Kenery was taken possession of and fortified by Sevagi, in the year 1678, before which time, from a supposed want of fresh water, it had been neglected. Henery was first inhabited and fortified by Siddee Cossim in 1680*.

The fleet of boats, with the *Intrepid*, anchored in the bay, formed by the entrance of Jaigur river on the 21st of November, and saluted the fort with five guns, to which one was returned. The entrance to this river is defended by forts on each side, considerably elevated; under the southern one of which it is necessary to pass, and which would, were they in repair, be a sufficient defence. A wall of communication is carried up the side of the hill to the southern fort, from a battery of eleven embrasures on a level with the water, which, like the other fortifications, are in very bad repair. The bay will shelter small vessels from the violence of the south-west monsoon, but has not sufficient water to admit any of considerable draft, there being but two and a half fathoms on the bar at three quarters ebb, and the *Intrepid* grounded at low water. Lieutenant M'Luer says, there are eight fathoms near the fort, which he calls Zyghar, and observed it to be in latitude 17°. 20'. 30". N.

The

* Orme's Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire, pages 109, 111.

The boats continued on the river, dropping down with the tide, until the 26th, when the troops disembarked near Cadona, a small village, and marched five miles to Sungumseer, the same encampment formerly occupied by Captain Little. Cadona, where we disembarked, is not, we conjecture, more than twenty-five miles from Jaigur, although much more by water from the river having so many turns among hills, which generally rise abruptly near its banks, and are chiefly covered with wood. Many villages, and some cultivation are seen, when the hills discontinuing allow any extensive prospect.

The present encampment is on the bank of a rivulet, a branch, it is said, of the Krishna, which running past the village of Sungumseer, immediately joins another streamlet, and gives the village its name: Sungum, in the Mahratta tongue, signifying a junction*. Surrounded by hills, which occasion thick fogs, and drenched almost incessantly with rain, this situation was found very unpleasant. The bazaar was at first badly supplied, but after the Colonel remonstrated pretty strongly with the head bramin of this district, it was more attended to: he also furnished liquor for the Europeans, and a small sum of money, of which the detachment were in want. On the 2d of December, Lieutenant Ker, quarter-master to Captain Little's detachment, arrived from Darwar with bullocks, to expedite our march, which it seems is delayed until money is received from Poona.

The detachment changed ground on the 5th to a pleasanter spot, near Lowvolah, a small village on the same rivulet, where we continued until the 11th, when the long-expected money arriving from Poona, the detachment marched the next morning four miles, and halted at Curmela, whence it marched the 13th, seven miles to Mooradpoor, through a country which, although hilly, appears rich and capable of cultivation. A hill very steep and difficult of ascent occurred in the early part of the last

* Sungumseer is put for Jaigur, by Orme, in page 171 of his Fragments, there spelt Sungumseer, which we have frequently heard it called. In the map prefixed to the Fragments, it is spelt Sangumseer, and misplaced for Jaigur.

last march. Looking from an exalted situation, the valleys present a curious prospect; the clouds, from their great density, descend in the night, and for some hours after day break, nothing can be seen but the thick azure, in which the eye is lost, as it were, looking on the ocean: as the thickness is dispelled by the sun, a tree is here and there discernible, which, from the appearance of a boat, will increase to a ship, and so on in variety of forms as the deluded imagination pleases to suggest.

Our route was through several small towns and plantations, in a country pretty open, after leaving the hill just mentioned, and we passed a very large mangoe tree, which our guides informed us was supposed to be the largest in India. The detachment on the 14th reached the foot of the ghauts after marching eight miles, which short distance was rendered very fatiguing and tedious from many disagreeable hills in the route. The Ambah ghaut, which was ascended the 15th, is indeed a tremendous pass: although we were well prepared for surprize by descriptions of this range of mountains, their stupendous height really exceeds any thing that can be imagined by strangers. As we had very pleasant weather, and no heavy baggage, every thing was got up in the course of the day without much difficulty. Some trouble has been taken to make a road which here winds irregularly up, the extreme steepness rendering every other mode of ascent impracticable. The acclivity of this vast range of mountains appears in general covered with trees and underwood, which afford secure shelter for tigers, and a variety of wild animals. From the summit of the ghaut, a most sublime prospect presents itself of the lower country, which throughout appears hilly and mountainous; but from the very great elevation, no towns or particular objects are discernible; and those hills that in the morning seemed mountains, are now apparently dwindled to mole-hills. After ascending, the detachment marched about two miles to the eastward, and halted in a spot almost surrounded by hills, some of which still appeared as much higher as the ghauts themselves did from the foot; a party of us climbed

up one, and were amply repaid for the labour by the extensive view it commanded : to the westward the sea was plainly discerned ; eastward, hills still rising, made us look upon our present situation, however elevated, comparatively low.

The detachment halted on the 16th, and the next morning marched twelve miles to Mulkapoor, a pretty large and populous town, where there is a manufactory for coarse cloths, and a weekly market for a variety of articles ; chiefly the produce of the low country, which are brought here as the nearest considerable town above the Ambah pass. The town is well situated, near a stream of water, and in a rich country, where nature, with but little assistance from the hand of man, pours forth her voluntary bounties with profusion and luxuriance.

On the 18th, the detachment halted at Natoly, an inconsiderable village eleven miles from Mulkapoor ; the soil of this part of the country, which appears exceedingly rich, well wooded and watered, seems peculiarly adapted for sugar-cane ; but for want of proper cultivation, it does not attain the perfection of more industrious climes.

Some green peas were procured here ; other vegetables, such as carrots, beans, and many inferior kinds, common all over India, were in plenty. Carranjoura, where the detachment was pitched on the 19th, is also an inconsiderable place, ten miles from the last encampment ; it is in, or near the borders of the Panella district, which is said to be one of the most fertile under the Mahratta empire. The Rajah, since the commencement of the present war, has, by shewing too great a spirit of independence, incurred the suspicion and displeasure of government ; he has not yet furnished his quota of troops, and has treated the orders of the Durbar * in rather a contumacious manner. It was reported that as he had not favoured the general cause, he intended to object to our marching through his territories ; this report was, however, groundless.

From

* When any word occurs that is not clearly understood, the reader is requested to refer to the glossary, in which will be found an explanation of such terms and words as are not commonly known in England, and which could not be excluded from this work.

From a scarcity of coolies, the detachment was unable to move on the 20th; the next day it marched twelve miles to Koorgom, and on the 22d, the same distance to Hautkalingera, an insignificant place, as are indeed all the villages we have seen, Mulkapoor excepted: from the known jealousy of the Mahrattas, it was supposed they studiously avoid giving strangers opportunities of seeing their principal or considerable towns. The march was but five miles on the 23d, as the Colonel had information of there being a scarcity of water in front. The detachment, after crossing a river, the name of which does not appear in our notes, encamped on its banks near Ingaly, a small village. The river is now about four feet deep of water, and from its high banks, appears to be a respectable stream in the rainy season. Pawaaghur, the capital fortification of the Panella district, and spoken of as a place of great strength, is said to be in sight from eminences in the neighbourhood of Ingaly. December the 24th, the report of the scarcity of water was found untrue, as there was plenty about half way between the last village and Danwar, a small place on the bank of a pleasant rivulet, where we encamped after a tedious march of near twenty miles. Major Rennell, in page 252 of the Memoir to his map of the Peninsula, says, Darwar is sometimes written Danwar: we find they are different places.

Several villages and trifling fortifications were passed on this day's march.

In the evening, the bazaar being very badly supplied, a party was sent to the neighbouring villages to procure grain; but returning without success, the detachment was unable to march the 25th, on which day the bazaar afforded no grain, nor could any thing be procured for the Europeans, who were, notwithstanding, very quiet: when it is considered how unusual it is for so many to be kept without liquor or provision, particularly on a day on which they are accustomed to abundance of both, their good humour, under these, to them, trying circumstances, was highly commendable. In the evening supplies were procured. Early in the morning, of the 26th, Colonel Frederick, attended by his aid-de-camp, Captian Baillie, and accompanied by Major Sartorius, left the detachment

detachment, and proceeded expeditiously to Darwar, agreeable to a plan, which, it seems, had been some time formed for the purpose of settling some ceremonials, previous to the arrival of the reinforcement. The detachment, now commanded by Major Facey, marched to Chickowrie, a large and respectable town with an extensive bazaar; it is pleasantly situated near a rivulet, has a good manufactory of cloths, chiefly for the dress and convenience of the country people, and a market on Thursday. In this country throughout there was remarked to be a greater proportion of women than men, which seems accounted for by the great numbers that have followed the army; but as the wife and family of a soldier, as well as the other attendants to a camp, generally follow him, this does not appear a satisfactory reason for so perceptible a difference. A remark was also made, and its justness confirmed by subsequent observations, that Chickowrie produced fewer handsome women than any other town we saw of its size, but it was imputed to the small-pox having lately visited them; by which many of the women were sadly disfigured: in the masculine features of the men its ravages, of course, were not so evident. The neighbourhood of this town is famed for producing grapes of extraordinary size and flavour.

Chickowrie is eleven miles from Danwar, and fifteen from Hockrie; to which place the detachment marched on the 27th. This, although now a poor town, still displays the vestiges of former magnificence: a little northward from the town are several tombs not undeserving of attention; three are of superior workmanship, and were built about the middle of the last century; at which time this was a flourishing town under a Mahomedan government, and was, as indeed it still is, the capital of a district of the same name. The last of the Moghul sovereigns, (for this was an independent state) was Abd ul Khareed, who was dethroned by the then Rajah of Panella; died and was buried in one of these tombs, in the year 1643. An unsuccessful attempt was made to reinstate a surviving son, since which the Musselmans have continued to decline, and live now in great poverty. Several works of a public nature,

such as wells, bowries, &c. denote this town to have been greatly superior to its present state. It now belongs to Purseram Bhow, and retains the distinction of giving its name to a rupee.

The Major has adopted a plan of marching very early, which was fortunate, as from impediments of water courses, &c. it took us eight hours to reach our ground at Padshahpoor, although it is distant from Hookrie but ten miles. Padshahpoor is a pretty little village, commanded by a decent fortification on a hill, near a pleasant rivulet.

We this day, the 28th of December, crossed a river, which was generally supposed to be the Gutpurba; but we are of opinion that river lies to the eastward of our route, and that this was the Heron Cassey; if so, they join about twelve miles eastward of Padshahpoor, not far from the town of Gocauck, and retain the name of the former. Before the present war these rivers divided the countries of Tippoo and the Mahrattas; hence, as far southward as Darwar has recently surrendered to Purseram Bhow. This river, where we passed it, is about two hundred yards across, neither deep nor rapid, but the ford is very uneven, and bad from rocks and underwood. On the 29th, immediately after leaving Padshahpoor, the detachment entered a very thick jungle, the road through which, for ten miles, is rugged and stony: this jungle, or forest, runs to the south-eastward about fifteen miles, and loses itself in the hills to the southward of Moorgoor: it is generally called the Manowly baree, that is, the Manowly forest; how far it extends northward and westward is not determined; in some parts, where the rivers took too great a sweep, we were informed, it was considered as the dividing boundary of the two empires. The detachment halted at Nasouree, a small village, near the southern entrance of the jungle, distant fifteen miles from Padshahpoor. December 30th, marched but six miles to Imful, a miserable village, where so many poor creatures appeared as objects of charity that a collection was made and distributed among them. A small party of sepoy joined us with some money from Darwar. The detachment, on the 31st, marched eighteen miles to Doodwar, a pretty large place with a good
looking

looking fortification, having been lately repaired; but cannot be of any strength, being commanded by hills to the south-west. On this day's march the detachment crossed the Malpurba, at a bad stony pass. The river is about two hundred yards wide, and now shallow; its banks, however, are high, and it has the appearance of being a respectable stream when at its height in the rains.

January 1st, 1791. This day's march of eighteen miles was rendered a very agreeable one by a scene, to us, pleasing as novel: Darwar fort is in sight a considerable part of the way, on which we could see the Bhow's batteries firing, and the fort returning it smartly. Our line passed out of the reach of the guns to the eastward of the fort, and halted one mile from the camp of Captain Little's detachment. Colonel Frederick came to our camp in the evening, and issued orders for preparations for meeting the Bhow publicly to-morrow.

CHAPTER II.

JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE OF DARWAR---CONTINUED TO THE DEATH OF COLONEL
FREDERICK.

JANUARY 2d. Colonel Frederick, with the reinforcement, moved at two P. M. and joined Captain Little's detachment, and from this time to the termination of the Colonel's commanding, we, in strictness, should call this work "A Narrative of Colonel Frederick's Detachment;" but as that period was not of long duration, no alteration is made in the title. The Colonel was attended by a party of Europeans, a company of sepoy grenadiers, the colours and band of his own regiment, and was, agreeable to etiquette, met half way by the Bhow, with a great concourse of elephants, attendants, &c. and conducted to the durbar, which is in a pagoda, on a high hill, a mile southward from the fort. At sun-set, after presents had been made to the Colonel and his suite, they returned to camp.

Purseram Bhow, appears to be about fifty or fifty-five years of age, is not a very well looking person, but has something interesting and a great deal of good-nature in his countenance; his stature is rather under the common size. The Colonel's band played several marches before him, at which he and his courtiers expressed much satisfaction.

The firing from the Bhow's batteries and fort continued all day. The principal battery from which the Bhow's guns fire is of five guns, and called the ram battery, from having a favourite gun in it of that name: it is situated on an eminence about four hundred and fifty yards from the fort, bearing from the flag-staff south-east a little southerly: the enemy were driven from it, as already stated, on the 13th of December. To the left of the ram battery is another, built, we believe, by the Mah-rattas, about a hundred yards nearer the fort, and called by us the two gun battery; having a twelve and a twenty-four pounder in it. A third

D

post

post is more than a hundred yards nearer the fort, a little to the left of the other, which was taken from the enemy by our grenadiers, on the 29th of December, after Colonel Frederick's arrival in camp, who with the Bhow, from the durbar hill, was witness of the attack. Two companies of sepoys are stationed in this battery, which from its situation is called the advanced post; it bears due south from the flag-staff. One company of sepoys are posted in the two gun battery, and the remainder of the troops on duty are stationed near a tank, or reservoir of water, in the rear of, and covered by the ram battery hill. The British line is encamped half a mile south of the Bhow's hill.

Captain Little, being much recovered of the wound, received the 13th December, is again able to visit the advanced posts. Lieutenant Maxwell, adjutant of the 8th battalion, and a very promising young man, we were sorry to learn, had died of his wound, received in the attack of the town, on the 30th of October, and Lieutenant Lonsdale, of the 8th grenadiers, had been necessitated to leave the detachment from ill health.

January 3d. The fort and batteries keep up a fire, but not a very smart one, all day; in the night it slackens, and the fire is principally from musquetry. The Bhow's guns fire chiefly on a cavalier tower, where the flag is flying, which tower, with the adjacent works, is considerably battered, but yet exhibits no appearance of a breach. As soon as gabions, fascines, &c. can be got in readiness, we are to erect a breaching battery in front of the advanced post, which being on an eminence, affords a commanding situation at the distance of two hundred yards from the covert way.

January the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th. The firing from the Bhow's batteries and fort continues as usual; but as most of the guns are withdrawn in the night, the enemy are enabled to repair the little damage caused by their irregular and languid fire. Not having yet any thing decisive to do, our people on duty are kept as close as possible, and although our casualties are consequently but few, we generally lose a man or two every day.

January the 8th. The native grenadiers of the line were formed into a battalion to be ready, in cases of exigency, under the command of
Captain

Captain Riddell. Lieutenant Moor is appointed adjutant and quarter master to this corps. The three battalions were brigaded under Captain Little, with brigade major Ross for his staff. Lieutenants Ker and Bruce were appointed quarter master and baggage master to the line.

January the 9th. Lieutenant Foster died of the wounds received in the attack of the town on the 13th of December; his employers lose a good soldier, his intimates a sincere friend, his acquaintances a desirable companion, and society in general a worthy member. The Bhow visited Colonel Frederick in state, and furnished him with three good guns, a twenty-two, a twenty-four, and a thirty-six pounder. January the 10th. Materials being prepared for erecting our battery, every thing was carried to the post near the tank, and at eleven at night the work commenced, the grenadiers of the line, European and native, having turned out volunteers for the purpose. Captain Riddell commanding the working party, and the officers under him setting the example, by each carrying a sand-bag from the tank to the advanced post, all the materials were removed there by eleven o'clock, but as the moon was yet up, for fear of discovery, the battery was not began until one; when the Bhow and some of his officers came and saw Major Sartorius and the engineers plan it out. By day-break the battery, for three guns, was finished all but the platforms, when the enemy, who now first discovered our intention, commenced a heavy cannonade, and continued it all day, with considerable damage to our work. From the work being conducted so quietly, we had only a serjeant, and a sepoy or two, wounded by the fire from the fort. Adjutant Fitzgerald, of the second Bombay regiment, accidentally fell into a trench upon the sepoys bayonets and fortunately received only one wound, but that awkwardly and dangerously in the knee. In the night of the 12th, the battery was repaired and completed, and would have opened on the morning of the 13th, but the twenty-four pounder overset in the way, and could not be removed before day-break, when the space between it and the battery was much exposed to the fort. At day-break, on the 14th, our battery, of three guns, opened on the fort, and made

some progress in demolishing the enemy's defences, and silencing their guns. The Bhow's artillery seem animated by our fire, being this day smarter than usual, but as they direct at no particular spot, they batter the whole southern face pretty equally, without doing any material damage. In the evening a sally was made from the fort, which occasioned a smart skirmish between the Bhow's and the enemy's troops. Mr. Sinclair, surgeon of the 11th battalion, left the detachment to proceed to Bombay, by way of Goa, having some time been in ill health.

January the 15th. Firing from the batteries as usual, from the fort it was somewhat slackened until the evening, when the enemy opened three guns, from the western part of the fort, upon our battery, which annoyed us considerably before we could silence them. From such continual firing our twenty-two pounder is already damaged, and can be used but sparingly. The spot fixed upon for our breach is to the left of the cavalier tower, and although battering has less effect than could in reason have been expected, the outer wall of the fort is evidently breached, and the inner materially injured. By information, from deserters, we learn the enemy have stockaded the ditches under the spot at which our fire is directed.

January the 16th. At eight P. M. as the engineers were, as usual, going to repair the damage done to our battery in the day, Lieutenant Stuart was killed by a musquet ball in the breast; the detachment will sensibly feel the loss of this active and promising young man. January the 17th. Notwithstanding our people are kept as close as possible, scarcely a day passes without our losing a European, or two or three sepoy, killed or wounded. The Mahrattas lose many men daily, as skirmishes with the enemy are frequent, caused by sallies from the fort, on the Bhow's advanced posts, which now are upwards of a hundred yards in front of the ram battery, and occupied by large parties of irregulars: four guns are also advanced, and are not, as heretofore, withdrawn in the night. January the 18th. Our fire has been with some intermission, from a scarcity of ammunition, which on the 19th was quite expended, and our
firing

firing consequently ceased. On the morning, of the 20th, we observed the enemy had repaired the breach tolerably well, and to prevent a farther continuance of their work, a four pounder was sent to the battery in the evening, to keep a constant fire upon the breach all night, which, however, had not the desired effect, for the 21st the enemy had completely repaired it. Some deserters come in daily, but their accounts differ so widely they cannot be credited.

The army is very well supplied with grain, forage, and provisions, of all kinds: and Goa, not being more than seventy miles distant, the gentlemen of our line are able to get supplies of liquor, &c. from Bombay, by that route.

A part of the Bhow's infantry are encamped between the pettah, or town, and the hill on which he resides, covered from the fort by the pettah and ram battery.

The camps of horic are on our right, left, and rear, extending some miles to the east and westward. No troops being stationed to the northward of the fort, the enemy are able to send away whom they please, and may receive supplies unknown to the besiegers. The Bhow's principal bazaar is a mile in the rear of the right, and his tope-khana, or park of artillery, on the left of our line.

About this time a curious circumstance happened in our battery. A man was seen by our centinels coming from the covert way, and as he was fired at from the fort, was concluded to be a deserter: when he came to the battery, he drew his sabre, leaped in at an embrasure, wounded a corporal, continued his pranks sometime, and retreated; but having been bayoneted retired slowly, and was shot by a sepoy before he reached the fort. He was intoxicated with opium, and, as we were informed by a deserter, died the next day. It is not easy to conceive the confusion caused in our battery by this one man, although there were upwards of a hundred men in it: more confusion, we will venture to say, than had a thousand such sallied instead of one.

January

January 22d and 23d. On our part nothing done. In the night the enemy made a sally on the Bhow's advanced posts, and a smart skirmish ensued which lasted nearly an hour, without any advantage to either party. From the lights displayed by the fort on these occasions, the motions of the skirmishers are seen from our battery, and the discharge of mortars and rockets make it a beautiful scene to us who never interfere in these contests. January the 24th, 25th, and 26th. Some powder it is said has been received from Poona, of which we are to have a large share; and which will, it is expected, enable us to prosecute the siege with success. January the 27th and 28th. Received from the Bhow two more guns, a twelve and a twenty-four pounder, for which the necessary alterations were made in our battery. Received also a considerable quantity of ammunition for all our guns, which being sent to the battery, five guns opened upon the fort at day break, the 29th, and were well employed in silencing the enemy's guns until near noon; when, from the great dryness of the fascines and gabions, our battery took fire, and burnt furiously during two hours, when by the alertness of the Bhow's watermen, who came instantly to our relief, it was extinguished. The enemy were not idle in the confusion caused by this accident, but fired smartly from six guns and a mortar, and stationed a large party in the covert way firing platoons, with which they impeded our exertions, but did not, as was expected, make any sally. It was thought very fortunate and surprising, that considering the heavy fire under which our men were obliged to work, we had not above ten killed and wounded.

January the 30th. The Colonel having received intelligence of a more eligible spot to breach, our fire is directed to a tower about fifty yards to the left. From the apprehensions of being again straightened for ammunition, we are cautious of expending it in the night; and to prevent the enemy working, one of our own field-pieces keep a constant fire of cannister, and a company of sepoy, advanced fifty yards to a ravine, fire also on the breach; still they continued working, and in the morning

we always find the damage of the preceding day lessened by their unwearied diligence. January the 31st. The enemy have mounted five guns in the western part of the fort, the annoyance from which we are obliged to submit to, as we are afraid to expend our ammunition in silencing them; effecting a practicable breach being now our sole object. In the night our twenty-four pounder broke down, and before morning was very skilfully replaced in a new carriage by the Bhow's artificers. February the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th. Continued firing in breach with tolerable effect, but no one imagined these walls could withstand so much battering. February the 5th. The ammunition again becoming scanty, and there being the appearance of practicability in the breach, the Colonel determined on storming, and all the parties continued in readiness at the advance posts until midnight, when it was thought another day's battering was required to the inner wall, and there being sufficient ammunition for that time, the intention was laid aside for this night, and the parties returned to camp. Some smart skirmishes between the Mahrattas and the enemy. The disposition for the storm is as follows: Mr. Ward, volunteer, and twelve volunteer Europeans, for the forlorn hope, supported by Lieutenant Doolan, and twenty-five European grenadier volunteers. Two hundred volunteer Europeans, and the grenadier battalion, for the storming party, headed by Captain Little. Captain M'Donald, with his battalion, and Lieutenant Field, with a party of Europeans, to enter the covert way to the left, and descend into the ditch by ladders when Captain Little mounted the breach: they were to attempt a sally port, said to be to the left, leading from the outer ditch into the inner, or perhaps into the fort, and in the event of not finding it, were to follow the storming party up the breach, which having ascended, to take a different route, and descend the inner ditch in another place. The 9th battalion, without arms, to carry fascines and fill the outer ditch, to facilitate the descent of the stormers. Lieutenant Lauriston, with his company of sepoy grenadiers, to fire from the crest of the glacis upon the breach and parapet, to prevent the enemy

from

from annoying the party carrying fascines, and those employed in disposing of them. Mr. Yvon's corps * to enter the covert way to the left, and scour it in that direction. The 8th battalion, and the remainder of the 2d Bombay regiment, in reserve under Major Facey.

The Colonel, it was imagined, had a promise from the Blown of making a sham attack in a different quarter of the fort, which by drawing off the attention of the enemy, would forward our attempt.

In the evening of the 6th, all the parties moved to the advanced posts, and at four in the morning of the 7th, at the quick firing of three guns from the British, or breaching battery, which was the signal, the business commenced. The 9th battalion, loaded with fascines, covered by Captain M'Donald's, Lieutenant Lauriston's, and Mr. Yvon's parties, and followed by the stormers, advanced to the covert way. A most tremendous fire of guns, mortars, rockets, and musquetry, was poured from the fort and batteries, and as no motion was made by the Maharrattas for an attack, the undivided fire of the enemy was directed at us. Blue lights and false fires ranged along the cavalier tower and parapet of the curtain, shewed every thing very clearly. The 9th battalion continued filling the ditch for about an hour, during which time, from the injudicious steepness of the glacis, the stormers were securely lodged under it, and suffered but little. Lieutenant Price was detached from the storming party, with his company of sepoy grenadiers, to drive the enemy from a projecting work in the glacis, opposite the cavalier, which he effected with the loss of ten men killed and wounded, and himself wounded in two places. Mr. Yvon, when advancing to the attack, fell, mortally wounded in several places; and his corps, although very willing, were not of much utility; but Captain M'Donald's, and Lieutenant Field's parties, sufficiently effected the purpose of clearing the covert way,

* This was a corps in the service of the Peshwa, commanded by an English gentleman; it consisted of about fifty Europeans of all nations, and two hundred and fifty natives. On Colonel Frederick's arrival at Darwar, this corps joined his detachment, and were employed at the advanced posts as irregulars: they are not unfrequent in the service of the country powers, and will be particularly spoken of hereafter.

way, where some of the enemy fell, and the rest were driven into the ditch. Soon after day break, when our work was nearly completed, the fascines that had been thrown into the ditch took fire, and from their dryness burnt so furiously, that it was vain attempting to extinguish them. This stopped Captain M'Donald, who was about to descend into the ditch, and soon after the Colonel, from the British battery, seeing all farther exertions were useless, ordered the parties to retire. It is not clearly understood by what means the fascines were set on fire, whether by combustibles thrown purposely over the parapet, or by an accidental rocket. Lieutenant Johnson, engineer, who was in the covert way the whole time, directing the working party how to dispose of their fascines, is not clear how it happened.

Our loss upon this occasion, considering the heavy fire to which we were exposed, was not so great as might have been expected; the steepness of the glacis saved the storming party, which must indeed have suffered severely had it been judiciously sloped.

Lieutenant Chalmer, Mr. Yvon, eight Europeans, and twenty sepoy killed. Lieutenant Price, fifteen Europeans, and sixty sepoy wounded, not including Mr. Yvon's corps, which lost many men. Our loss is given from recollection, as we have not the returns, but think it tolerably accurate.

The disposition laid down by the Colonel was universally allowed to be highly proper; the result of very accurate information; and in all probability, had the attention of the enemy been drawn to another quarter, agreeable to the supposed plan, we should have succeeded; as it was, the fire of their whole force was directed at us; which, with that from the Bhow's, and our batteries and parties, and the lights on the parapet and towers, produced a very sublime effect. Had we language to suit the sublimity of the scene, a page might be well bestowed in the account; but we feel ourselves inadequate to such a description; and if the excellence of descriptive writing consists in the talent of exciting in the reader emotions similar to those to which the beholder was subject, the

insufficiency is perhaps not to be regretted : it were possibly a charity, not to wish the power, at any rate not to exercise it, of imparting to those who favour this work with a perusal, a share even of those sensations which the commencement of a scene of this kind, for the first time, naturally excites in the spectator.

Although the attempt did not succeed, and from its failure must of course have been a severe disappointment to Colonel Frederick, he had great reason to be satisfied at the behaviour of his troops, and expressed his approbation in very strong and handsome terms.

Soon after our parties retired, the enemy and the Mahrattas had a severe contest, in which the latter, it was said, lost a hundred men.

February the 8th. The remains of the unfortunate officers were interred with the usual honours. Lieutenant Chalmers was universally esteemed for the amiableness of his disposition, and although Mr. Yvon was not so well known, those who were of his acquaintance bear the most ample testimony of his worth. As this gentleman's history is very little, indeed not at all known, it will be interesting to many of this detachment to hear some account of him. His name was Evans, and the last place in which he was known by it was at Vellore, where he was quartermaster serjeant of a troop of cavalry on the Madras establishment. At that time, which must be twelve or more years previous to his death, he had with him a European woman, supposed to be his wife, who being expert in the art of making pastry, as Evans was at fencing, they lived very comfortably on the profits of their several employments. At length, in consequence of a dispute with his superior, Evans and wife left Vellore clandestinely, and were never more heard of by his corps until the time of which we are now speaking. His employment for several years is not known, but after a considerable lapse of time, we find him in an inferior station in the corps that he latterly commanded. In a former war between the Mahrattas and Tippoo, we believe it was at the siege of Badamy, his gallantry and good conduct were so conspicuous, that a vacancy happening, he was appointed to command the corps,
and

and his former companion being dead, he married a native Christian ; it appears chiefly from gratitude, for attentions and kindnesses to him when wounded, and on other occasions.

Evans has frequently had it in his power to be of singular assistance to several of his countrymen ; and his readiness to exert that power is honourably mentioned of him : or we err, it was this gentleman of whom we have heard Lieutenant Bee, of the Bombay establishment, speak so handsomely, for attentions to him when he made his escape from imprisonment with Tippoo. Evans's wife and several children live in Belgom, a town about twelve miles south-westerly from Darwar, and will of course receive what property he died actually possessed of ; but the recovery of his dues from the Poona sirkar, amounting to forty thousand rupees, is very doubtful. He was said to be a well-informed man, and as he must have seen a great deal of this country, his remarks, if he committed them to paper, would be curious ; it is however too late we fear to think of recovering his papers.

February the 9th. Our guns, from such almost incessant firing, are become useless, and were this day withdrawn, and two of our own field-pieces sent to the battery, which is fired at by the enemy at pleasure : we do not return them a shot.

February the 10th. Several of our wounded men die daily, as their wounds were chiefly bad ones, owing to the unsoldier-like manner in which the musquet ammunition of the enemy is made up : from the ball a piece of lead projects, not unlike a small nail, and the balls are cut into four parts, joined slightly by the projecting piece, so that when resisted, they separate, and lacerate the intestines in such a manner when a wound is received in the belly, that the patient seldom recovers. Lieutenant Foster's wound was with one of these diabolical balls : it was said in camp, but perhaps without foundation, that the Bhow remonstrated with the killehdar, upon the impropriety of soldiers using such ammunition, and received for answer, that the killehdar had no better, and was sorry that the Bhow did not like it.

Some of their musquet balls are of iron.

February the 11th. The enemy sallied upon a trench, occupied by a body of Arabs, but were so well received, that they presently retired with considerable loss; it caused a heavy cannonade and discharge of rockets, which continued about an hour, and killed, among others, a relation of the Bhow's. February the 12th and 13th. Nothing going forward but the usual firing between the Bhow's batteries and the fort. February the 14th. Captain Tyd, and Lieutenant John Doolan, arrived from Bombay by way of Poona. The Mahrattas have advanced several guns to the part of the town nearest the fort, and have thrown up breast-works in front, within a hundred and fifty yards of the covert way. They are also carrying on a gallery, intending to mine the glacis. As our battery is quite silent, the enemy take but little notice of us, and our men being kept as close as possible, some days pass without a single casualty. February the 15th, 16th, and 17th. We are preparing fascines, gabions, &c. for the purpose of carrying on regular approaches to the covert way. A mine was sprung by the Mahrattas without much effect; the Bhow's engineers are not very expert either at constructing or charging a mine.

February the 18th. An attempt was made to get possession of a well in the eastern face of the fort, near the sultan battery which defends the gate. The corps, lately commanded by Mr. Yvon, and a party of Rohillas, were sent on this service; and although they were warmly received by the enemy, succeeded, but were obliged to relinquish their acquisition in the morning of the 19th. Desertions are now very frequent from the fort, by which means we learn the garrison is much straitened for provisions.

Our gentlemen in camp lead not an unpleasant life; as but one battalion is on duty at the advanced posts, the tour comes round but once in four days; and the intervals may be agreeably employed in hunting and shooting, this country abounding in foxes, jackals, hares, partridges, &c. At this time the Bhow's army was conjectured to amount to twenty-five thousand horse, and fifteen thousand foot, with fifteen
pieces

pieces of heavy cannon, twenty-four pounders and upwards ; but although small as to the number of fighting men, the extent of the encampments is very great, owing to the followers and such quantities of cattle. The number of women with this army, could they be at all accurately computed, would not be believed ; our estimate so far exceeds the bounds of probability, at least strangers would deem it so, that we are afraid to give it. There are a great many sets or parties of dancing and singing girls, five, six, or seven in a set ; others who dance the tight rope, jump, tumble, and play all manner of tricks ; of these parties, ten or fifteen perhaps are constant in their visits to our line. The singing girls are generally attended by an old man who carries a drum and a parcel of pictures, chiefly descriptive of the battles and conquests of their deified heroes. These he exhibits in rotation, and chaunts an account of them, in which he is now and then relieved by a slave from the damsels by way of chorus. The girls in their singing are accompanied by a curious piece of music : it is a round shallow pan of brass, about a foot diameter, and two inches deep, on the bottom of which a thin piece of slit bamboe, inserted in a piece of wax to keep it from slipping, is placed ; and one of the party slides her thumb and finger of both hands alternately heavily down it, bringing out a sound uniformly deep and sonorous, that serves as a bass to their vocal strains. The pan is actually a culinary utensil ; it is used to wash and clean rice in preparatory to cooking, and to serve it up in at meals : when used as a musical instrument, one side rests on the ground, supported by the feet of the performer, who, as well as the whole party, squats on the ground, or on carpets, if the auditors choose to furnish them.

The subjects of their songs are not at all limited ; they comprehend a great variety of incident from which the obscene cannot be excluded ; the actions of their armies and heroes are for the most part the theme, and we could not but remark that our detachment did not go unsung. The persons, however, who through their favour had become heroes, were not very characteristically introduced, from which it may be supposed

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the poems were not new, but old ones adapted to the occasion. It would be impossible for so many of these itinerants to get a livelihood merely by singing; they depend, indeed, more upon their personal appearance than their vocal abilities, which we apprehend they find more profitable, as in general the handsomest girls are selected for this vocation. Being professedly votaries of pleasure, subject to the same regulations as the dancing girls, of whom they are an inferior class, chastity is not at all necessary either to their credit or character.

February the 20th and 21st. The materials for our approaches are now in tolerable forwardness, and we expect to begin in a few days. The Bhow's approaches are carrying on from the town to the glacis, and although very little science is displayed in their construction, they are safe covering to the troops. The enemy and the Mahrattas continue firing as usual; our casualties are very few. Notwithstanding the great length of time that the Bhow's guns have been firing on this fort, and several from the distance of three hundred yards, there is yet no appearance of a breach: the whole south-east face is pretty equally battered, but their fire seems directed to no particular spot or purpose. The cavalier tower on which the flag flies, is apparently quite dismantled, and the flag was once knocked down but immediately replaced; and now, as usual, flies night and day. From the method of proceeding adopted by the Mahrattas, we are convinced they would not, with twenty guns against the present garrison, approach and breach Darwar in seven years. A gun is loaded, and the whole of the people in the battery sit down, talk, and smoke for half an hour, when it is fired, and if it knocks up a great dust it is thought sufficient: it is re-loaded, and the parties resume their smoking and conversation. During two hours in the middle of the day, generally from one to three, a gun is seldom fired on either side, that time being, as it would appear, by mutual consent set apart for meals. In the night the fire from guns is slackened, but musquetry is increased on both sides, and shells are sparingly thrown into the fort with tolerable precision. The enemy have it seems exhausted their
shells,

shells, but they throw large stones into the Mahratta trenches, and now and then indulge us with one in our battery. Most of their ammunition is said to be expended, and we hear them hammering shot, which they do so dexterously, that they are scarcely distinguishable from cast. Many people get a living by running after and picking up the shot, which they fell in the bazaar, and will, for a large hammered shot, get a quarter of a rupee.

February the 22d and 23d. We are much annoyed from a smart gun well served from the western part of the fort; it is a nine pounder, and does us more mischief, in regard to casualties than all the others in the fort, and as there is no object but our battery on which it can be brought to bear, its whole attention is directed to us. It furnishes the Europeans with a subject for their jokes, which they crack frequently upon it, and have, for what reason does not appear, named it the grey goose, by which it is universally known throughout our line.

February the 24th, to the 28th. The Bhow's trenches are carried to the bound hedge, near the foot of the glacis, which causes frequent skirmishes between the Mahrattas and the enemy; on these occasions, as we are not molested, we never interfere, but look on with apparent unconcern. In a warfare like this, many incidents must necessarily occur, which although highly interesting at the time to those concerned, will not perhaps appear so when related: extraordinary escapes, or wounds, or events of that nature, come under this description. One circumstance that happened about this time, as it gives an instance of great resolution, we shall relate.

A jemmadar, commanding a body of Arabs in the ram battery, had his knee shattered by a cannon shot, when, without wincing, he drew his sabre and cut off the mutilated limb. Mr. Little, surgeon of the 8th battalion, was at that time on the advanced duty, and was so much struck with his resolution, that he sent him to his own tent, amputated him properly, and kept him until cured. The jemmadar was a man well known for his bravery, and, as it afterwards appeared, a favourite

with

with the Bhow, who politely thanked Mr. Little, and presented him with a very fine camel for his attention.

March the 1st. Some ammunition has been received, and our materials for approaching regularly are in forwardness. Our line is more sickly than it has hitherto been, many officers are ill, and among them our Colonel, whose situation is peculiarly cruel, being the only company's officer commanding in the field, set down before a fort of this importance, without a single requisite for reducing it, and subject to the delays and irksome frivolity of our tardy allies. Too much confidence seems to have been placed in their promises of supplies, and it should be a caution how again the success and credit of the British arms is suffered to depend upon the punctuality of a country power. If any can be at all trusted, it certainly is the Mahrattas; but even with them it seems a matter of little moment to what extent their promises are made; and although at the time they may have no intention of breaking them, it is to be understood that failure is no discredit; nor must punctuality be expected any farther than their own views are forwarded by observing it.

We do not particularly speak from the circumstances of this siege, or of the Mahratta nation, but it is a wise plan to recollect, that whatever engagements or treaties we may enter into with any of the native powers, (the observation need not perhaps be confined to Asia,) it will be vain to look for a ready observance of them any farther than it suits their interests and convenience.

March the 1d. Lieutenant Price's wound in the ankle, received the 7th of February, was found to be so serious as to render amputation necessary, and this day his leg was removed: the joint was much shattered, and a mortification had taken place, which perfectly satisfied the surgeons as to the necessity of the operation: his other wound in the wrist is doing well. Two of the battering guns, after being very well repaired in the Bhow's work-yard, were sent into our battery. March the 3d. A skirmish, of a nature more than usually serious, took place between

tween the enemy and the Mahrattas, occasioned by a movement of the latter to favour the escape of a number of deserters from the fort.

March the 4th. Another skirmish occurred from the same cause, but not so smart a one as that of yesterday. March the 5th, 6th, and 7th. Reports prevail in camp that Budr ul zuman Khan, has expressed a desire to capitulate, but that the Bhow will listen to no terms but surrendering the fort at discretion, which the killchdar refuses to do.

March the 8th. At day bay-break the enemy sallied, and had a severe contest with the troops in the Bhow's trenches for about half an hour, when it was given over without any material advantage on either side: at nine they renewed their conflict, but with evident abatement of their fury. Lieutenant Hay arrived from Bombay by way of Poona. Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington, who from ill health was necessitated to leave Colonel Frederick's detachment at Sungumfeer, was also on his way to Darwar, but being suddenly taken ill at Meritch, was unable to proceed. March the 9th to the 12th. The fire from the fort, particularly musquetry, increases in the night, to prevent the Mahrattas from carrying on their work, who nevertheless persevere, and have two mines under the glacis. The Bhow's eldest son, Appah Sahib, is very indefatigable, and almost lives entirely in the trenches. Our line continues rather sickly, which may be imputed to the heat of the weather, for in the trenches and batteries it is indeed intolerable; the troops are of course not only exposed to the sun, but to the reflection and reverberation of the heat from the sandy bottom and sides of the trenches and batteries. Lieutenant Barry left camp to proceed to Goa for the benefit of his health, and died on the road. March the 13th. We were this morning much surprized to hear of the death of our much respected Colonel, for none but the medical gentlemen had any idea of its being so near; they however had long seen he could not recover. Actuated by the ardour of a soldier, his enterprizing spirit could not brook the procrastinations to which he was obliged to submit; and losing, with the unsuccessful attempt of the 7th of February, all expectation of an honourable conquest

of the fort, he had from that time been on the decline. No event could have been more acute to his detachment, for with them he was universally beloved; nor could the Bombay army, of which he was at the head, have sustained a severer loss, for he was truly a good soldier, and a soldier's friend. As a husband, his kindness and tenderness were exemplary; and as a father, his affection could not be exceeded: his amiable widow will, as far as possible, supply the place of a father to a large family, several of whom are yet too young to feel the irreparable loss they have sustained. It must be admitted he had many enemies, for his pride would not admit his stooping to soften their enmities; such persons, perhaps, will not agree in the assertion, that his honourable employers lost in him one of the best of their servants; but all impartial people will confirm the declaration; and we cannot in justice to our conviction and feelings say less, when speaking of the late Colonel Frederick, our protector, our patron, and our friend.

The command of the detachment devolves on Major Sartorius, of the engineer corps, a very experienced and highly meritorious officer.

CHAPTER III.

THE SIEGE OF DARWAZ CONCLUDED---DESCRIPTION OF THE FORT AND TOWN---
MOVEMENT OF THE BHOW'S ARMY TO THE SOUTHWARD.

MARCH the 14th to the 21st. Our guns have been very expertly bushed by the Bhow's artificers, and returned to our battery, where we have now one 36 one 24, one 12, and three 6 pounders, with a good supply of ammunition. The Bhow's advances are carried on to the foot of the glacis, sufficiently extensive to cover a great many men. By deserters we learn, that the garrison are distressed for provision and ammunition: of late, however, they have been by no means sparing of the latter. The breaches are perfectly repaired, and the enemy in the night frequently place blue lights along the parapet, as if apprehensive of an attack. Orders have been issued for every assistance to be given to the Bhow's troops by our battery whenever they attack, or are attacked, and at all times to annoy the enemy with a gun, when it can be done advantageously. March the 22d. This morning the Mahrattas and the enemy had a smart skirmish, and, although they were assisted a little from our battery, our friends had the worst of it; they lost, it was said, sixty men. Lieutenant Wynne, who lost his leg, by a cannon shot, on the 30th of October, left the detachment to proceed to Bombay, by the route of Goa, with a large party of wounded non-effectives.

March the 23d to the 26th. Nothing yet done on our part; materials are so sparingly furnished by the Bhow, that we go on but slowly with our preparations.

March the 27th. Got a 32 and a 12 pounder into our battery, which now contains three 36, 32, and 24, two 12, and three 6 pounders. The 36 pounder is a large brass gun, cast at Poona, and called Savoy. The Mahrattas, and we believe all the country powers, have names for their guns, and some of them are very ingeniously distinguished. At night

marked out the first approach, which was carried on near a hundred yards from the right of our battery, toward the Bhow's trenches. The grenadiers of the line turned out volunteers for this work. March the 28th. Our battery, at day-break, opened for the purpose of destroying the enemy's defences, as they have, during our silence, repaired the cavalier tower, and mounted a gun on it, which in the course of the day we dismounted, and several others from which we expected annoyance. March the 29th. Our approaches were successfully carried on last night, and we have a lodgment for a company of sepoy's within a few yards of the glacis. About noon the Mahrattas were too bold, and brought on us a heavy fire, which lasted an hour, and was returned from our and the Bhow's batteries; we received no particular damage, except our battery taking fire, which was soon extinguished. March the 30th. The weather for some days past has looked threatening, and last night we had a severe storm of thunder, lightning, and rain. At three o'clock, in the morning, a company of sepoy grenadiers was ordered from camp to the advanced trench, which was this night carried to the glacis, and in the afternoon a cessation of hostilities was requested by the killehdar, for the purpose of treating for the delivery of the fort by capitulation, which was agreed to, and in half an hour a harmonious intercourse subsisted between our Europeans, sepoy's, and their recent enemies. Several of our officers took the opportunity of the truce to look at the outer ditch, which from the crest of the glacis appears formidable.

March the 31st. The cessation still continues, and a mutual confidence on our's and the enemy's parts seems rapidly to have succeeded reciprocal enmity; our officers are permitted to walk in the covert way, and look into the ditch, and are treated with great civility and respect. Not so with the Bhow's, whom the garrison appear to distrust, will have no kind of intercourse with, nor suffer them to look into the covert way; and so far do they carry this apparent dislike, that if any of our officers are accompanied by one of the Bhow's, neither of them are suffered to pass the glacis.

April

April the 1st and 2d. Negotiations are pending for the delivery of the fort, but what may be the tenor of them is not known. Report says, that Budr ul zuman Khan is desirous to take with him nine field pieces, remaining of fifteen; the other six were taken from him by the British and the Bhow's troops. The Bhow, it seems, is averse to his having more than three, and this difference, it is said, is what retards the delivery of the fort. The Bhow sent the killehdar a present of twenty sheep, some rice, fruit, &c. which were accepted, and apologies made for no present being sent in return: Budr ul zuman said, the peculiarity of his situation rendered him incapable of making any: "He had nothing to send."

April the 3d. Every thing being adjusted for the fort's surrender, at two o'clock, P. M. one kushoon marched out with their colours, field-pieces, &c. their number was under five hundred. They had three field-pieces; two drawn by oxen, and the third by men. Two kushoons marched out in the evening, and two more, with the killehdar, remain in the fort until to-morrow, when they join the rest at the rendezvous, near a destroyed village, two miles eastward. April the 4th. At noon, a fourth kushoon marched out, and at five, in the evening, Budr ul zuman Khan, attended by the fifth and last quitted the fort, which is not to be taken possession of by the Mahrattas, until three days after its evacuation; during which time, by stipulation, it is said, Tippoo's colours are to remain flying. Budr ul zuman Khan Bahadur, came out in his palankeen; he is a man of good appearance, of middle stature, about fifty or fifty-five years of age, has a handsome beard, and a scar, apparently from a wound, on his left cheek. He was very particular in returning the salutes of our gentlemen, who had placed themselves to see the noble veteran, and after two or three had paid him the compliment of the hat, he appeared to take pleasure in salaaming first. His dress was white, quite plain, and very neat; there was an interesting dejection in his countenance, which, added to the esteem every soldier must feel for so gallant a brother, could not fail of exciting a sympathetic emotion for
his

his distressing situation. He is related by marriage to Tippoo, and has the honor of his sovereign's unbounded confidence, which reflects equal credit on the merit of the one, and sagacity of the other. A few years back Tippoo raised him, and four other of his generals, to the rank of Nawab.

April the 5th. Budr ul zuman has formed his camp in a hollow square; his arms piled, extending the whole length of each face, with a gun at the angles, and his own and officers tents in the centre: two thousand Mahratta horse are stationed outside his camp. The Bhow left his residence on the hill, and pitched his tents about three miles to the south-eastward. April the 6th. The grenadier battalion was reduced, and the 2d Bombay regiment, with the 9th battalion, ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march to Bombay; the original detachment, under Captain Little, remaining with the Bhow. April the 7th. Darwar was this day surrendered to the Mahrattas, by an honorable capitulation, after withstanding the united efforts of theirs and the British troops in a siege of near twenty-nine weeks. A rough estimate of our loss, before this place, makes it in Europeans killed, wounded, and died, one hundred: native infantry four hundred; Mahrattas, by conjecture, three thousand.*

The importance of this fort will appear from the length of the siege, as it kept the greater part of the Mahratta force, in check upwards of six months; who, had this fort fallen early in the campaign, would have been employed in ravaging the enemy's country, and cutting of all supplies from possessions north of the capital. Darwar was originally estimated to have been garrisoned by ten thousand men, many of whom were sent away after the pettah was taken; and from desertions and casualties, during the siege, were reduced to three thousand before the capitulation. The necessity of reducing this fort is obvious, as so great a body of men would effectually prevent any supplies being sent to.

* At the end of the active operations of this detachment, will be given a table of the casualties among the officers during the war.





North View of Durwar,

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to the army had it advanced farther to the southward and left it untaken and it would require an army to blockade a fort so strongly garrisoned.

As this formidable barrier, on Tippoo's former northern frontier, has never been described, or even, until lately, known in Europe, an account of it, we trust, will be acceptable :—

The glacis, in common with almost all country forts, is by far too steep; on the 7th of February, we have shewn, the storming party found good cover under it from the fort guns. The covert way, although not very broad, or well finished, is tolerably good. In the south-east and north-east angles, semicircular works project on the glacis; in driving the enemy from the former, on the 7th, February, Lieutenant Price received his wounds. The outer ditch is irregular in depth, being from twenty to thirty-five feet and upwards, and generally twenty-five or thirty-feet wide, with a revettement of stone in some parts. The curtain of the outer wall is thick, and stronger than any one could suppose mud and earth, of which it is constructed, capable of making it. The rampart, although too narrow, has some guns mounted on it, and is banquetted in some places; in others, where it is wanted, scaffoldings are fixed for the troops to stand upon when firing over the parapet.

Behind the rampart is a second ditch of about twenty-five feet wide, and deep, in which is a reservoir of water, on the western side, near a weak gate, leading over a dam from the fort to the outer rampart. The inner rampart and curtain is much the same as the outer, with the addition of the cavalier tower, or sutch borj: i. e. tower of victory, on the south-east side. In both curtains are many towers, on which we found mounted, including two or three on the ramparts, twenty-two guns, large and small, two mortars, and a number of fixed wall pieces, called jinjalls. An eighteen pounder was mounted on the cavalier tower, but its embrasure blinded. A little to the westward of this tower is a descent, by a narrow flight of steps, from the outer rampart to the inner ditch: Colonel Frederick knew of this descent, and a part of his instructions to the parties, on the 7th of February, was to descend by it, and endeavour to effect an

entrance into the fort by several sally posts between the cavalier and the reservoir of water to the westward: others were to force the gate before mentioned near that reservoir, or to have escaladed the wall to the left of it, could the gate not have been forced. The wall at that place is low, and would not be difficult to escalade; and although, as we were informed, a strong guard was posted there, it is by far the weakest part of the inner-wall. A few bramins reside in a small pagoda, near the reservoir. The spot for our first breach was well chosen. The shape of the fort, if that term can be applied to a thing almost shapeless, is an irregular circle; the entrance is on the eastern side, through three pretty strong gates, particularly the middle one, which is very handsomely built. A battery of three guns, before spoken of by the name of the sultan battery, defends the gateway.

The fort, on the inside, is one of the most forlorn, despicable looking places imaginable, and its area is very small, considering the ground the fortification covers. The grand magazine is underground in the rear of the cavalier tower, and contains a good stock of powder: its doors, of which there are two, were open, and having no sentinel to guard them, any persons that pleased might run up and down among the powder, which was kept in large chests, without lids. We saw several Mahratta sepoy, and others walking in and out, with all possible carelessness, when the least collision of their iron mounted swords upon the stone steps, or gateway, must have produced fire.

The cutchery, where justice is administered, and public business transacted, is about the centre of the fort, adjoining the killehdar's house, which being in the range of the cavalier tower, and the Bhow's batteries, was of course, a good deal battered. We saw several guns broken up, to hammer into shot, of which article there appeared to be a great scarcity: these guns were originally made of iron bars, hooped round, and beaten into shape: they will be spoken of hereafter by the name of Malabar guns, by which name Europeans know them. The fort throughout has a dirty appearance, as might be expected, from having been constantly battered, and having such a number of people confined in it for so long a time. There are no handsome, or very convenient habitations

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in the fort. Many of the inhabitants, when driven from the town, took refuge in the inner ditch, and lived on the north side, where it is the deepest: the shallowest part of both ditches is on the south-eastern side.

The town is to the southward of the fort, extending eastward, enclosed by a weak wall and ditch, out of repair: the nearest part of the town wall is distant from the glacis about two hundred and fifty yards; between them, at the foot of the glacis, is a thick bound hedge, which was intended to have been carried all round, but is thick only on this and the eastern side, as far as the gate. A well and tank of water is between the bound hedge and pettah, or town wall, which is nearly a square of little less than half a mile in each face, and was well filled with houses, but there does not appear to have been any handsome ones; it is true, they were all destroyed before we saw the town, but there are no handsome remains. A mosque in the middle of the town is not much damaged, as the killehdar, being a musfulman, perhaps forbade guns being directed near his temple, and it being built of stone, the Mahrattas had no inducement to destroy it.

In this fort several of our officers (Bombay officers) were confined from the fate of a former war; we were desirous to see the place they were confined in, and several were shown us, but as no marks could be found, such as names or letters cut on the doors, or the like, we were not certain of being rightly directed.

On the surrender of Darwar, the strong fort of Khooshgul, twelve miles in a south-easterly direction, surrendered also to a part of the Bhow's army who had invested it. This fort will be described in its place. A number of small towns and villages were in the vicinity of Darwar, but have been razed to the ground by the Mahrattas. A large town, by Europeans generally called, and always written Hubely, but its proper name is Hoobly, surrendered to the Bhow on his arrival in the neighbourhood of Darwar; it is twelve miles southerly, and will be particularly noticed hereafter.

It was generally supposed that the fall of Darwar was in a great measure caused by the capture of Bangalore; that very important event might in all likelihood have damped the spirits of all Tippoo's adherents, but it does not appear that Darwar could have held out much longer had Bangalore remained untaken. The garrison were straightened for provisions and shot; of water and powder we have seen they had plenty; the besiegers were advanced in great numbers to the glacis, which could not but greatly dispirit the besieged; and as there was no probability of relief, every day dawned on a prospect worse than the preceding; nor could they, if the surrender of the fort was now delayed, expect either terms or quarter at a future period.

Although the geographical situation of Darwar was not known in Europe until lately, we read of it as a place of respectability and strength in Allum Geer's contentions for universal sovereignty in the peninsula, towards the close of the last century, when it was taken by Sultan Mauzum, the son of Allum Geer, better known by the name of Aureng Zeib. It fell also to Tippoo in his former war with the Mahrattas, and was at the conclusion of that war in 1784, with other forts and districts, ceded to him, he agreeing to pay a tribute for them, which tribute is called chout. Darwar, prior to this period, was not, as is by some supposed, a part of the jageer of Purseram Bhow, but belonged to Raganauth Row; as did also Badamy, Gojundergur, &c. the latter was, we believe, his residence and capital. Nor does Darwar appear to be the strong hold of the Shahnoor province, but the capital of a province or district of the same name, which in point of soil is the richest in this part of the country, and being, at the time of the Bhow's arrival, in the highest state of cultivation, afforded the cattle luxurious pasturage, and supplies to the army, as the corn was nearly ready for cutting.

Darwar is sometimes also written Nasirabad; we find it so called by Orme, and placed as a purgunnah in the sirkar of Bankapoor, which is not now a sirkar, but a purgunnah in that of Shahnoor. In a manuscript map, drawn, we believe, by order of Mr. Hastings, is a place called Futeabad,

or Darwar; but, if meant for this fort, strangely misplaced. Orme places Shahnoor, which he spells Sanour, as a purgunnah in the sirkar of Mauzafernagur*; now these three names have the same meaning†, and may probably have caused some error in Mr. Orme's conclusions, or confusion in his authorities, which may perhaps be of so ancient a date, and antecedent to so many changes in this country, that they now can be hardly applied to it. In Major Rennell's map of the peninsula, published in 1788, Darwar is accurately laid down from the authority of Captain Reynolds, of the Bombay establishment, a gentleman to whom geography is highly indebted.

April the 8th. We this day heard with surprise that Budr ul zuman Khan's party had been attacked and plundered by the Mahrattas, the Nawab himself dangerously wounded, and his guns taken from him; the real cause of this disgraceful transaction was never fully known. In some of the India papers, an account is given of this event, stating that the British detachment addressed Lord Cornwallis upon the subject, disclaiming any share in, or knowledge of, the villianous proceeding, and expressing their abhorrence at the perpetrators of it. As no one could possibly suppose they had any share in it, there could be no necessity for such an address; and however their indignation might have been excited, none such was proposed or thought of. Mr. Cruso immediately visited Budr ul zuman, who was very sensible of the attention. April the 9th. A message was received from the Bhow, to know what sum would be deemed satisfactory to the British detachment, and adequate to their services in the siege and conquest of Darwar. A committee was accordingly assembled to determine on the least sum that could with propriety be taken; who were of opinion, that accepting of less than a lak of rupees, would be derogatory to the dignity of the detachment, as well as lessening the services it had rendered the Bhow in the reduction of

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* See Orme's Fragments, page 203. notes LXIX. LXXI.

† Nusrabad; Futehabad; Musafferabad, or Musaffer-naggar; all mean the place of victory.

the fort. This determination was transmitted to the Bhow, who said he had it not in his power to grant so large a sum : he offered forty thousand rupees, which was refused.

April the 10th. The Bhow's park, and stores of all kinds, were before noticed to be on the left of our line ; he had now collected great quantities of ammunition, &c. for his march to the southward, and orders were issued for marching in the morning. About midnight our camp was alarmed with guns, rockets, and explosions from the left ; and all in that direction appeared in flames. The line immediately fell in, when it was found to be the Bhow's magazines on fire : as the flames approached the magazines and tumbrils, they blew up, and many of the guns being loaded, several shot passed along our line ; or a bundle of rockets would take fire, and flying in all directions, gave cause of alarm for our own safety.

The explosion of the magazines were very terrific, and the night being dark, vivid flashes of lightning added to the sublimity of the effect. Only two days before this accident, the 9th, had changed ground from the left to that lately occupied by the grenadier battalion ; a fortunate circumstance, for, on its former ground, it must have been severely annoyed. Several tents in the centre of our line were burnt through, as the fire, after being blown up into the air, was driven towards us by a strong north-west wind, and it was well we suffered no material damage. On the morning of the 11th, it was shocking to see the effects of this accident ; men, camels, horses, bullocks, &c. lying in promiscuous heaps, as they were driven by the violence of the explosions.

The Bhow's army moved in the course of the day a few miles to the southward, and in the evening Captain Little, with the original detachment, joined the army at the new ground.

Major Sartorius took leave of the Bhow this evening, previous to his return to Bombay with the reinforcements, which we shall attend before any farther account is given of the operations of the army.

CHAPTER IV.

CHAPTER IV.

THE REINFORCEMENT COMMENCE THEIR MARCH TO BOMBAY--THE NINTH BATTALION RECALLED--PROCEEDINGS ON ITS MARCH TO JOIN CAPTAIN LITTLE--DESCRIPTION OF RANGURRY, AND PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE OBSCENE ENORMITIES IN THE WORSHIP OF THE LINGAM.

APRIL the 12th. Every thing being prepared for marching, orders were issued on the 13th for the returning detachment to move the next morning, and at day break, on the 14th, it left Darwar, and marched six miles to Aminboy, a poor village. Being badly supplied with conveyance, several officers left their tents and baggage on the ground. April 15th. The detachment marched six miles to Beetgarry, a tolerable town, with a weak fort on a hill, on the declivity of which the town is situated, with a rivulet running close past its northern side. Heavy rain falling in the night, the detachment halted the 16th, and on the 17th marched through Doodwar, before noticed, to Bellowry, a small village, eight miles from Beetgarry. April the 18th. Passed Sangolee, a large village on the southern bank of the Malpurba, and encamped on the opposite side. The river here is about two hundred yards across, with two feet of water and a good bottom. Sangolee is nine miles from Bellowry. April 19th. Ten miles to Nasouric, before-mentioned to be at the southern entrance of the Manowly barree, which we entered the next day, and after marching eight miles, halted at Dewalhaty, a small village. April 21st. Marched eight miles through the jungle, and halted at Padshahpoor, where the detachment staid the 22d, in a pleasant encampment between the fort and a small river that runs past the western and southern sides of the town, with now but little water in-it. On the 23d, passed the rocky bed of the river before spoken of, as the Gutpurba, or Heron Cassey, now perfectly dry, near the

the small village of Goorgurry, seven miles from Padshahpoor. April 24th. The detachment marched ten miles to Yadgurry, a small village. To Chickowrie on the 25th, eight miles.

After the general had beat on the 26th, preparatory to marching, an express arrived from Poona, ordering the 9th battalion back to Darwar; this caused a halt, and the battalion having spared the best of their arms to complete Captain Little's detachment, was supplied from the 2d Bombay regiment. On the 27th, both corps marched at day break. Major Sartorius, with the regiment, pursued his route to Bombay, by way of Sattarah, in sight of which fort they halted, but had no opportunities of examining it, or of approaching it very nearly, which the Mahrattas seemed cautious to prevent.

This fort has never come under the observation of Europeans; no particular account of it, at least, has been published. All historians agree in its being a place of great strength and importance, and seem to adopt readily the story of a descendant of the original race of Mahratta sovereigns being confined in this fort, which was formerly their capital: whether the tale be true or not, we cannot pretend to determine, but are inclined to believe it is not. Those who are desirous to refer to histories of the rise and progress of the present overgrown empire of the Mahrattas, will be satisfied by consulting the introduction to Major Rennell's *Memoir of his Map of Hindoostan*; or a short account of them by Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Ker, Auditor General at Bombay, published in 1782. Orme's *Fragments* contain several curious particulars of that adventurous chieftain Sevagi, the restorer of their political importance; and in note VI. of that work, a list is given of the authors who have written upon the subject.

The name of this fort in the Hindvi, commonly, but improperly called, the Moors language, signifies seventeen, and is said to have been given from there being seventeen walls, seventeen towers, and seventeen gates, leading in so many directions; others say it is from the fort being built in the form of a star, which its name also signifies. The town is extensive,

five, situated on the north side of the hill. Sattarah was taken from the sovereignty of Bejapoor by Sevagi, in 1651*.

Major Sartorius halted at a plentiful town called Saddle-garralage †, on the banks of the Doodgunga; thence marched to Surgom, and inclining more to the northward, by the route of Islepoor, halted two days at Carrar, a respectable town on the Krishna's southern bank, and near its confluence with the Quern. Carrar is spoken of as a handsome place, exhibiting some elegant specimens of architecture, particularly a pagoda, at the junction of the rivers. Hence as far as Sattarah is a pleasant valley, well inhabited and cultivated, being intersected by many streams. The Major halted two days at Chundra, where orders were received to descend by the Tournaghaut; and as he was now to the northward of that pass, the regiment countermarched two days. Near the end of May they reached the sea, and embarked opposite the southernmost end of the island of Bombay, where they arrived all well on the 2d of June. The latter part of the march was rendered unpleasant by the near approach of the periodical rains, which are always preceded by violent showers ‡.

Captain

* Orme's Fragments, page 51.

† From the strange sound of this name, we apprehend it is an error.

‡ Since the little we have stated on the subject of this march was written, we have been favoured with some information respecting it by a correspondent who was with Major Sartorius's returning detachment. Leaving Chickowrie, they had a long march, and halted on the bank of a respectable river, about a hundred and fifty yards broad, and very rapid. This river, which we apprehend is the same near which Colonel Frederick's detachment halted on Christmas day, by the village of Danwar, had now several good boats upon it. Our correspondent thinks there were, not including the Krishna, five rivers to pass between Chickowrie and the ghats, nearly of the same breadth with that first noticed. The detachment on the 5th of May halted on the northern bank of the Krishna, opposite Carrar, or Carrouar, which is spoken of as the most extensive and respectable town observed in this part of the country, being a mile in length, and nearly as much in breadth, well inhabited by all kinds of mechanics and tradesmen, and having a good market.

Nearly in the centre of the town are two pagodas of great height, and elegant workmanship. There is a fort in Carrouar, but without guns, in which, it was said, two considerable personages, supposed to be branches of the former reigning family, are confined.

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Captain Riddell, we have observed, with the 9th battalion, also left Chicknarrie on the 26th of April, and re-crossed its former march to Yadgurty, and the next day the river, supposed to be the Gutpurba, which although perfectly dry on the 23d, was now so much swollen by the late heavy rain, as to take the men to their middle in water: it was passed at the same place, near the village of Goorgurty. Captain Riddell received letters from Sir Charles Malet, Bart. the honourable company's resident at the court of Poona, directing him to proceed with all expedition, compatible with prudence, to join Captain Little. The battalion marched on the 28th, in the morning, to Padilahpoor, and in the evening entered the Manowly barree, and marched to Dewalhutty, which the battalion left the next morning, and marched to Nasourie.

May the 1st. Crossed the Malpurba, and halted at Sangolee; this river was also much increased by the rains, but not so strikingly as the other. May the 2d. Marched to Beetgarry; and on the 3d to Darwar; where we pitched near the glacis, between the bound-hedge and the Bhow's batteries, which, with his trenches, were a good deal washed down

The country on both sides of the river, to the distance of fifty or sixty miles, was observed to be in a state of the highest cultivation.

Sattarah, which is situated about mid-way between the Krishna and the Toura, or Tourra ghaut, is on the westernmost point of a hill, rising from a base of seven or eight miles in length from east to west. The fort is on the highest part of the hill, and has a narrow passage up to it, admitting, and that with difficulty, but one person at a time. This information is not given immediately from our correspondent's own observation, as he was not permitted to approach the fort, but from what he learned when near it.

The Tourra ghaut is spoken of as a great deal more rugged and steep than the Ambah. First an ascent occurs of upwards of half a mile, on the summit of which, for one mile, the road continues very rocky, when the descent commences, and is for a mile and a half very steep, rocky, and difficult. At the bottom of this first ghaut is a plain of some little extent, enclosed on all sides by a jungle; here the detachment halted, having been from seven in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon, in crossing this short distance. The next morning the detachment marched at six, and descended another ghaut, if possible (says our correspondent) worse than the preceding; being, although not so steep, equally rugged, and of a greater continuance. The men did not reach the foot of this pass before five in the evening, and some of the baggage and stores not until afternoon of the next day. Soon after coming into the low country, the detachment were incommoded with rain, and the monsoon set in with violence on the 29th of May.

down by the rain ; our battery and approaches were pulled to pieces for the sake of the sand bags. A few inhabitants have re-occupied the town.

So much rain had fallen, that the space between the Bhow's hill and our former line of encampment, we found a lake of water. The day after Major Sartorius marched from Darwar, so furious a squall and whirlwind passed over the ground he had just left, that nothing could withstand their violence. Two or three gentlemen who remained on the ground sick, had their tents and furniture swept away. We saw the remains of a chair that had been so whirled about and battered, as to have very little appearance of its former state. It should have been noticed, that we found Darwar particularly subject to whirlwinds ; scarcely a day passed without, perhaps, a dozen being seen, and in general several visited our line. They may be seen at a great distance, in the form of an immense column, moving irregularly with considerable rapidity, and with a great noise ; clouds of dust, and any thing light, such as pieces of paper, cloth, leaves, &c. are whirled up to a height beyond the reach of the eye, forming a column, at the base of, perhaps, twenty, thirty, or more feet diameter. Most of them are sufficiently violent to knock down a tent, unless well secured ; and it was ludicrous to see what scenes of confusion would some times be occasioned when one got among the tents and huts of ours, or the Mahratta camp : it would, perhaps, beat down a habitation, and carry away the only dress of the inhabitant, who would have to run more than half naked in pursuit of it ; sometimes by dispersing fire, it would burn the huts and tents ; and as they prevailed most in hot sultry weather, and generally in the heat of the day, our kitchens and dinners often suffered from their intrusions. The universal name of this phenomenon was a devil ; and on the approach of one, every body began to shout and abuse it ; so that with the noise of the devil itself, and its abusers, good warning was given of its approach. The practice of shouting, as well we believe as the name, was borrowed from the Mahrattas, who possibly conceived that

none but the devil could have a hand in such unwelcome visitations.

We left Darwar the 4th of May, and marched to Hoobly, over very wet and swampy ground caused by so much rain. We found here Brigade Major Ross, Lieutenants Gorman and Powney, and Mr. Little, in charge of the hospital that had been established here. The officers being recovered, purposed accompanying Captain Riddell to Seringapatam, with ten Europeans and fifty recovered sepoys; a respectable reinforcement to the reduced numbers of the 9th battalion, which had now to march singly to the enemy's capital, through some hundred miles of the enemy's country, and past one of their strongest and best garrisoned forts.

May the 5th. Received letters from Captain Little's detachment, which, with the Bhow's army, have crossed the Toombudra, and are within six kofs of Chittledroog.

Captain Riddell received letters of credit on furrafs in this town, and as we are in want of money, and the furrafs are known to part with it most reluctantly, it will detain us a day or two; but as every thing of which we are in want can be procured at this plentiful town, the detention could not have been more opportune. No particular mention will be made of Hoobly in this place; as we make some stay here, on our return to Poona, its trade, manufactures, &c. &c. will then be given at length.

Last night was very tempestuous; as violent rain, with thunder and lightning, as we ever saw: several of our tents were beaten down.

We left Hoobly the 8th of May, and marched twelve miles to Heliagherry, a small village. May the 9th. To Bandigherry, eleven miles, a small village, near which we encamped, in a very large and beautiful mangoe plantation, well stored with fruit. The road heavy by reason of the rain.

May the 10th. We marched fifteen miles to Bankapoor, or Bunkapoor, which is now a large town, and from the ruins of the fort to the westward

westward of it, appears to have been a place of considerable importance. This fort was dismantled by Tippoo's army on their approach to the Mahratta territories in a former war, when this was the chief fortification in the Shahnoor province, and was, to distinguish it from other places of the same name, called Shahnoor-Bunkapoor. The city of Shahnoor is in sight, five or six miles to the north-east; which city, on our return, as to its history, politics, &c. will be particularly noticed.

From such parts of the fort of Bunkapoor as are left sufficiently entire to enable us to form a judgment, we are of opinion it was a well-built, strong fortification. The ditch is deep and well revetted with stone, and the curtain, bastions, &c. even in their present state, show that a considerable share of science was displayed in their construction. Outside the town, to the southward, is a large tank, and a handsome bowrie of water; but the latter, from neglect, is not very good. On the 11th we crossed the river Wollah, ten miles from Bunkapoor, and encamped in a mangoe grove near Deevgarry, a small town, two miles south of the Wollah. The river was about three feet deep of water, and a hundred yards across. Near Deevgarry, to the west, is a high hill, with a pagoda on it, that may be seen at a great distance, from which the country around exhibits a beautiful prospect, being well wooded, watered, and cultivated. Our march rendered very fatiguing by the rain.

May the 12th. Marched fourteen miles to Beergeer, a small village, almost surrounded with groves and gardens: we had a heavy march, and the ground about the town was so wet and swampy, that a dry spot scarcely could be found to encamp upon. On the 13th we halted at Hoolooly, a large village, eleven miles from Beergeer, from which place the road for several miles was very muddy, and unpleasant the remainder, on account of the severe rain that fell all day. Saw herds of antelopes on this march, but their natural shyness prevented our getting near enough to shoot them. We marched on the 14th but four miles to Rana Bednore, a market town of some extent and importance, with a fort, but not a strong one. The killehdar, a bramin, refused us forage,

and the usual supplies, and otherwise behaved very insolently; on which a company of grenadiers made a quick movement, passed the fort gates before he was aware of it, and brought him to our camp, where he was detained until every thing wanted was provided, which being paid for, he departed satisfied. We encamped southward of the town, near a large lake of water: extensive groves and gardens are to the eastward and northward of the fort. So much rain fell in the night, that we could not move until noon of the 15th, when we marched ten miles to Carroor, a small village and gurry.

Crossed the Toombudra the next day, five miles from Carroor, at a good pass, a mile to the northward of Hurry Hal: the river has now about four feet water, which is by no means so much as we expected from the recent rain. We halted in a pretty mangoe grove, half way between the ford and the town; but the Killehdar behaving insolently, the same as at Rana Bednore, the battalion was marched to the fort, and the same measures taken with him, by which we were very well supplied. As we shall have occasion to speak minutely of Hurry Hal, and the Toombudra, as Tippoo's northern frontier fort and boundary, no farther mention will be made of them in this place.

We halted the 17th and 18th, and on the 19th marched eighteen miles to Lokary, a small village. May the 20th. Marched nineteen miles to Eminure, a poor place. We this day joined the route of the Bhow's army, which crossed the Toombudra, five or six miles to the south-west of Hurry Hal. The route of the army is marked by ruin and devastation; every village and town being burned and razed with the ground, and the road strewed with horses and bullocks, from which issued a most intolerable stench. We have seen fifteen and twenty of these animals dead, and dying, under one tree, where the poor creatures had crept, to be out of the heat of the sun. In the distance of ten miles, perhaps, as many destroyed villages will be seen, without an inhabitant to tell their names: such is the havoc this destructive army has caused in this fair country.

Heavy

Heavy rain prevented our moving until noon of the 21st, when we marched fifteen miles to Ramgurry, a hill fort, distant twenty miles from Chittledroog, which is in sight, bearing north-east. Ramgurry is a small unconnected hill, very difficult of ascent, and with a few men capable of defence against an army. The eastern side is the only part up which it seems possible to climb, and every spot favourable to ascent is covered with fortification: the passage up, which admits but three or four persons at a time, winds through seven or eight gates and walls, but very ill constructed; and it takes more than half an hour's hard labour to reach the top, where there is a tower, and reservoirs for water, but neither good nor plentiful. A square pettah, of no great extent, is at the bottom, on the eastern side, inclosed by a wall, and ditch flanked by towers. It is necessary to pass through the pettah in ascending the hill.

No considerable body of men could be stationed on this hill; five hundred are sufficient for its defence: it would therefore be advisable not to attempt a reduction of it by assault or siege, as it is not a post of importance, and might, if there were no forces of the enemy, in its neighbourhood, be easily blockaded.

From the tower, on the top of Ramgurry, among other hill forts, are seen Chittle-Droog, Hunman-Droog, Rungun-Droog, Hoos-Droog, Oo-chinga-Droog, Changerry; these forts will be noticed descriptively in the course of the work. Ramgurry and Hoos-Droog surrendered recently to the Mahrattas.

The rain continuing incessant, we halted here on the 22d, in a most unpleasant encampment, caused, as well by the wet, as by the stench arising from great numbers of dead cattle: we were also plagued with scorpions, crawling into our tents to avoid the wet. We were not able to move, on account of the rain, until afternoon, of the 23d, when we marched twelve miles to Baugoor.

It was at this place we first particularly observed those obscene symbols of worship, which we had often read to be in use among the inhabitants of Hindostan at their devotions; and before we enter upon a description

of them, shall quote the speculations of an ingenious author, concerning the origin of this strange practice ; which quotation will also express the difficulty under which a writer labours in endeavouring to apply decent words to so indecent a subject, and farther notices an institution of *the women of the pagoda*, of which we shall have occasion to speak particularly.

Mr. Maurice, in the preface to his "History of Hindostan," p. cvii. speaking of that species of worship, so "predominant throughout Hindostan, the LINGAM, or PHALLUS, of which the disgusting emblem is so conspicuously portrayed in all the pagodas and sacred caverns in India," says, "Every reader, who at all reflects, will be sensible how difficult it must be to write on such a subject, in words that may not offend even the eye of virgin innocence ; of which class of readers, I trust, a few will honour these pages with a perusal. I have been as careful as possible to select expressions that may unfold my meaning, without giving offence, and have, on that account curtailed, even to obscurity, my remarks on a subject of which, taken up in a physical and philosophical point of view, the full elucidation would require volumes ; and upon which, in fact, not a few volumes have been written. I have in the following pages, considered that worship merely in a theological light, and though I am not ignorant of a great deal which has been written by Sonnerat, and others, concerning the purity of morals, and intention of the first devotees of the Lingam, in India, and the Phallus, in Egypt ; yet, I cannot avoid thinking, that the less said in praise or vindication of it the better, in European countries, where more pure and nobler conceptions of the *great generative and creative power* that formed the universe, happily prevail ; where the inhabitants are not lulled in the insensible *apathy*, and divine *absorption* of the pious Yogees ; and where the ebullition of licentious passion is not so effectually curbed, by viands, simple and innutritious as the rice and water of the abstracted and philosophical race of Brahma. Considered in a theological point of view, and writing in a country professing Christianity, I trust, I have referred so indecent a devotion to its true source,

“ source, the turpitude of HAM, whose Cuthite progeny introduced it
 “ into Hindostan, together with other depravities, destructive of the
 “ pure primæval religion of SHEMA, or the principles of the Vecshanu sect.
 “ Even those who strenuously contend for the un sullied morality of the
 “ first institutors of the worship in question, will, doubtless, admit the
 “ truth of what I have asserted*, concerning the adulteration of its ori-
 “ ginal purity, so evident in the prostitution of the *women of the pagoda*,
 “ and the indecencies practised in the mysterious rites of BACCHUS, and
 “ the BONA DEA, at Rome.”

We enter now upon the description of the machine, in India, devoted to the worship of the Lingam: a worship similar to the Phallus of the Greeks, and the Priapus of the Romans. These machines are built sometimes of a square, and sometimes of a sexagonal or octagonal form, and from the solidity of the wood, and quantity of iron used to clench the wood work firmly, appear to be of great durability; on two opposite sides large iron rings and bolts are fixed for fastening the ropes to when they are dragged in procession; bullocks are sometimes used for that purpose, but the piety of the people will not often admit even that animal to so great an honour. They generally run upon six or eight low wheels, or rather trucks, and are, when unadorned, uniformly of one story, of ten or eleven feet high; but, previously to the day of procession, they are fancifully decorated with paper, cloth, &c. of all colours, and raised six or seven stories upon the lower one, when they make a very showy appearance, and are, perhaps, from fifty to sixty feet in height.

Although we have been present at these processions, we did not notice whether any particular idol, or symbol, was deposited in the machine, but conjecture it is the custom; and conjecture also, that it is the nameless hieroglyphic, worshipped in the temples of Sceva, to avert the threats
 of

* In page 264, et. seq. where will be found an elegant account of the origin of this “ atrocious
 “ outrage against decency;” and in page 337, and those immediately following, is given, with
 peculiar energy, the practices of the *women of the idol*; which we shall take the liberty to quote
 when we come to notice this institution in the pagoda of Jejoory.

of that avenging deity. Travellers relate, that in processions similar to this, enthusiastic devotees throw themselves beneath the wheels, and are crushed to death by the weight of the machine passing over them.

Mr. Maurice in page 105, cites Mr. Hamilton's account of the East Indies, vol. i. page 385. London edition, 1744, where he has an " engraving of the coach, four stories in height, in which the idol is " carried about in procession, and under whose wheels he reports that " the insatuated devotees often throw themselves in a transport of holy " fury." Montaigne, in his essays, vol. ii. page 36, notices this sacrifice; which, for want of time to seek for better authority, we shall quote. " In a certain kingdom, of the new discovered world," says Montaigne, " when the idol they adore is drawn about in public upon a " waggon of wonderful size; besides that several are then seen cutting " off pieces of their flesh to offer to him, there are a number of others " who prostrate themselves upon the place, causing themselves to be " crushed and broke to pieces with the weighty wheels, to obtain the " veneration of sanctity after their death, which is accordingly paid them." We cannot controvert, nor will we presume to contradict these authorities; but we have never seen, nor heard of any body who had, or would confidently say, (and we were particular in enquiring) that there had been such a voluntary sacrifice. It is not, however, at all unlikely to have been practiced in former ages, when voluntary sacrifices, and the complicated miseries of self-inflicted austerities, appear to have been more encouraged by the tribute of veneration, than in more recent, and less ignorant periods.

But what makes us the more particular in describing these strange machines, is the singularity of the ornamental pieces of sculpture on the external parts: all round, in the most elaborate stile and obscene imagery, are portrayed figures of men, women, beasts, birds, and fishes. We are totally unable, and, for reasons before quoted, equally unwilling to convey a full idea of these monstrous delineations: it must therefore suffice to say, that there is a great variety of not only human
nudités

nudities in the most indecent, uncleanly situations, but men and beasts; and beasts and women, exposed in the most shameful combinations that a brutal imagination could suggest, in all the filthy attitudes of unnatural depravity.

Although, from our journeyings in India having been chiefly confined to the peninsula, we have had no opportunities of observing these objects of adoration in other parts; we read of their being in existence in the more northern countries, as well as in the peninsula. We recollect, many years ago, having seen similar processions at Madras, but not the beastial sculptures on the machine or coach; and in a celebrated pagoda near Tellicherry, called the brass pagoda, we saw the remains of one of them: in Malabar also, as well as in Canara, we have seen temples dedicated to the deity of fecundity, with nothing in their gloomy recesses but a monstrous hieroglyphic of the organ of generation.

The deluded female conceives the curse of barrenness will be removed by an (in this case) unnatural contact with this symbol; and it is not unlikely but this pilgrimage, if it may be so called, might, from its success, have been in great repute; as in these slothful seats, it cannot be imagined there would ever be wanted young bramins to assert the honor and prolific powers of their relic. It may indeed be supposed, that these libidinous people originally instituted such bigotted practices for the purposes of lasciviousness; for here little else is attended to but the gratification of sensuality, and every art tending to its completion, passionately cultivated with all the refinements of ingenious voluptuousness.

It is almost impiety, in the same page with these vile superstitions, to mention our own enlightened religion; but the theologian will, on contemplating the unhappy enormities of uninformed minds, be enabled, while Christianity teaches him to pity them, to congratulate himself on the superior tenets of his own glorious faith.

In the course of our narrative we shall, in the descriptive accounts of pagodas, have occasion to notice the indecencies exhibited in their sculptured ornaments; no where, we believe, in India, do the temples abound

so much in shameful indelicacies as in Canara ; although in other parts they are very hurtful to the eye of modesty. So long as these portraitures are confined to *natural* practices, some excuses have been made for them ; but we cannot conceive what good end can be answered by an exposition of actions, however natural, and necessary to our existence, that must tend to inflame the passions of youth ; particularly in these climates, where no external incentives are needed ; but where, instead of such heating exhibitions, restraints are rather wanted to check the impetuous progress of the passions, here prematurely indulged in promiscuous excess.

Sir William Jones, in a most ingenious dissertation “ on the gods of Greece, Italy, and India,” speaking of the proneness of Asiatics to public pieces of obscenity, defends the morals of the people from the imputation of depravity ; which might naturally be supposed the result of such continual opportunities of dissolute contemplation.

“ ——— *VENUS Urania*, so luxuriantly painted by *Lucretius*, and so properly invoked by him at the opening of a poem on nature ; *VENUS*, presiding over *generation*, and on that account, sometimes exhibited of both sexes, (an union very common in the Indian sculptures) as in her bearded statue at *Rome*, in the images perhaps called *Hermathena*, and in those figures of her which had the form of a *conical marble* : ‘ for the reason of which figure,’ says *Tacitus*, ‘ we are left in the dark :’ the reason appears too clearly in the temples and paintings of *Hindustan*, where it never seems to have entered the heads of the legislators or people, that any thing natural could be offensively obscene ; a singularity, which pervades all their writings and conversation, but is no proof of the depravity of their morals *.”

Where, however, they are so abominably obscene as we have noticed, we cannot but think it has a tendency to depravity, although natural acts only were exposed ; but when, as we have shewn, they descend to brutality of the most degrading, disgusting nature, we are at a loss to frame for it the shadow of an apology ; and, without hesitation, entertain

tain the idea that it is highly subversive of that moral delicacy which, in a female, we contemplate so rapturously. On particular subjects it is a virtue to be ignorant, and the admission of information, ejects from a female breast, a much more amiable inhabitant.

In a future page we shall find it necessary to dwell upon the arts and wiles of the Eastern courtezans, and possibly in no part of the world are their amorous attractions equalled; which would, perhaps, induce any one collecting a seraglio, to choose every member of it from among the beauties of Asia; but having done, he would, when the death of passion gave reason birth, find, in the absence of moral and natural delicacy, a canker more than counterbalancing all the specious blandishments of art.

Tavernier, in his Indian travels, page 37, notices a pagoda, near Cambay, filled with nudities, one of which he fancied was gifted with Apollonian attributes. Many other writers also notice this obscenity in temples. Indecency in temples is not, however, confined to India or Asia, but may be found in Europe.

The cathedral of Strasbourg, in Flanders, is ornamented with the vices of monks, under the allegorical figures of hogs, asses, monkeys, &c. "And for the edification of those who do not comprehend allegory, a monk, in the robes of his order, is engraved on the pulpit, in a most indecent posture, with a nun laying beside him *."

* Moore's view of society and manners in France.

CHAPTER V.

ACCOUNT OF BAUGOOR:--OF THE METHODS OF PROCURING SALT IN TIPPOO'S AND OTHER COUNTRIES:--PARTICULARS TENDING TO SHOW THAT THE RECEIPTS OF THE ARMIES IN INDIA, ARE INADEQUATE TO THEIR UNAVOIDABLE EXPENCE:--A SATISFACTORY INCREASE AND EQUALIZATION ANTICIPATED.

FROM the handsome ruins of a large pagoda in the fort, Baugoor appears to have been a place of more than its present consequence; the pettah, although not large, is thinly inhabited; and, as a fortification, it ranks higher than the common forts of this country; its ditch, however, which in general is the chief strength of petty forts, is bad, and in bad repair. This fort was breached and taken by storm, by a detachment from the Bhow's army, in their advance to the southward; the breach was made in the north-west face, which is the weakest part of the curtain, but does not afford security to the approachers equal to the opposite side, where guns may be brought against a part of the curtain very little covered by the glacis, to a convenient distance behind the bund, or dam, of a tank. But it does not appear likely that Baugoor will ever be esteemed by Tippoo, as any material impediment to the approach of his hostile neighbours.

Opposite the ruined pagoda, before noticed, is a column of a single stone, which, including a pedestal of three feet, in which the shaft is inserted, is, we conjecture, near fifty feet in height.

We had very severe rain in the night, and next morning marched at day light over the bund of the tank to the eastward of the fort: this tank, although now large and deep, is dry in the latter part of the fair season.

To the westward of the tank, divided from it by the bund or dam, are springs of water, from which salt is made: this struck us as something

thing singular, and was particularly noticed. There are three small wells, about four feet deep, and as much in diameter, out of which the water is taken and put into receivers, like shallow pans, lined with chunam, and about twelve feet square. The water, by the action of rarefaction, is exhaled, and the salt, being too gross and fixed to ascend, is left in the pans. Out of curiosity we drank half a pint of the water, which had the nauseous taste, and, apparently, all the properties of sea water. The small wells are also chunamed, and are not more than twenty feet distant from a mass of fresh water.

Subsequent to this, we have very frequently, in Tippoo's country, seen salt made in this manner; and in another, which, although we do not clearly understand, we shall endeavour to describe. In particular spots the earth is strongly impregnated with nitrous particles, which earth is separated and well dried. A mound of common mould is raised twelve or fifteen feet, in a conical form, with a considerable concavity at top, forming a kind of basin, from the bottom of which hollow pieces of bamboe lead into chunamed reservoirs, similar to the shallow pans just mentioned. The impregnated earth is put into this basin, and sweet water poured upon it, which, soaking through, dissolves the salt, and carries it in a fluid state into the reservoirs, by the bamboe conductors. The water is distributed into proper pans, and exhaled as before described in the other process. The drained earth is removed to the place whence it was taken, and in ten or twelve days, will again produce salt, and undergoes the same process for extraction.

If the basins into which the earth is put were chunamed, it would appear better calculated to prevent absorption than being made only of common mould; but we do not recollect having seen any that were chunamed; if they were, the earth must have soiled, and prevented our seeing it: these people, however, seem to have made so few improvements on the rude arts of their ancestors, that we are not surprized at seeing this process in so imperfect a state.

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We do not recollect to have seen salt water springs, or salt made in this manner, north of the Toombudra.

The process for procuring salt in Bombay, or rather Salsct, and all along the Malabar coast, is similar to the one first described, with the difference of using sea water. Just above high water mark at spring tides, extensive enclosures are levelled and divided into partitions of about twenty feet square, which, communicating with each other, are filled by the overflow of the sea, and contain six or eight inches of water: before the next spring tide, the water is all exhaled by the power of the sun, and the salt is gathered from the bottoms of the enclosures. The salt thus procured, as it is gathered off the mud, is very dirty and coarse, and here we might with propriety again hint the utility of chunaming the receivers of the sea water, which would, in a great measure, prevent the mud and salt being gathered together. As it is, another process is necessary for refining the salt before it can be used for culinary purposes; this is done by boiling it, and removing the scum as long as any rises, which is hastened, and the salt made whiter, by an egg being boiled in about a peck.

A little salt, of a very superior kind, is procured at the time of exhalation, by fixing a jagged piece of stick in the water, when first let into the reservoirs; to which, as the water is exhaled, the saline particles adhere, in a quantity of, perhaps, three or four ounces. The finest kind of salt used in India for the table, comes from Arabia, in pieces not unlike a cheese in shape, and in appearance sparkling like our finest loaf sugar.

Our march the day we left Baugoor was long and unpleasant, as we marched twenty miles, and a great part of it on a heavy road. We this day crossed the Hoggree river, which although swollen by the rain was not deep. On coming to our ground at Belgoor, which is a large village (now deserted) defended by a very extensive gurry enclosing another pettah, we were not able, from the disobliging disposition of the killehdar, to procure any forage for our cattle. The next day we marched nine or ten miles to Boodehal, a large fortification of some respectability, situated just
after

after passing a stony jungle, with high rocks to the left of the road, having on their eastern acclivity handsome pagodas that appear hanging. The fortification of Boodehal, although called respectable, is only comparatively so, when the common forts of this country are spoken of: it is extensive, of a quadrangular form, with a rampart and towers, on which some swivels and vile guns are mounted. The ditch is bad, and indeed, in its present state, the fort is hardly tenable; were the ditch widened and deepened, it might make a tolerable defence against a Mahratta attack. We found grain in great plenty here.

In this fort, as well as in many other places in this country, we saw a great many of those animals which in general, in India, are called flying foxes. They are a very large species of bat, much the same as the bats in England; with the difference in size, these being some of them as big, nearly, as a small fox, which animal they resemble, as the bat of Europe does a mouse.

Their wings are very long, with several joints; at one or more of which is a hook, and by this hook they all day hang on lofty trees, and sometimes as thick, positively, as apples or cherries, or any fruit may be supposed to hang. They live on fruits and vegetables, to which they are very destructive.

On several trees, in this fort, were (on each) several hundreds, and afforded us some diversion in knocking them off with stones, when they appear quite bewildered and utter a lamentable noise, not unlike the faint screamings of children. But we never saw so many together, as the day on which Colonel Frederick's detachment anchored under Jaigur fort, where there are many trees; and when the salute was fired, these monsters issued forth in such numbers, that at a distance they appeared like a dark cloud.

They are abominably ugly, and some of them will measure from tip to tip of their wings from four to five feet. In every part of India, we believe, these creatures are common, as they are also at Joanna and islands in Africa.

On

On the 26th of May, we marched ten miles to Hooly-hal, a place of no importance; and on the 27th, fourteen miles to Chicklehooly, a village of a similar description. We were here joined by a small party of horse, sent by the Bhow to expedite our march; they were, however, of no use; rather, indeed, the contrary; for at every place we came to they were sure to quarrel with the head people, or some of the inhabitants; as, if they were the strongest, they would take any thing they supposed themselves in want of, without the smallest idea of paying a farthing. We had advice of a larger party being on their way *to assist us*, but fortunately we saw them not.

We marched, on the 28th, twenty miles to Tarrakeera, a large fortification, enclosing a town, somewhat in the same stile as Boodehal, but with more gates, and upon the whole stronger: there were, if we recollect aright, seven gates to pass to enter the fort. Although this place is, in our memoranda, spelled Tarrakera, we are of opinion, it is wrong, and should be Tourveckeera, by which name, if there should be any occasion, we shall hereafter call it*.

As our marches at this time were rather long ones, and over unfavourable ground, we found it very fatiguing; but on these occasions, when inclined to fancy ourselves fatigued, the idea has, at once, been banished, on reflecting how much more so must the poor sepoy be, who, besides not being naturally so strong, have so much more to carry, and so much more to do. We have often been, by observation, and really are now by reflection, surprized how they are able to bear the fatigues of their duties. An officer, who has nothing to carry but his sword, can either ride or walk on the line of march, has refreshing drink whenever he chuses†, has on
coming

* In Major Rennell's map, a place in this neighbourhood, is marked Tourvacora; if meant of the one in question, and we know of no other of a similar name, it is certainly incorrectly spelled.

† It is customary in Eastern campaigns for officers to have on the line of march, exclusive of the attendants to their horses, a servant, called a *koorsee-wollah*, or, by the Bengalees, a *chokee-burda*, whose business is to attend constantly at his master's heels with his chair, bottle, glass, and vessel of water.

coming to the ground of encampment his tent pitched, can go to sleep and be awakened when his dinner is ready, has no reason to complain of fatigue, when he looks on the difference of a sepoy's sufferings. Exclusive of his arms and ammunition, he has his knapsack of cloaths, necessaries, &c. his cooking pots and utensils, and perhaps several days provision to carry; on the line of march he is obliged to keep the same irksome slow pace the whole day without any refreshment, save the luxury of a drink of dirty puddle, brought from a place where thousands of cattle had been; on coming to his ground he has no shelter from the wet of the night or the heat of the day; if he is not for duty, he has to go to the bazaar, get wood, &c. for his victuals, and to cook it: all this, together with washing his cloaths, his duties on parade, guards, pickets, &c. &c. which take up no inconsiderable portion of his time, leave him but little leisure for rest.

The expression, used above, of the sepoys having no shelter on coming to their ground is literally true; for, however strange it may appear to those who make campaigns in their armed chairs, or even, (perhaps indeed, more so,) to those who make them in the field, the Bombay sepoys have no tents allowed them.

Captain Little's detachment took the field in May 1790, and did not all return to garrison until late in June, 1792; all this time they were not an hour in cantonments or quarters, but engaged in a continued series of service, uncommonly active; exposed, not to mention the heat of this climate, to the violence of two complete monsoons, and a considerable part of a third without covering, except what the sepoys themselves made shift to provide and carry, or find conveyance for*.

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* Sepoys should, in our opinion, be encouraged to bring their wives or women into the field. It has to be sure, its advantages and disadvantages; the latter, however, are few, perhaps, only this, that if the sepoy's wife be left in garrison, he will of course, assign to her a portion of his pay, which will, in some degree, secure him from desertion; the objection of its increasing the number of followers, is, if just, too trifling to be material. The advantages are many; she eases him of the trouble of cooking, and of other of that kind; if the poor sepoy, or two or three in partnership, can luckily get a little tent, and a bullock to carry it, with their cooking utensils, &c.

It has been a received opinion, that armies in India cannot keep the field during the monsoon, and, until the late war, it has scarcely ever been known for British troops to be out of quarters in that season. A variety of authors particularly mention this as an indisputed fact, and professor Robertson, in his valuable disquisition concerning ancient India, confirms it, in page 15, where, speaking of Alexander, he says, "This march was performed in the rainy season, when even Indian armies cannot keep the field." However averse we may be to expose ourselves to the sneer of reproachful criticism for the allusion, we cannot help observing that in the late war, British troops, impelled by the ardour that actuated their respected leaders, in this instance, at least equalled the perseverance of the hero's army, by submitting without a murmur to all the vicissitudes of heat and wet, during two successive years; and that too, in a particular case, under more disadvantages than any General, of far less fame than Alexander, would, excepting in situations of necessity, allow good troops to suffer.

This, so far as relates to the want of tents, we are willing to suppose, will never happen again; as we understand a great personage, at Seringapatam, expressed his surprise and disapprobation at a proceeding so fraught with prejudice to the Bombay sepoys; and with injustice too, for both the Bengal and Madras sepoys have tents carried for them; and that the others have not, no reason on earth can be assigned, except the hacknied one of its not having been customary. We trust, however, that where a practice is clearly proved to be prejudicial and unjust, and that this is so no one can deny, it is not the example of a few years continuance of a custom, originating in parsimonious ignorance, and prolonged in economic error, that can stamp a sanction on its farther adoption.

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the woman drives, and protects it on the march; and in cases of wounds, or sickness, she is eminently useful; besides, how satisfactory is it for a soldier in the field, to have a kind companion in his cares, and sharer in, or rather soother of, his sufferings; but above all, the sepoys themselves find it so convenient and agreeable, that if they bring not their own, they will have women attached to them very soon after taking the field; thus incurring a double expence, and as his pay is insufficient to support it, the sepoy will in all likelihood be obliged to submit to the degradation of winking at his companions immoral courses, which will, in the end, bring him to the hospital, render him a useless servant, and a clog upon the army.

It would be unpleasant, and we should not be exempt from a suspicion of partiality, were we to take a comparative view of the respective merits of the sepoys on the three establishments: as fighting men it would be equally vain and unjust, were the Bombay sepoys to arrogate to themselves a superior degree of merit: but when, instead of the bayonet, they have been called to a part of their duty, which, although less glorious, is, in point of importance, sometimes not much inferior, the spade, candour forces the confession that their alacrity has never been equalled.

From the known justice and liberality of Lord Cornwallis, it may also be presumed, that a recommendation will be made for an equalization of the allowances of the three establishments: that there should be any difference is strange, for surely imagination cannot conceive any thing more just, more reasonable, than servants, serving the same masters with equal fidelity and zeal, in the same country, nay, in the same place, subject to, and executing the same calls of duty; nothing surely can be more just than their receiving the same advantages; that this, however, is far from being the case, a view of the respective allowances to the armies of the three establishments, in field and garrison, will evince.

Not to mention the very material difference of the receipt of the army in Calcutta and Bombay; detached from the former, half, full, and double full batta, are the pleasing recompence for the inconveniencies and expence attending a removal; detached from the latter, even to the distance of five hundred miles, on the frontier of an unquiet neighbour, instead of half, full, or double full batta (terms unknown to the Bombay army), not a single rupee in addition, swells their monthly stipend, in compensation for their additional trouble and expence.

In a former war; when the Bengal and Bombay armies joined, under General Goddard, so strikingly unjust was the difference in their receipts, that they both were paid the same, regulated by the allowances of the former; and it was, in reason, supposed the equality would be continued after they separated; but the embarrassments of their masters, at that time, not warranting any increase in their expences, the Bombay

army, like dutiful and deserving servants, forebore to urge their claim; nor did they urge it until returning prosperity to the Honourable Company's finances, sanctioned the propriety of the measure.

Let it not be supposed, that those who receive the least would invidiously desire others to be reduced to the same unfortunate circumstances; this, we are confident, is not the wish of any one in the Bombay army; and if any thing escapes us, that in the most distant manner implies us actuated by so unworthy a motive, we beg the candid reader will kindly impute it to the weakness of the head, not the badness of the heart. It cannot be feared that a reduction in any part of India will ever again be attempted; on the contrary, we may reasonably indulge the expectation, that the equalization will be satisfactory to all parties.

When the present allowances to the army were established they were liberal, and answered every purpose of necessary expenditure; which is all that can be expected, for a soldier must be singularly sanguine who promises himself savings from his pay:—not so now, the articles of existence are thrice as dear as at that period, and the requisite expences of officers increased in a still greater proportion. We hesitate not to declare, that from our numerous acquaintances, among the subalterns of Bombay, we can scarcely call to mind one instance, where, without any resource, but the pay of the rank, a subaltern has avoided running into debt, although many of them have been fifteen, and more years, in the service, and no where is a closer attention paid to economy.

House rent is so exorbitantly high that the allowance of five Captains will hardly pay for a house fit for one to live in*: the expences of the table are very great, and the wages of servants are shamefully increased. In Bombay, eight palankeen bearers will exact, the very lowest, sixty rupees per month; or, if hired for a day, will extort three if not four rupees; in Bengal thirty rupees is the regulated monthly pay of eight bearers. This is given, from a variety of instances, to oppose the idea that the difference in the

* The monthly allowance to a Captain, in Bombay, for house rent, is forty rupees: to a Colonel (the highest rank in the army) eighty. In Bengal, a subaltern's was ninety, now reduced to sixty.

the receipts of the two settlements is counterbalanced by the difference in expences:—an idea that might be set aside by a multiplicity of cases, which in this place it is not our intention to state.

If it be said we have been too prolix on this subject, we shall, admitting the fact, attempt to excuse it, by expressing our desire to show how inadequate the receipts of the Bombay army are to their expences, and that the expected alteration must be on a *considerably* increasing plan. The following extract from a work lately published by a very intelligent civil servant, on the eastern side of India, will shew that even their allowances are not reckoned too handsome, and will by no means admit of reduction.

“ When the company's finances shall become flourishing, I trust that their servants will participate by enlarged allowances; indeed the liberality of states is in general proportionate at least with their circumstances. Young men, who resign domestic comforts, and submit to a temporary exile, are entitled to ample compensation for such sacrifices: all now feeling the embarrassments of the times in India; but I hope they will find labour and merit requited by an enriched sovereignty *.”

To the Honourable Company's zealous servants and well-wishers, what can be more grateful, than, by a retrospect to the state of their finances in 1783, and a comparison with the present time, observing to what a prosperous pitch their affairs are now arrived. In 83 and 84, we recollect the honourable company's bonds, bearing interest at nine per cent. per annum, were discounted at seventy, and seventy-five per cent. that is to say, thirty, and twenty-five only, were given for the hundred: By our last advices from Bombay, the company's bonds were five per cent. above par; and as it is clear that our possessions in the East are secured on a most permanent basis, and must be daily increasing in wealth, we cannot but look to India as the quarter from which Great-Britain will derive

* Law on the rising resources of Bengal, published in 1793.

derive vast resources; nor can we forbear expressing our happiness at seeing the finances of our respected masters flourishing, and their political superiority increasing, in so wonderful a degree.

And as it is not corresponding with the justice and liberality of those who so ably direct the affairs of those remote parts to suffer labour and merit to go unrequited, we entertain not a doubt but that their armies, who may without presumption claim an acknowledgement of having contributed their share toward the present increase of wealth, and political pre-eminence of their masters, THE SOVEREIGNS OF HINDOOSTAN, will be favourably considered, when the discussion of more important concerns will leave leisure for their claims to come under deliberation*.

In the years above-mentioned of unpropitious fortune, the Bombay army received a great portion of their income in paper: an ensign received one fourth, and a lieutenant more than a third of their allowances, at the debased value here stated; yet, knowing that the tide of fortune flowed unfavourably for their masters, they murmured not at the hardship. This, with other circumstances of similar tendency, authorizes the idea, that those who in adverse times shared the embarrassments of their employers, will in these times of prosperity, share its sunshine also; and

* On this subject, and it may also be applied further, hear what the great Timour says—"I ordered that the right of the warrior should not be injured; and that the soldier who had grown in years should not be deprived of his station or wages; and that the actions of the soldier should not be suppressed; for those men who sell their permanent happiness for perishable honour, merit compensation, and are worthy of reward and encouragement. If a soldier should be deprived of his reward, and his actions should be hidden from the light, it would be an act of injustice." Institutes of Timour, Oxford edit. 4to. page 277. Few characters have been represented to the public in so contrasted a point of view as that of Timour, better known in Europe by the name of Tamerlane; by some authorities he is exalted into a fit subject for divine honours; by others degraded beneath the respect due to the meanest of mankind. At a proper opportunity, should our work not exceed its prescribed limits, we purpose collating the different accounts of this and other illustrious persons, and endeavouring to place their virtues and vices in their just light.—Materials of this nature, and for a genealogical table, and historical and biographical account of the family of the present Great Mogul, from his great ancestor Aurengzebe, are in our possession, and shall be communicated with this work, if the cause aforesaid, or no other impediment, hereafter to prevent it.

and in the oft experienced, and well known, liberality of their superiors, find application anticipated, and remonstrance rendered unnecessary.

We now drop this, to us unpleasant, although interesting subject; it is highly interesting also to those of whom it is our pride and happiness to be one, whose interests must ever be near our heart, and contributing to which, in however humble an attempt, a superior gratification.

Returning from this digression, we find Captain Riddell's battalion at Toorveekeera, which we left on the 29th of May, and marched fourteen miles to Belloor, a small town of no importance. On the 30th. Fifteen miles to Naugmungul, where letters reached us from Captain Little's detachment, with the intelligence of the Mahrattas having joined our grand army.

CHAPTER VI.

RETROSPECT TO THE BHOW'S MARCH TO SERINGAPATAM, AND THE HAPPY CONSEQUENCES OF HIS JUNCTION WITH THE GRAND ARMY.—MARCH OF THE ALLIED ARMIES FROM SERINGAPATAM TOWARD BANGALORE.—DESCRIPTION OF SAVESBROOG FROM MAJOR DIERON'S NARRATIVE.—THE METHOD OF MARCHING AND ENCAMPING OBSERVED BY THE MAHRATTAS, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE BHOW'S CAMP.—SOME ACCOUNT OF THE MAHRATTA'S SKILL IN HORSEMANSHIP AND FARRIERY.

THE Bhow's army, we learned, after leaving Darwar, proceeded by easy marches to the Toombudra, which was crossed early in May; and after two marches to the southward, made a halt of several days in the neighbourhood of Ramgurry, a fort already described, which, with many others, surrendered without resistance: no opposition indeed was met with except to detachments, at two or three forts of but little importance: among them, and the most considerable, is Micondah, which will be noticed hereafter.

The Bhow, after being assured of the arrival of our grand army at Seringapatam, made forced marches, and joined Lord Cornwallis on the 28th of May, near Milcotta, or Milgotta, a place dear in the remembrance of the Mahrattas for a victory gained by them over Hyder's army in 1772, a retrospect to which event, enhanced the happiness of the present junction, and notwithstanding the unpropitious conclusion of this campaign, made them look forward to the next with the confidence of sure success.

So strictly are Tippoo's regulations regarding correspondence observed in his country, that of the many letters sent from the Bhow's army to Lord Cornwallis's, not one escaped being intercepted, although the precautions taken on these important occasions are such as would seem to prevent

prevent the possibility of discovery. The Bhow's army therefore announced its own approach, and being, at the time of its appearance, supposed to the northward of the Toombudra, arrangements were made in the grand army to receive the Mahrattas as an enemy; but who, however, in the then state of the British army, proved to be the most important friends that fortune ever sent to their relief, since they took the field in Hindoostan.

From a variety of publications, the circumstances are well known of Lord Cornwallis's brilliant victory over Tippoo's army on the 15th of May; and of the subsequent necessity for destroying the battering train, and the heavy stores in the artillery department; a great mortality among the cattle had so far reduced their numbers, as to render dragging the guns back to Bangalore impracticable, and an alarming scarcity in the article of grain, threatened a real want of that essential before the probable period of the army's arrival in the neighbourhood of its own magazines. The want of grain, if not caused, seemed greatly forwarded by the inactivity of the Nizam's army, who, instead of furnishing ours with grain and forage, as, from their number in horse, might have been expected, were actually inefficient to their own support, without daily drains upon our bazaars for grain.

Under these inauspicious circumstances, one day's melancholy march was heavily measured toward Bangalore, when the critical junction of the Mahrattas unexpectedly relieved our army from the apprehensions of increasing scarcity, as the Bhow's bazaars were amply stored with grain; and the immense number of cattle following his army, promised a speedy removal of the deficiencies in the bullock department.

As the public are already in possession of the events attending this critical junction, and of information respecting the great assistance the Bhow's bazaars afforded to the grand army, we are studiously brief on those subjects.

Major Dirom, deputy adjutant general of his Majesty's forces in India, has published a narrative, commencing at this period, of the cam-

paign that terminated this war, in which all the interesting events of the campaign are detailed with elegance and perspicuity; illustrated by authentic documents, and plans of peculiar neatness and beauty.

At the time of this union of the confederated powers, Major Dirom estimates the Bhow's army at twenty thousand horse and foot, which we conceive very considerably beneath its real strength; and Hurry Punt's, another army of Mahrattas that now also joined Lord Cornwallis by a more easterly route through the provinces of Gooty, Rydroog, and Sera, at twelve thousand.

On the arrival of the Bhow's army in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam, Captain M'Donald was detached with the four grenadier companies of Captain Little's battalions, to reconnoitre Narrondroog, a hill fort, a few miles westerly of Milcottah pagoda, but as it was in appearance too strong to warrant an attack, no offensive measures were taken.

Captain Riddell found at Naugmungul a great number of sheep and cattle; with a considerable quantity of grain; and seeing a probability of rendering assistance to the armies, determined on remaining a short time at that place, which determination was highly approved of, and two Bengal battalions under, Captain Welch, were sent by Lord Cornwallis as an additional security to the post, now turned into a depot for provisions. A company of pioneers were also sent to assist in digging for grain, it being customary in this country to buy it in pits, dug in the shape of jars, containing about an hundred bushels.

Naugmungul, and not as Majors Rennell and Dirom spell it, Naugamungalum; and Naugimungulum is distant, north, about twenty miles from Seringapatam. It is a large quadrangular fortification of that kind which in this country, and in this work, is called a gurry; consisting of a rampart and parapet flanked by towers, and a ditch: they seldom have guns in them, and are fit for little else than to keep off plundering parties of horse. Some of them have a good ditch, with a bound hedge thickly planted on the glacis, and can keep off parties of Mahratta infantry until guns are brought to breach the wall.

The

The town of Naugmungul is enclosed by the gurry, which is nearly two miles in circumference; the entrance is in the northern face, opposite to which, in the rains, is a lake of water, but having been kept drained, was a level lawn, on which Captain Riddell's battalion found a pleasant spot for an encampment. In the town is a large pagoda, tolerably well built, and being very lofty, may be seen at some distance; several obscene figures and groupes are seen in relief on the walls in the front face; opposite the door in that face, is a column of a single stone, about forty feet in height: the shaft is well proportioned to the pedestal, and being handsomely ornamented with the chisfel, is, in our estimation, very beautiful. On its top is an iron cage, with chains in it, but for what purpose we could not learn. Several groves of cocoa nut, and other trees, are in the vicinity of the town.

The allied armies continued in the neighbourhood of Milcottah, until the 6th of June, when they marched northward past Naugmungul, and then inclining eastward, crossed the Maddoor river.

"The route by which the armies marched from Milcottah, was through
 "a bare, stoney, and in general barren, country; but on approaching
 "this river the prospect cleared up; a fertile and charming country was
 "seen to extend on each side the Maddoor, which flowing between its high
 "banks, in a wide and beautiful stream, takes a south-east course, passing
 "through the fertile district of Sultan-Pettah, until it falls into the rugged
 "channel of the Cavery."*

As neither Purseram Bhow's army, nor the detachment under Captain Little, now reinforced by Captain Riddell's battalion, from Naugmungul, were engaged in any occurrences worthy of particular notice during the march from Milcottah to Bangalore, we purpose passing over that time in a general manner, rather than descend to the particulars of a detailed narration: which, indeed, we have not in our power to give with the requisite accuracy, as our materials on the subject of the appearance, fertility, &c.

* Major Dirom's Narrative, page 19.

of this part of the country, were stolen, with other memoranda, in a manner that will be hereafter mentioned.

The Maddoor river was passed about the 20th of June, at a good pass about fifteen miles eastward of Naugmungal, and the strong hill fort of Hoolydroog surrendered to Lord Cornwallis, who offered it to the Bhow, and the report ran that it was to be garrisoned by the 9th battalion, from Captain Little's detachment; but the Bhow declining to accept it, the officers of that corps were relieved from their apprehensions of an unpleasant station. Hoolydroog is six miles eastward of the pass over the Maddoor, and being almost inaccessible, might have been defended: a quantity of cattle, sheep, and grain, found in it, was a seasonable supply to the grand army.

After destroying Hoolydroog, to prevent the enemy from re-occupying it as a post, the armies continued their march northward, and arrived near Ootradroog, which was summoned on the 25th of June, but the killehdar continuing firm in his allegiance, and the apparent strength of the fort, precluding the probability of taking it without a considerable loss of time, the idea of reducing it, was for the present abandoned. Ootradroog* is about ten miles north-easterly from Hoolydroog.

"The armies passing eastward, through a narrow defile from Ootradroog, entered a rich beautiful, and varied country, where Savendroog, the prominent feature of the landscape, towered like an elephant, amidst the lesser hills, which encircle this romantic district.

"On the 28th of June, the armies encamped at Magre, a large town in the centre of this valley, about six miles from Savendroog. Two lofty antient pagodas of elegant structure, and smaller pagodas in every village, and swammy houses (Hindoo temples) on every eminence, even on the pinnacle of the Droog, bear testimony, as do also the num-

merous

* This fort was taken by assault and escalade by a party, from Colonel Stuart's detachment, under the command of Captain Scott, of the Bengal establishment, on the 25th of December, 1792. As the garrison fired on the flags of truce, and were guilty of other unmilitary actions, they were put to the sword. Vide Major Dirom's Narrative, page 74.

" microus large tanks that water the adjoining country, to its having been
" formerly a rajahship of great note; and where the monuments of the
" Hindoo worship are still held in veneration by the remaining Bramins,
" and people of that religion. At present the town of Magre, and
" surrounding villages, were deserted: the people having retired with
" their cattle and effects to Savendroog."

For the preceeding information we acknowledge our obligation to Major Dirom's Narrative, (pages 21. 22.) and as his account of Savendroog, immediately following, is curious, we have taken the liberty of extracting it also:—

" On the 28th and 29th of June, the chief engineer, and the officers
" of his corps were employed in reconnoitering the Droog. It was found
" to be surrounded by a forest of natural wood, or jungle, several miles
" in depth, thickened with clumps of planted bamboos, to render it
" every where as impenetrable as possible. The road winding through
" it was defended by different barriers, and at other places by trees felled
" to obstruct the passage. The enemy, however, did not attempt to
" obstruct the troops sent on this service, otherwise than by firing shot
" occasionally from the fort; which coming from a great elevation, buried themselves as they fell, and luckily did no hurt.

" The place, in the course of two days, was closely reconnoitred, on
" the west and south faces; the east face was also seen in profile; and it
" appeared so strong, that there could be little hopes of assailing in those
" quarters with success: the lower fort, which occupied a separate range
" of hills, covered the town, or pettah, which lay between it and the
" grand mountain. These hills, which appeared low, only from the
" proximity of the huge mass behind them, were not, however, so steep
" but that they might be carried by assault, the walls being of great extent, and in some places in ruins: the lower fort might therefore be
" taken, the pettah sacked, and the jungle partly swept of the cattle that
" were drawn into it from the country; but the immense hill itself
" seemed to deserve the fame it had obtained, of being the most impreg-
nable

" nable fortress in India. To invest or blockade Savendroog closely was
 " impossible; for the rock itself forms a base of from eight to ten miles
 " in circumference, and with the jungle, and lesser hills, which sur-
 " round it, includes a circle of twenty miles, through the various path-
 " ways of which, the garrison might always find means to keep up the
 " communication with the country."

In another part of the work, the Major thus concludes his description of this stupendous fortress, " Savendroog has already been described as a vast
 " mountain of rock, and is reckoned to rise above half a mile in perpen-
 " dicular height, from a base of eight or ten miles in circumference. Em-
 " braced by walls on every side, and defended by cross walls and barriers
 " wherever it was deemed accessible, this huge mountain has the further
 " advantage of being divided above by a chasm, which separates the
 " upper part into two hills, which, having each their defences, form two
 " citadels, capable of being maintained independent of the lower works,
 " and affording a secure retreat, should encourage the garrison to hold out
 " to the last extremity." An account, highly interesting, of the siege and
 successful storm of this immense hill, is given in page 66 of Major Dirom's
 Narrative.

During the time the Bhow's army remained with Lord Cornwallis, our gentlemen had frequent opportunities of paying friendly visits in the grand army, and many gentlemen thence were in the habits of visiting their friends with us. On the march, the flanks of our baggage sometimes intermixed, and some of the officers had opportunities of observing the order of march in the Mahratta army. They were particularly struck with the singular appearance of the Bhow's guns on the line of march, and truly, to a stranger, they did cut rather a unique figure. His largest guns were brass 32 and 42 pounders, cast at Poona, in length far exceeding ours: the wheels of the carriages, as well as the carriages themselves, were exceedingly clumsy, particularly the limber wheels, which are generally of one piece, very low, and in a heavy road do not, perhaps, turn once in the distance of a hundred yards. The gun is so heaped up with bag-

gage of every description, that it could not be cleared ready to fire, under, at least, half an hour; nor could any one from its appearance, in its travelling state, were it not for the number of bullocks dragging it, conceive it to be a gun: fifty, sixty, and sometimes a hundred couple of bullocks, drag one of these guns; and in very heavy roads, where the cattle have been hard worked and ill fed, an elephant is posted in the rear, who pushes it with his head over difficult passages. Although the improvement of having four bullocks a breast, was lately adopted by the Mahrattas, there surely can be no utility in having such a string of cattle, as they sometimes tack to one of these strange pieces of ordnance.

Under the idea that an account of the method of marching and encamping, observed by the Mahrattas, will be interesting, we shall give it, at some length, with a description of the Bhow's camp, &c.

If the army, over night, is ordered to march at day-break, it is generally cried through the camp by fakeers, and other poor persons, who walk through the streets proclaiming the news as soon as it transpires, for which they receive trifling alms from the bazaar people, and others, interested in the intelligence. It is also proclaimed by the nagarah, which is a large drum-like instrument, carried generally on a camel, sometimes on an elephant, and is heard to a great distance; the fakeers, however, are almost always the earliest. The quarter-master general, called the beence-wollah, with a body of five, six, or eight thousand horse, according to the situation of the army with regard to the enemy, moves at the first nagarah, which beats between three and four o'clock: he pitches on the spot for the new encampment, in which, without considering much of the strength of his position, he is chiefly guided by its vicinity to a stream or mass of water. A small party is instantly dispatched back to camp with the intelligence of the distance, &c. and as these armies are always well supplied with guides, the news is sent to the heads of departments and the different bodies of which the army is composed, who, also, have their hircarrahs, or guides; or if, as is generally the case, the
country

country is well known, the spot for the new encampment is pitched upon before the beence-wollah moves, or the night before.

By day-break, when the second nagara beats, the tents of the army are struck, and with the other baggage, packed ready for moving; and, although, in strictness, they should wait for the third nagara, they proceed, with followers of all descriptions, without any kind of regularity, as fast as convenient, to the new ground.

It must be observed, that Mahratta armies are composed of different bodies, from different quarters of the empire, under the separate command of their respective chieftians; each of whom has a distinguishing flag, which is early sent forward to the new ground, and its station being pointed out by the beence-wollah, it is immediately erected, so that all the parties, adherents and followers of that chief, know where to go by seeing their flag flying, which is large and lofty, as soon as the new ground of encampment is in sight. Twenty, or, perhaps, more of these flags are with the Bhow's army.

To avoid the inconvenience of marching with the mob, on ordinary occasions, the general did not beat in our line until an hour, sometimes two, or more, after the advance of the Mahrattas had left the ground; for these people having no idea of regularity, at first, without any ceremony, would ride, or run, between the divisions of our line; and it was not before some of them were roughly handled, that we could keep the line clear from their intrusions: latterly, when on the march we have come in contact with the Nizam's army or camp, the same obstructions would occur, and as the Nizamites sometimes persisted in impeding us, the sepoy's have been obliged to apply the butts of their musquets rather severely to remove and prevent such impediments: more than once swords were drawn to effect a passage between our divisions; and on these occasions the offenders were sure of being heartily drubbed. The Arabs it was, in general, we found most troublesome: the haughty inflexibility of these people is well known. Once, we believe it was crossing the Toombudra, a party of these people disputed the precedence with

with our line, and notwithstanding Captain Little was present, actually used blows to support their pretensions : one or two of our officers felt them ; still great tenderness was observed in putting the transgressors away : the sepoys, who could hardly be restrained, using the butts of their muskets only to punish such insolence. Of late, having learned better manners, they wait with respectful patience, until the whole line has passed ; and sometimes, although it was highly irregular, they have been permitted to pass between our divisions, to shew them that politeness and deference would procure them an indulgence, which insolence and presumption could never effect.

To avoid, however, the probability of such obstructions, our detachment generally moved an hour or two after the advance of the Mahrattas, unless in situations where the enemy were in front, when we, of course, took the post of honour, and brought up the rear when moving from the direction in which the enemy were supposed to be.

The Bhow, with his body guard of six or eight thousand horse, attended by his state elephants, caparisoned with their howdahs and amharas, himself, in his palankeen, or on horseback ; his principal officers, in the same mode of conveyance, preceded by choabdars, music, &c. &c. mostly came last, and on his arrival at the new ground always found a suite of tents ready pitched for his reception : the spot chosen for him was almost always in the rear of our line.

Our spot was taken up, by Captain Little, if possible, clear of the Mahratta camp, with an open front to the supposed direction of the enemy.

The Bhow and the last party being arrived, and sometimes before they arrived, a body of horse is sent out to protect the foragers : three or four thousand compose this body, or more, if the enemy are in force and near : it is accompanied by crowds of elephants, camels, horses, bullocks, men, and women, who return when loaded.

A body of Mahratta horse, in motion, is a very pleasing sight. Perhaps, no people in the world take more care of their cattle than the Mahrattas, or

train them better; we mean taken singly, for as a body of cavalry they are contemptible, having no discipline or regularity whatever. As so little exertion is required to guide these docile animals, the rider is able to handle his arms in perfect freedom; some of them have long spears of bamboo, which they dexterously twirl on full speed, and being fancifully ornamented with rings of silver, bells, &c. make a pretty and showy appearance: these spears are very light, although sometimes fifteen feet in length. Before a party, a number of horsemen continue prancing in a playful manner until tired, when they mix with the croud, and others supply their places, endeavouring to attract attention, and gain applause for their horses and horsemanship.

Although the *tope khana*, or park, the British detachment, and most of the different chiefs, have their own bazaars attached to them, the grand public bazaar of the army is of vast extent, regularly disposed in straight streets, if the ground will admit of it, and each shop in the same relative situation.

Leading from the Bhow's tents is the principal street, in which the *surrats* and rich merchants pitch, each man in his place; in this street are sold European broad cloths, and various merchandizes from all parts of the world: rich silks, sattins, damasks, brocades, shawls, *kumkhaba*, velvets, pearls, gems of all kinds, &c. &c. are here displayed in large quantities. A great variety of trifling articles are also exposed in their proper places, for instance, penknives, scissars, razors, corkscrews, snuffers, &c. &c. these are mentioned to shew to what trifles the variety extends, for, indeed, it would be, perhaps, more difficult to say what there is not, than what there is.

The *surrats* are bankers, brokers, and negotiators of bills, on every part of India, and can, at a very short notice, produce immense sums. The street, where the rich and principal merchants reside, we have mentioned to be in general covered by our line; sometimes when it has been at too great a distance on either flank, we have been moved to cover them more fully: once near Chittledroog, we recollect this to have been

been the case, and we heard some of the merchants jocularly observe, that the Bhow could not sleep but under our wing.

Leading from the main street are others in which grain, cloths, &c. of all kinds are sold. Every trade and profession is carried on here, as in a great city: the goldsmiths, silversmiths, blacksmiths, braziers, carpenters, tailors, embroiderers, distillers, bakers, cooks, fadlers, and, indeed, all vocations are seen proceeding with as much earnestness, on the part of their professors, as in a well regulated city in time of peace, which it more resembles than a market moving with a mob, bearing the name of an army, in the centre of an enemy's country.

Every one is pitched in the same relative station; the butchers shambles, the oil market, vegetable market, &c. encamp in their proper places, even the Cyprian corps (which is more than can be said of any other corps in the army) pitch regularly, so that no one is at a loss where to go for the commodity required.

The park is sometimes in the centre, and sometimes on the flanks of the camp, and the cavalry are picketed without order or regularity around the standards of their respective chiefs. As to the infantry, we know not how they were disposed of, for they are in general so contemptible, as soldiers, that they hardly deserve notice. The best of them are called gardees, of whom the Bhow has five or six thousand, armed, clothed, and disciplined, in imitation of Tippoo, at least so attempted, after the European manner; their coats are of red serge with a blue collar and cuff, cut in the country taste, to lap over before and tie with strings; their arms, it is true, are for the most part English, and out of twenty, two will be found without locks, six without cocks, and, perhaps, not a flint among the remaining twelve: their discipline is in much the same state with their arms and appearance. In addition to the musquet, most of the gardees carry a sword or a pistol, and such as have bayonets keep them constantly fixed, which, as well as having a more warlike appearance, saves the incumbrance of a scabbard and belt. These troops, being esteemed the best, have assigned to them the important post of defending

the park, with, and near which, we believe, they generally march and pitch. The gardees, were said, originally to have amounted to twelve thousand, but many of them have been left to garrison forts taken by the Bhow, from which, and other reductions, about half that number would, we conjecture, be nearer their present strength. They are commanded by Gopal Punt, who is buckshee, or paymaster to all the infantry, and, to give our own terms to their officers, deputy treasurer; Chinto Punt Phirnavees, being cash keeper, and second to the Bhow in council; Hurry Punt Tantea, his assistant: they are all bramins, as their names denote.

The remainder of the infantry is composed of small corps of Mahrattas, Rohillas, Arabs, and *matley* corps; one of which, and by far the most respectable, has already been mentioned in the occurrences before Darwar, commanded by the brave, but unfortunate Mr. Yvon. The irregular corps of Rohillas and Arabs are, in our estimation, by far the best infantry, in the Mahratta service; they are armed with matchlocks, swords and targets, or both; some with spears, some with bows and arrows, and some with altogether.

The number of followers to a British army in India, would in Europe, be deemed very great; but to an army of natives the comparative proportion is far greater. This subject, with the variety of tradesmen and mechanics, that are always the appendages to these armies, has been handled by several wilters.

Major Dirom, in page 242, of his narrative, makes an estimate of the number of followers to a British army in India, which he reckons at four to one fighting man: this is, we think, very moderate. As the Major's observations on this head are ingenious, and relate to some parts of our work, we give them in his own words. "The followers of an
" army, in India, on being reckoned at four times the number of fighting
" men, will appear to be a moderate estimate, on considering the parti-
" cular circumstances, and customs of the country. The number of
" black people employed in the public department, is immense, parti-
" cularly

“ larly in charge of the cattle that carry the supplies for the army, for
“ which is required at the rate of one man for every two or three bul-
“ locks. This article, including the public and private cattle of the con-
“ federate armies, and of the brinjarries, the whole probably amount-
“ ing to half a million of cattle, may be reckoned to bring into the field,
“ one hundred thousand followers. The elephants, of which there
“ were several hundreds, and the camels, several thousands, had also many
“ attendants : and every horse in the cavalry, and in the army, besides
“ the trooper, or rider, has two attendants, one who cleans and takes
“ care of him, called the horse-keeper, and the other the grass-cutter,
“ who provides his forage ; and a number of bullocks with drivers, is,
“ besides required to carry grain for the horses. The palankeen and
“ dooly bearers, for the conveyance of the sick, are also a numerous
“ class of followers.

“ Field officers, including the people who carry, or have charge of
“ their baggage, cannot have less than forty, Captains twenty, and sub-
“ alterns ten servants. The soldiers have also their attendants, particu-
“ larly a cook to every mess ; and the sepoy, most of whom are mar-
“ ried, have many of them, as well as the followers, their families in
“ camp.

“ The Bazaar people, or merchants, and their servants, are also very
“ numerous ; nor are the adventurers few who accompany an army,
“ with no other view than to plunder in the enemy's country ; and even
“ they, far from being a nuisance, search for, and dig up the pits of
“ grain in the fields and villages, which would otherwise remain undis-
“ covered, and bring in numbers of cattle that could by no other means
“ be collected in the country.

“ Early in the war, many of the sepoy were prevailed upon to send
“ back their families, and other arrangements were made for reducing
“ the number of followers ; but those measures tended to create de-
“ sertion and increase distress. In short, no man will carry his family
“ to camp who does not find his convenience and advantage in doing
“ so ;

“ so ; no person will pay for servants he does not want, nor will fol-
 “ lowers attend on an army without pay, who do not earn a living,
 “ which they can do only by contributing to its support. There are no
 “ towns to be depended upon for supplies, and an army in India not
 “ only carries with it most of the means of subsistence for several
 “ months, but also a variety of necessaries, which are exposed daily in
 “ the bazars, like merchandize in a fair ; a scene altogether resembling
 “ more the emigration of a nation guarded by its troops, than the march
 “ of an army fitted out merely with the intention to subdue an enemy.”
 —The Major’s idea of likening a country army to the emigration of a
 nation, guarded by its troops, is very happy.

Speaking of the Bhow’s army (in page 10) the Major says “ The Mah-
 “ ratta camp was at the distance of about six miles from ours, and, on
 “ approaching it, had the appearance of a large irregular town, for the
 “ chiefs pitch their standards, and take up their ground around their ge-
 “ neral, without order ; and their tents being of all sizes, and of many
 “ different colours, at a distance resemble houses more than canvass.—
 “ The streets too, of their camp, crossing and winding in every direc-
 “ tion, display a variety of merchandize, as in a great fair. There are
 “ shroffs, jewellers, smiths, mechanics, and people of every trade and de-
 “ scription, as busily employed in their occupations, and attending as
 “ minutely to their interest, as if they were at Poonah, and at peace.”

We must here remark, not, however, with a view of criticising on the
 Major’s information, that tents in India are not made of canvass, but
 with a thin cloth called by us dungaree ; it requires to be three or four
 times doubled, that is to say, tents require to be of three or four cloths
 thick to keep out the heat or wet. The dungaree is of different colours
 and different names, the white is called kaddee.

Dr Orme, in his “ History of the Military Transactions of the British
 Nation in Indostan,” a work which we sincerely wish may be continued,
 notices the number of women and followers to an eastern army : he says*

* Volume I. p. 248.

“ Every

“ Every common soldier in an Indian army is accompanied either by a
 “ wife or a concubine ; the officers have several, and the generals whole
 “ seraglios : besides these, the army is encumbered by a number of at-
 “ tendants and servants exceeding that of the fighting men ; and to sup-
 “ ply the various wants of this enervated multitude, dealers, pedlars, and
 “ retailers of all sorts, follow the army, to whom a separate quarter is al-
 “ lotted, in which they daily expose their different commodities in greater
 “ quantities, and with more regularity than in any fair in Europe.”

We before expressed our fears to mention our estimate of the number of women following the Bhow's army : we are still apprehensive, but can safely say they frequently exceeded the number of fighting men : the cattle, at times, we have no doubt, did, in the proportion of fifteen to one ; we include elephants, horses, camels, bullocks, and asses ; and the followers were, perhaps, often ten or twelve times more numerous.

Major Diram conjectures the number of strangers in Tippoo's country, in the last campaign, was little short of four hundred thousand. The fighting men he ascertains to have been (not including the infantry of either the Mahrattas or the Nizam's armies) nearly eighty-five thousand, of which more than eleven thousand were English. Upwards of two hundred and fifty guns were in the last campaign carried by the armies against Seringapatam. See Major Diram's Narrative, page 240.

We would willingly give some account of the relative stations of the commanders in the Bhow's army, and their manner of subordination, but in truth we know very little about it ; their degrees of rank do not seem at all established, and if on any occasion several parties join, there is not one, but several commanding officers. Even the Bhow himself is not deemed superior to Kisen Row, who is a servant of the Peshwa's, master of the ordnance and chief engineer, and not under the Bhow's orders : he assists at the councils, as do Hurraba Appah, Chintó Punt Dada, and Appah Sahib, the Bhow's eldest son ; but to which, or if to either of them, the command of the army would devolve in the event of the Bhow's death, is not determined. Captain Little is, we understand, next

in rank to those just mentioned, excluding Hurraba Appah, who, it seems, has no military rank. Colonel Frederick was esteemed co-equal with the Bhow.

There are several other chiefs, who, it would appear, obey orders or not, as they please: such as Dowlut Row Goorpara, who commands the troops of the rajah of Gujundurgur; Bala Sahib, commander of two thousand horse, three thousand nominally; Raganauth Row, commander of two thousand horse nominally, their present strength about twelve hundred; Munna Bappoo Mendla, who is detached to the confines of the Bednore country with five thousand horse. These Generals command troops of particular districts: there are others over the Bhow's own troops, that is to say, those from his province or territories, the chief of whom is his son Appah Sahib.

There are with the army four bodies of horse called the peshwa's, each (bearing the name of paggah) nominally of two thousand, but they are not so much as fifteen hundred strong. They are commanded by Kussabah, Ragoo Hurry, Meehaput Row, and Junabah; the former, although not a bramin, their names indeed denote them all Mahrattas, is a great favourite with the peshwa. These officers are not under the Bhow's orders: on one occasion, however, we fear they were too ready in their obedience, for they were foremost in the attack and plunder of Budr ul zuman Khan, at Darwar.

We are aware that from this confused account very little information can be gained, but we can give none clearer, and this is perhaps in some parts erroneous: it being a subject which, although so long with these people, is to us inexplicable.

It will be going still farther into this labyrinth, to say that Purseram Bhow was not the superior of this army: it is, however, very true; there was with it a member of a superior branch of the Bhow's family, and these people have, it seems, no idea of military or any other rank, abstracted from family superiority. This person, whose name we have forgotten, is a younger man than the Bhow; a son, we believe, but are

not certain, of the Bhow's elder brother, and who in reality commanded this army, taking the lead in councils, and on state occasions having the precedency. Once when the Bhow, attended by his sirdars, paid a state visit to the British commander at Darwar, presents as usual were made, and the Bhow desired the atr and beetel might be first given to his superior*, and that the present to him might be greater than his own. It was objected that the Bhow's superior was not known in our camp, which caused some demur, and how it was settled we know not. Whether this person accompanied the army the whole of the war, or returned from Darwar we cannot say, but suppose, from never hearing of him, that his stay in the army was not long.

In this place we will speak of the Mahrattas as horsemen and farriers.—They assuredly deserve the best cattle, from the care they bestow on them: a Mahratta when dismounted, is continually shampooing his horse: this is performed by rubbing him violently with the elbows and wrists, and bending the animal's joints quickly, backward and forward with a considerable exertion of strength; by these means a horse will keep his flesh with half the quantity of provision that he will require when they are neglected. Very few horses belonging to inferior people in the Mahratta camp, had more than a seer and a half of grain per day, and if forage was plentiful, a seer, or less, perhaps, would be his allowance; the usual quantity given to our horses was four or five seers a day, and they never looked better than the Mahratta's; it must, however, be observed, that without good looking after, it is a common practice with the flies, or grooms of European gentlemen, to embezzle a part, and not unfrequently a considerable part, of the horse's grain; and not being equally interested with the Mahrattas, are not at equal pains to shampoo their master's horses.

As horsemen, the Mahrattas are to a European eye very ungraceful; they ride with their knees as high as the horse's back, and hold on by the heels, nor is it awkward, or at all unhorsemanlike to hold by the

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mane,

* See Note I. at the end of the narrative.

mane, or peak of the saddle, or whatever they ride on. With these advantages it will be supposed they seldom fall; sometimes, however, as we have seen, this accident does happen; but it is reckoned a sad disgrace, as they pride themselves greatly on their horsemanship.

Some, but comparatively not many, use peaked saddles; that is to say, saddles with a peak rising in a crane-neck form in front, which the Maharrattas seem to have adopted from the Moghuls: most horses led in state, of which every considerable person has several, have these saddles, but in general a substitute is used, called by us a charge hammer (although we apprehend the word should be spelled *char-jamma*) composed of a piece of stuff made of hair, as our hats are of felt, put next the horse, which effectually prevents chafing; it is bound by a girth, on which, with short leathers, the stirrups are suspended: over this the rider's cloaths, bedding, &c. are bound by another girth, and over all a covering is laid, also called a charge hammer, chiefly ornamental, agreeable to the fancy.

No man, if his beast is not worth five rupees, rides without a crupper and a martingal. Men of property have their cruppers adorned with silver knobs as big as hen's eggs, silk tassels or embroidery; the cruppers admit of two rows of these ornaments, being fastened, not as ours are, in the centre of the saddle behind, but on each side. Common people carry fastened to the crupper, the *tobra*, a leathern vessel, into which the horse thrusts his mouth to eat his grain: they carry also the head and heel ropes, called from their situation *agaree-peetcharee*, for the country custom of picketing horses is different from ours: a rope is carried from the head stall on each side to a peg, and the hinder fetlocks have a thong round them, from which ropes are carried twenty, and sometimes thirty feet, and there fastened to a peg, which pulls the horse back, and keeps him, when standing, on the stretch; but does not, as it would appear, and is generally supposed, keep him from lying down. A Maharratta, although he sells his horse, never parts with the heel ropes; it is deemed unlucky. In the field the horses are kept always clothed, with their eyes

covered, to prevent horses and mares seeing each other, or any thing to make them restless; the cloathing, they say, preserves the glossy appearance of the coat. The bridles have but one bit, like our snaffle, but sometimes, if a horse's mouth is callous, so jagged and pointed that it cuts him severely: the rein is fixed on a swivel ring, that projects a little downwards, but has not the power of our curb; one single narrow strap fastens the bridle on, over which a headstall, unconnected with the bridle, is worn: this is usually ornamented with lace or embroidery, and has the martingal fixed to it, and a thong, about a yard in length, depends from the rein to touch the horse with, as neither whip or switch is ever used.

The ornaments most common among the Mahratta gentlemen, are a necklace over the horse's chest, sometimes made of silver plates of different kinds, or of coins: Tippoo's rupees and double rupees, made into an ornament of this description, cuts a very shining appearance:—the mane plaited in small braids, with coloured silks, and silver knobs depending—a top knot between the horse's ears, and some have tails, perhaps five or six on each side; these tails are very bushy, and when clean, milk white, and are, we have been told, given to distinguish some military exploit. They are said to be the tail of a wild cow in the northern parts of Hindoostan, and are, among other uses, found serviceable to keep flies off the table during meals: they are then set in a silver handle, and called *chowrie*. All persons of distinction have people constantly whisking them about to keep the flies off, particularly the Musselmans, who abominate flies.

All people, naturally attached to their own customs, view with surprise the difference in those of strangers. The Mahrattas stared to see us riding with spurs and without martingals; but without cruppers!—it had to them an appearance as preposterous, as in England it would be for a gentleman to walk barefooted. Some others of our customs greatly excited their attention. They have no idea how a man can prefer walking to riding. A Mahratta, on a marching day, gets on his horse at his

tent door, and does not dismount until he reaches the spot of encampment : to see us frequently walk ten or twelve miles, with our horses led, was to them an unaccountable piece of obstinacy. Another custom, peculiar we believe to Europeans, of walking backward and forward in a tent, or for want of one, in the open air, they marked with particular admiration : a person who after walking, when he could have rode, ten or twelve miles, continued perambulating to and fro in his tent, under a tree, or in the sun for an hour or two, they concluded must be insane. This idea prevailed some time, but when on acquaintance they had reason to suppose the person compos, and found it so general a practice, they knew not what to think ; until at length it was discovered to be our method of praying, which discovery was confirmed by their never observing any other acts of our devotion. A soldier in the field must be content with being devout in private ; and as no opportunities offered for our friends to see our pious practices, it was as well to let them indulge the idea, for as to telling them it was for exercise, their language does not furnish them with such a word, nor their understanding such an idea.

As farriers, the Mahrattas are very deficient, having but little knowledge, either of the diseases incident to horses, or of the method of cure. Their common medicine, on all occasions, is *massolla*, which is a composition chiefly of spices, mixed up with flour and ghee. That called *ba-tees*, from being compounded of two and thirty ingredients (*ba-tees* in the Mahratta tongue is thirty-two) is most esteemed : pepper and ginger are the chief ingredients, with a small quantity of cassia, cardamoms, saffron, &c. and is given on all occasions, whether the animal be colicive or loose. *Massolla* is also given to horses to make them sleek and spirited, for which purpose it is usual to mix a spoonful or two of whole pepper, and a little salt with their grain. Favourites are sometimes indulged with sheep's head broth, rice and milk, and other dainties.

The Mahrattas have also purging balls, composed principally of jalep, and are not ignorant of the effects of nitre, which they give in the

gripes and other disorders. They have not the art of rowelling, nor of burning or cutting for the lampers: the latter they reduce by rubbing the gums violently with salt, but the horse is subject to a return of the excrescence. The lampers is a disorder very common in India. Cropping and nicking are unknown in India, nor can the natives believe we practice them, and were a horse's ears as long as ass's they would not think of cutting them down: nor they never clip the tail, but delight in seeing it long and full, and, if white, it is frequently dyed red.

The bigotry with which all sects of Hindoos adhere to their own customs is well known; still, when these customs are strikingly injudicious, and totally abstracted from religious prejudices, perseverance degenerates into obstinacy, and simplicity into ignorance. So it is with the Mahrattas, in abiding by their present practice of cutting the hoof and shoeing horses: they cut away the hinder part of the hoof, in such a manner that the pastern almost touches the ground, and the frog is suffered to grow so that the hoof is nearly a circle, in which form the shoes are made, the hinder parts almost touching; and so thin, that a person of ordinary strength can easily twist them. Instead of making the back part of the shoe the thickest, they hammer it quite thin, making the forepart thickest, and the shoe, gradually becoming thinner, ends in an edge.

The farriers travel about camp, and, wherever they are wanted, do the business on the spot; as they carry a dozen ready made shoes, with nails, and all their implements in a bag. The anvil weighs five or six pounds, and is driven into the ground, a hammer or two, a pair of pincers, and a clumsy knife to pare the hoof are all their tools*. They use no rasp, but

* The same small number of tools used by all the mechanics in India is remarkable. A carpenter carries his whole stock about with him, and it is indifferent to him where he works: he has no workshop or bench, but squats on the ground wherever his job calls him. A couple of hammers, as many chisels, a plane, a saw, a drill, used as a gimblet, and a tool with a short handle, otherwise not unlike an adze, its head serving as a hammer, are his whole store. With these the carpenters work very well and neatly.

A goldsmith is in the same stile: his furnace is a broken earthen pot, containing two or three pounds of charcoal, his bellows are his own cheeks and a piece of a musquet barrel, or a bamboo tube.

but pare the hoof to fit the shoe. During the job, the horsekeeper, or groom, holds the horse's foot up with a thong, that the operator brings in his bag. The nails are clumsy, with round heads, and are not let into a groove in the shoe, its thinness would not admit of it. With difficulty two or three were prevailed upon to learn our method of making and fixing shoes, and were employed by almost our whole line, but will, doubtless, when we left them, have taken again to their former manner.

It is but justice, however, to give them credit for their skill in that part of farriery that relates to cutting, in which we think Europeans might take a lesson. The part is not extracted whole, but a ligature is tied tight round the scrotum, so as to prevent any nourishment being received, and in a few days the part to be removed is dissolved, the scrotum punctured, and its contents let out in a kind of pus. Emollients are put into the scrotum, and in a short time the horse is well. This method is certainly, upon the whole, more expeditious, less painful, and said to be safer than cutting; indeed the operator will insure the horse for a trifle. The animal is commonly purged and brought to a proper temperament before the operation †. It is not, however, common, among the Mah-rattas, to make geldings; never, indeed, but when, from vice, a horse is unmanageable. Bullocks are made in the same manner, and in another very cruel one.

With
tube, which he holds in one hand, while he stirs the metal in the crucible with a pair of pincers in the other: his crucible is of earth baked in the sun, and resists the heat these simple furnaces are capable of affording: his anvil is knocked in the ground, and a little water, in a coconut shell, serves to cool his metal. His tools are not more numerous than the carpenter's, a hammer or two, as many files and polishing instruments, and a plate for drawing wire, are all with which these people work so neatly. The goldsmith too, is indifferent where he works; he is ready to work in his employer's house, where, by knocking his anvil into the ground his apparatus is prepared. At home they generally work in open *virandas*, and remove their tools into the house at night. We are not now speaking of camp particularly; it is thus in Bombay, Poona, Tellichery, and every where in India.

† In the present rage, in England, for enquiries into the probable means of rendering the noble animal, the horse, more useful, &c. would it not be worth the pains to investigate this method of making geldings? We are of opinion some important information might be obtained from the East on the subject of farriery.

With the Mahrattas long fetlock joints are esteemed, although they are not ignorant of its being a sign of weakness : they say it makes the animal easier in his paces, which may be true, as it would appear a horse's fetlocks act like springs to a carriage.

Piebald horses are deemed strong, second only to black, of which colour very few are to be seen. White is a bad colour, unless with a black mane and tail, and then it is passable. The method, in Europe, of crossing the breed, the Mahrattas do not practice, but endeavour to preserve the breed by coupling animals of the same nation, which they have not yet learned, causes them to degenerate. An Arab and a Toorkee (a heavy species) would make a good breed, but they put Arab to Arab, and conceive by not mixing the blood, that the foal will have all the virtues of its parents.

Mr. Orme * has some earnest enquiries respecting the manner in which the Mahrattas procure and feed their horses : they certainly breed a great many, and procure others from Arabia, Persia, Candahar, and the northern parts of Hindoostan. We know of no place in the Mahratta country peculiarly adapted for feeding horses, but conjecture the different chiefs feed their own cattle, in their own territories : in few parts of which, we apprehend, will be found a want of pasturage.

Mr. Orme speaks of a breed, of which he says, " a few are seen straggling in every part of these countries, but so diminutive and naught, that no one owns them, and they may be taken up for the fee of a few pence to the Zemindar." A species, called tattoo, are here alluded to, and although not quite so despicable, as Mr. Orme mentions, are certainly, as horses, a most contemptible breed : they are, however, serviceable and hardy, and frequently used, instead of bullocks, for carrying baggage. Their value is from five to fifteen rupees. Horses bred in this country, of the ordinary size, sell for from two to six hundred rupees ; northern horses up to a thousand rupees, which is reckoned a high price.

Mr.

* Fragments, note iv.

Mr. Fryer does not, as Mr. Orme supposes, in the note just quoted, mean rice, when he speaks of corn for horses: that grain is never given to horses as their ordinary food. Gram and coolty are the grain on which horses are fed throughout the Mahratta country.

CHAPTER VII.

THE ARMIES ARRIVE IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BANGALORE, AND SEPARATE UNTIL THE RETURN OF THE FAIR SEASON ENABLES THEM AGAIN TO CO-OPERATE.—TRANSACTIONS OF THE BHOW'S ARMY, &c. BETWEEN BANGALORE AND CHITTLEDROOG—MARCH OF A PARTY OF SICK AND WOUNDED TO HURRY HAL, BY THE ROUTE OF RAIDROOG, HARPOONELLY, AND OCHINGADROOG, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THOSE PLACES.

TO return to the armies.—After crossing the Maddoor they entered a country very hilly and woody, which, by Major Dirom's account, extends eastward toward Bangalore. "Between the river Maddoor and Bangalore," says the Major, "there is a tract of country full of hills and very woody, extending all the way from Shevagunga to the north bank of the Cavery, and forms a very strong barrier between Bangalore and Seringapatam. Through this difficult country, there are three roads or défilés: one to the southward by Cankenelly, a middle road by Cenapatam, and a northern road by Savendroog, Outradroog, and Hooléadroog. On each of these roads, and throughout the whole extent of this tract of country, many of the hills are fortified, and were formerly the castles and possessions of rajahs and polygars, the petty princes and chiefs of the Gentoo people; but they are now all subject to Tippoo, and garrisoned by his troops*."

Leaving Savendroog in Tippoo's hands, the armies early in July arrived in the neighbourhood of Bangalore, from which place the gentlemen of our line had an opportunity of supplying themselves with liquors, tea, &c. luxuries which, in the grand army, as well as in our line, had for a considerable time been almost unknown. During our intercourse with the grand army, it must not be omitted that the Bom-

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bay

* Narrative, page 26.

bay detachment received from General Medows attentions of a flattering kind, and were frequently invited to his well-known hospitable table: such kind remembrance from their late General, whom they so much and so deservedly loved, could not but afford a satisfaction of the most pleasing nature.

The armies continued encamped several days in the vicinity of Bangalore, in which time the gentlemen of our detachment had opportunities of visiting this important fortress, which, with many others in Tip-poo's country, cannot be viewed by Britons, without inspiring them with a portion of that enthusiastic ardour, that must have glowed in the breasts of our soldiers, when in so many cases successfully opposing every obstacle of art and nature in this glorious conflict.

Purseram Bhow visited Bangalore, as did Sikunder Jah, son of his highness the Nizam, and General of his troops now with Lord Cornwallis.

We had very few opportunities of observing the discipline or customs of the Nizam's, or, as they called it, the Moghul camp; but an idea may be gained of some part of their equipments from the following extract from an Asiatic newspaper*. "The retinue of the prince on his visit to the palace of Bangalore was large; and his attendants variously and irregularly accoutered. Some of them were superbly dressed, and elegantly mounted upon horses and elephants. Many of the Sirdars were in armour, and none of them deficient in weapons of war, both offensive and defensive. Two swords, from a brace to half a dozen pistols, a spear, crees, and match-lock carbine, constituted the moving arsenal of most of them. But one hero in particular, cut so conspicuously grotesque a figure, that I cannot avoid giving you a more particular account of his appearance.—He was mounted upon a tall thin skeleton of a horse, from whose shoulders and flanks depended as a barricading, twenty or thirty weather-beaten cow's tails: two huge pistols appeared in his capacious holsters, while one of still larger dimensions

* The Asiatic Mirror.

“ dimensions, placed horizontally upon the horse's neck, and pointed to-
 “ wards his ears, which were uncommonly long, dreadfully menaced
 “ the assailants in front. His flanks and rear were provided with a
 “ similar establishment of artillery of different sizes and calibres: one
 “ piece was suspended on each side of the crupper of the saddle, and a
 “ third centrally situated, and levelled point blank with its muzzle to-
 “ wards the poor animal's tail, contemptuously frowned upon such as
 “ dared posteriorly to reconnoitre him. The rest of his armament con-
 “ sisted of a couple of sabres, a spear, a match-lock and shield, all of them
 “ bearing honourable testimony of antiquity and hard service. He wore
 “ besides, a rusty coat of mail, from the lower part of which a large red
 “ quilted jacket made its appearance; a turban of enormous size, and a
 “ vizor, whose peak, or frontpiece, was unable to conceal an illustrious
 “ pair of brown bristly whiskers, that grimly projected from it on each
 “ side. If you add to all this his yellow boots, large enough for an
 “ elephant, and the affected stateliness and gravity of his demeanour, the
 “ annals of Quixotism will hardly present to you a knight of a more
 “ ludicrous and fantastical equipment.

“ The concourse of people on this day was very great. The whole
 “ pettah, square, and fort, were crowded with men, women and children,
 “ of all descriptions, casts and colours, variously armed and habited, re-
 “ sembling more than any other scene I ever witnessed, an Irish fair, af-
 “ ter the commencement of a quarrel. The prince and his troops, as
 “ they are called, decamped yesterday on their march towards the army,
 “ in an order, it must be confessed, not very creditable to the state of
 “ military discipline at Hyderabad.”

The armies now were preparing to separate, but previously to such se-
 paration, it was the wish of Purseram Bhow and Hurry Punt to see the
 British line under arms, and orders were accordingly issued in the grand
 army on the 7th instant for that purpose; “ But,” says Major Diram,
 “ on being informed that it would be necessary they should come on
 “ horsecback, as the Nizam's chiefs had done, in order to see the troops

“ to advantage, and that Lord Cornwallis and General Medows, who
 “ never rode on elephants, could not otherwise accompany them, they
 “ declined the offer, and rather chose to forego the satisfaction of a fight
 “ that might be thought so interesting to them, and the honour of being
 “ received by the British army with all military distinction, than come
 “ in a file which they conceived derogatory to their dignity*.”

On the 8th of July the armies separated. Hurry Punt's army of Mahrattas, and the Nizam's troops remained with Lord Cornwallis, and the Bhow's army, with Captain Linde's detachment, marched northward toward the provinces of Sera and Chittledroog, in which it was intended they should continue, until the breaking up of the monsoon should enable the confederates again to co-operate in the reduction of the enemy's capital.

Soon after leaving the grand army we passed a very thick, rugged jungle, four or five miles in depth, and so full of ravines, and covered with underwood, that we had a very irksome march through it. Several of our tumbrils overset, one of which could not be got out of the ravine into which it fell, until the ammunition was unpacked. This jungle we called Nizgul pass, from having a port of that name near its southern entrance.

The army encamped among hills, on one of which was a fort called Dooridroog, in the enemy's hands, and of which the Bhow, expecting, it was said, that it would surrender without opposition, ordered a part of our detachment to take possession. Captain Riddell was accordingly sent on the 13th with the 9th battalion, and a grand division from the 8th and 11th, to possess himself of the fort. The party, after marching three or four miles, entered a thick jungle, through which a narrow, rugged road continuing two miles, brought them to the foot of the hill on which the fort was situated, whence, for the last hour, guns had been uselessly fired. A party of Mahratta horse reached the foot of the hill before the party under Captain Riddell.

The grenadiers of the 9th, under Lieutenants Moor and Rae, and Lieut. Harding, with a grand division of the 8th battalion, accompanied Captain Riddell up a very steep hill, or rather rock; very difficult of ascent, that might by a few men rolling stones down it, have been defended; but no opposition was attempted, except from great guns, which did no mischief. On ascending this hill, which is not fortified by art, it was found to be divided from the fort hill by a chasm, in which the town was situated, extending a little way up the fortified hill, from whose summit, the post whence it was reconnoitered may be about eight hundred yards in a direct line, although of course considerably more by the descending route through the pettah.

The fort was seen irregularly, from the unevenness of the ground, but apparently well, built on the summit of the hill or rock, leading to which were counted thirteen different gates, and as many walls built on the side, and at the bottom between the two hills, besides other fortifications scattered over every place favourable to ascent.

This being ascertained, the party were ordered to enter the pettah, (whose gates, three in number, included in the thirteen, were weak) through which it was necessary to pass, and it was expected, if the enemy made any stand there, the party would, by following them closely after routing them, be able to carry gate after gate, by entering with the fugitives. Unfortunately, however, the enemy evacuated the pettah on the approach of the sepoys; and no opposition was made, excepting from great guns and a feeble fire of musquetry, until the party passed six of the gates, some of which were strong and well built. Advancing to the seventh, the enemy, it was found, had in considerable numbers lined the wall, and shouting, beating drums, and blowing horns, as if to encourage the troops to defend it, gave the party a smart, but ill directed and precipitate discharge of musquetry, immediately on the appearance of the advance of the grenadiers, whereas, had they reserved their fire until we came under the wall, hardly a man could have escaped. As it was, Lieutenant Moor only, with a few of the leading grenadiers, were wounded.

wounded. Most luckily, opposite the gateway, at the distance of about thirty yards, were two very large rocks, behind which our party were covered from the enemy's musquetry. Reconnoitering minutely from behind these rocks, and finding the near appearance of the wall confirmed that it exhibited in advancing to it, of being compact, well built, and having in no place a breach or derangement favourable to immediate assault, the idea of proceeding farther was necessarily relinquished, especially as the party had no implements of force to apply to the gate, or of ascent to apply to the wall. It was therefore judged expedient to retire, which was done without material annoyance, the enemy attempting no folly on the party when retiring, so that no opportunity could be seized of entering the gate. Our loss was very trifling—we had none killed. Lieutenants Moor and Rac, of the 9th grenadiers, and a few sepoy wounded; the latter officer near the shoulder, while reconnoitering from behind the rocks, by which he has totally lost the use of his arm; the other near the shoulder also, but of no permanent ill consequence.

As, from the Bhow's expectation of non-resistance, no dooleys had been sent with the party, the wounded people were badly off for conveyance, and a more awkward place for wounded men to crawl down than this hill can hardly be imagined; in ascending which, it was necessary to go without shoes, or very cautiously, to prevent fatal slips. About five o'clock the parties reached the foot of the hill, and soon after dark some doolies arrived, which Mr. Cruso, hearing so much firing, had sent. The town was plundered as usual by the Mahrattas. The enemy, we may suppose, lost very few or no men, as we fired but a few platoons to cover those reconnoitering, and the retreat.

The Bhow, it seems, was much exasperated at the garrison, and next morning Captain Little, with the remainder of the detachment, accompanied by large parties of Mahratta infantry and cavalry, marched to the hill, and with great difficulty pulled one of our six pounders up the first hill, but were unable to get the carriage up; and judging from the appearance of the fortifications, and the disposition of the enemy, that the
pursuit

pursuit was not likely to be successful, it was relinquished. Our loss was very trifling, and the Bhow's under twenty killed and wounded, and those chiefly while plundering and burning the pettah, which they did completely.

On the top of the unfortified hill, one of those unwieldy, enormous pieces of ordnance, called before Malabar guns, was found: it was ornamented with inscriptions and devices, and upon the whole, the handsomest of this kind of guns that came under the observation of any in our detachment.

After continuing two days in the neighbourhood of Dooridroog, the army continued its march northerly toward Sera, near which fort it remained encamped several days, affording an opportunity for our gentlemen to see the fort and town of Sera, the capital of a province of the same name. From the accident at Dooridroog, we had it not in our power to make any remarks on the operations of the army about this time, nor to visit Sera, which is spoken of as a perfectly regular fortification, of considerable strength; small, but in perfect order as to repair and cleanliness; indeed so much so on the latter score, that it struck our gentlemen as a contrast to the filthiness of the fort of Bombay*.

Sera is the capital fort and town of an extensive, and generally supposed fertile, province, but the parts we saw of it, by no means confirmed that supposition, being barren to a degree far beyond our expectation; for by the accounts we had heard of it, we expected a fertile pleasant country, and any that would not have such an appearance after some parts of the Myfore, must be more than usually sterile.

Our accounts were received from some of the gentlemen of our line who had been prisoners with Tippoo in a former war; and, when released, marched from Chittledroog, &c. through this province in their way to Madras. We cannot, therefore, wonder, that they, after a twelvemonth's confinement in irons, under all the rigours heaped upon them:

* Consult note II, at the end of the Narrative.

them by those who had barbarously violated the treaty by which they got possession of their persons, should esteem the appearance of that country pleasing and delectable, on which their eye, unused to grateful scenes, first dwelt in freedom.

Sera surrendered to Hurry Punt's army on its advance to the southward.

Leaving Sera the army marched to the eastward, to within a few miles of Rutneeghery, a very strong hill with judicious fortifications, but in an unfinished state: some of our gentlemen who examined it, thought that when finished, it would be a strong, and almost impregnable hill.

From Rutneeghery, inclining to the northwestward, the army in a few marches crossed the Hoggree river, a respectable stream, and soon after passed Erroor, a pleasant town on its western bank.

Soon after leaving Sera, several parties of Mahrattas, on a marching day, pitched their standards on the old ground, and refused to leave it until their arrears of pay were discharged; the Goorpara flag was once hoisted by the refractory people, who were easily satisfied. The town of Erroor had, it was said, by paying a considerable sum, got the Bhow's promise of protection from his lootics: notwithstanding which, one of the chiefs presumed to plunder and burn it; his people at least did it, and as his was one of the standards hoisted in disobedience a few days back, it was suspected with his acquiescence: the Bhow, and with great reason, was very angry at this proceeding; and, it was reported, spoke roughly to the disobedient chieftain, who said, if his men were not paid, he could not answer for their conduct.

Erroor is a pleasant town of some extent, enclosed by a gurry, consisting of a wall flanked by towers, and a ditch: the Hoggree is a pretty stream, and runs close past the gurry, to which is a flight of stone steps from the river: above the walls a pagoda is seen, which, from a little distance, has a handsome look. The Bhow's lootics, who are wonderfully expert at climbing walls, were presently masters of the town, as
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the poor creatures of inhabitants did not think of resisting. From the pleasant appearance of Erroor, being so favourably situated, and every thing about it wearing such a face of industry and content, it was a distressing thing to see it ransacked and destroyed by these ruin-spreading miscreants.

Early in August the army by easy marches came in sight of Chittledroog, southeasterly, from which at the distance of fifteen miles it continued many days encamped. For some time past grain of every kind had been excessively dear, and as forage had been scarce, the cattle throughout the army had suffered very much. Near Seringapatam, from the continual drains on our bazaars by the grand army, rice had been at three rupees per seer, and for many days had been at the present price, one rupee, and gram half a rupee per seer; and grain being the principal article of consumption in camp, when that is dear, every thing else of course rises in proportion: so much so, was it now the case, that the allowances to all ranks in our detachment, were very inadequate to the unavoidable expence; this was represented to government, but the inconvenience was not remedied.

During the scarcity near Seringapatam, Captain Little had given the sepoys a gratuity of each a rupee per month, and trifling as it was, its beneficial effects were quickly evident, for the sepoys, finding the impossibility of subsisting on their pay, had begun to desert: since that time, however, it ceased, and perhaps this well timed donation saved a hundred men to the service.

Our line, since the season of the south-west monsoon, which may be said to commence in May, had been rather sickly; Lieutenant Heath quitted the army at Bangalore for the recovery of his health; and as a party of Mahrattas were now about to proceed northward of the Toombudra, by the route of Raidroog, it was determined to send the sick and wounded of the detachment at the same time to Hurry Hal, to which place Mr. Little had removed the hospital from Hoobly. Sick and wounded, to the number of fifty, in charge of Mr. Twiss, surgeon of the 9th battalion

lation, left camp, with the party of Mahrattas, on the 10th of August: Captain M'Donald, for the benefit of his health, and Lieutenants Moor and Rae for recovery of their wounds, received at Dooridroog, also accompanied the party. Raidroog laying much farther to the eastward, than was imagined, the parties did not arrive in its neighbourhood in less than six marches; they were, however, not long ones, as the Mahrattas moved but slowly, having five or six of the Bhow's heaviest guns to be left in Raidroog, until they should be wanted on the return of the fair season. The body, escorting the guns, consisted of about five thousand horse, some infantry, and a great concourse of looties and followers, who took this opportunity of quitting the scarcity of the Bhow's camp, in search of a place of greater plenty.

We regret having no minutes of this march, as it was through that part of Tippoo's country of which we have the least knowledge; we regret also that no opportunity offered of seeing the fort of Raidroog, which has, we believe, never been described, or, perhaps seen, by a European. The Mahrattas, some months back, got possession of it by treachery, for a consideration of sixty thousand rupees, and protection to the killehdar.

By the best account we could procure, but we by no means desire it may be implicitly relied on, Raidroog is situated, either between two ranges of hills, that run north and south, or upon the westernmost range, which terminates abruptly about twelve miles north of the fort: the easternmost runs to within a few miles of the river, and (with perhaps others) has a strong fort on its western acclivity, called Mulkamarroor, nearly opposite the abrupt termination of the other range, where they are about six miles distant, having a jungle valley between. Raidroog is, we conjecture, about thirty-five, or forty miles, north-east from Chittle-droog; the country between is fertile, with very few hills, and no river: it had not hitherto been conquered, and now surrendered to Raganauth Row and Bala Sahib, the Mahratta commanders, who treated the inhabitants with great clemency, and did not suffer their towns and villages to

be burned, or plundered, nor the country ravaged, any farther than was necessary for the subsistence of their own cattle.

By the time we arrived in the neighbourhood of Raidroog, provisions were become very scarce in the bazaar, and as our journey was already longer than we expected, we were badly provided; it was in consequence determined upon to quit the Mahrattas, and to proceed as expeditiously as possible to Hurry Hal; to which we were farther induced, by observing no probability of their moving, as they had undertaken to reduce Mulkamarroor, the fort before mentioned, still in Tippoo's hands.

Leaving the Mahrattas being determined on, Raganauth Row was made acquainted with it, and with our reason; which was that several of our men had died, and our object was to get the sick, &c. to a place of rest as soon as possible; he agreed to our going, but said he could not spare any horse to accompany us, which was hinted to him would be no more than proper. We left him the next day, the 18th of August, and after marching, as we conjecture, upwards of eighty miles, reached Hurry Hal, on the 24th. Some difficulties arose soon after leaving the Mahrattas, from our coolies and cattle falling sick, and they could not, without much trouble, be replaced in these unsettled parts.

Approaching to within thirty or forty miles of Hurry Hal, entering we believe, the Harpoonelly district, the country exhibited an appearance of plenty to which we had long been strangers: far as the eye could reach were seen fields of jawary ready for cutting, than which we know not a more luxuriant sight. Small towns and villages occur very frequently in this part of the country, but we did not see one fort or town of any great strength or importance, excepting Oochingadroog, which we passed on our left, at the distance of four or five miles. We do not recollect passing any river between Raidroog and Hurry Hal.

Harpoonelly is divided by the Toombudra; the capital, of the same name, being, we understand, to the northward of the river; it is a town of considerable extent and importance, the residence and title of a Rajah, and as such should, perhaps, be called a city.

Prior to this war the whole district was subject to Tippoo, but by the boundaries, established with the peace, it is divided; the capital being on the Mahratta's side, comes into their possession, but the principal fortification, Oochinga-droog, is retained by the Mysorean. This is a hill-fort, about twelve miles eastward of Hurry Hal, whence it is in sight. It is spoken of as a place of great strength; it has, indeed, that appearance, being of considerable height, unconnected, and abrupt in most parts, particularly to the northward, and westward, where it is almost perpendicular. It is sufficiently extensive to have, apparently, a space on its summit, that might be advantageously cultivated to supply the garrison in the event of a blockade, and is, upon the whole, a post of great importance to Tippoo, as a northern frontier station. We have never seen a place, that at the distance of four or five miles, so much reminded us of Gwalior*, as this did.

Harpoonelly, by our geographers, is placed about twenty miles south, a little westerly from Hurry Hal: the city is, we apprehend, about the same distance, in nearly an opposite direction.

We are quite ignorant of the former extent of the Harpoonelly district, as we are also of its present divided state, but from common observation, and report, conclude it was no inconsiderable rajahship; which conclusion is strengthened by the circumstance of the rajah having been able to preserve his independence, during all the commotions caused by the ambition of Mahomedan invaders, as he was never conquered, or rendered tributary until subsequent to the year 1774, between which, and 1777, this district was by Hyder Ally, added to his dominions.

The rajah, as we shall by and by have occasion to notice, was, from some cause, not immediately understood, disgraced by the Mahrattas, but
whether

* Gwalior was taken by a party of sepoy in a very brilliant enterprize, headed by Major Bruce, in the year 1780, and until the operations in this war, was unparalleled in the annals of British achievements in India. A print of this fortress was published in England in 1784, and an interesting account subjoined of the measures taken to escalate this heretofore inaccessible and impregnable rock, and to surprise the garrison. This account is copied by Major Rennell into his memoir, p. 234.

whether that will materially operate against his reinstatement, or under what circumstances the future rajah may be situated, it is impossible to form any decisive judgment; for, so few are admitted to the secrets of bra-minical consultation, that the determinations of the cabinet seldom transpire.

Consonant with their general policy, the Mahrattas, previously to the conquest of the Harpoonelly district by Hyder, had imposed an assessment on its revenues under the usual denomination of chout, and therefore, have, they conceive, an unanswerable claim to this district, because it was wrested from them by the victorious arms of Mysore; but if we examine how their claim was established, we might, perhaps, be at some loss to determine on which side the right lay: superiority in strength generally decides that question in India; for the present, therefore, we must suppose the right to this district centers with the Mahrattas.

On our arrival at Hurry Hal, we found Mr. Drake, formerly midshipman of the Hannibal, and five others of our countrymen, had escaped from Chittledroog, and reached this place a day or two before our party: they were of the number given up by Monsieur Suffrien to Hyder, in 1782, and had suffered imprisonment, and a variety of hardships during their residence, of ten years, in different parts of Tippoo's dominions. About the 6th of September, two more Europeans arrived here, having effected their escape from Bednore; they were taken in 1782, in the Hon. Company's ship Yarmouth, Captain Douglas Richardson, and also, by Monsieur Suffrien, were delivered up to Hyder. From them we learned, that an English gentleman of the name of Beecher had been cast away, in a boat, on the coast, and was brought prisoner to Bednore, where he was forced to work hard, and was very scantily fed.*

Captain M'Donald, on the 12th, proceeded to Goa, for the re-establishment of his health; and the two seamen last mentioned, accompanied him on their way to Bombay.

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* By the Indian papers we are happy to find that this gentleman has made his escape.

The name of this place is generally written and pronounced Hurry Hur, sometimes Harea Har Ghur, but from having been so often, and so long a time here, we will venture to affirm our method of spelling it is to be preferred: we have, we allow, heard it, by the inhabitants, called Hurry Hur; but nine in ten, indeed all the intelligent people, authorise us in deviating from the common mode. As this fort and town is situated hard by a principal pass over the river, that, by the treaty of peace, is become the dividing boundary of the Mahratta and Mysorean empires, it is likely to be a post of great importance to the latter, as their northern frontier; and deserves, therefore, particular notice, as well as of its future probable improvements, as of its present state.

Hurry Hal is most delightfully situated on the eastern bank of the Toombudra, which river, in the rains, washes the western wall of the fort: it is at present a pretty little fortification, of no considerable strength against our operations, but if garrisoned by our troops, capable of a good defence. The ditch, which is carried round the north, south, and east faces, is a very good one; the counterscarp revetted with stone, about thirty feet broad, and from fifteen to twenty in depth: the curtain is well built, principally of stone, in tolerable repair, with good towers at the angles, on which guns may be mounted, the rampart being too narrow for that purpose: there are also two towers in each face; that to the southward of the gate, in the eastern face, extremely well built, the others inferior. Banqueting is not much observed in these parts; loop-holes to fire through are preferred to firing over the parapet, which of course weakens the curtain; and however ridiculously it may appear, large stones are frequently placed along the parapet to roll down into the ditch upon the assailants. The glacis, although one of the best hereabouts, is, as usual, too steep.

We have observed the river, in the monsoon, washes the western face of the fort; in the dry season the water recedes at least three hundred yards, and is not more than mid-deep; and the wall might be breached almost

almost at its base, from the opposite bank, the river not being here more than six hundred and fifty, or seven hundred yards across. But the spot to breach is the westernmost tower, or between the two towers in the northern face, against which guns might be brought, under cover of rocks, to within a hundred and fifty yards of the wall, and fire from an advantageous and pretty secure situation: the ditch too, in this face, is narrower and shallower than in the others.

To the west, by the water, there is no ditch, and to prevent people from getting in, and antelopes, goats, &c. from getting out, a thin mud-wall is carried across from the counterscarp of the other faces, in a line parallel to the western, to the angular towers of the fort; this information, trifling as it may appear, is not to be despised, when we consider that a neglect, almost as trifling, was a cause of our success against Bangalore.

The entrance to the fort is through three gates in the eastern face, one of which is pretty strong: the bridge over the ditch is temporary, and defended by a work, projecting in the glacis, with loopholes, badly designed and badly executed. A small back gate is in the western face, chiefly for the budkees* to pass in bringing water from, and other concerns in, the river. An old gun or two is mounted on the tower at the north-east angle, and a new carriage for a twenty-four pounder is lying useless in the fort; it is a very fine carriage and perfectly well made, after the English model, and was, we learned, brought from Simoga. The fort is quadrangular, and nearly a square of about two hundred yards in each face.

The pettah, although not very large, is respectable and well inhabited, enclosed by a wall and ditch now in bad repair:—the principal entrance is the eastern gate, to which, from near the fort gate, is a strait broad street, where the market is held, and in which most of the furrafs and shopkeepers live: there are also gates in the north and south sides, and a small
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* A budkee is a female slave, or servant, in a Bramin's family: they are, in general, very fine girls.

one on each side the fort leading to the river, used for little else but passages to and from it. The remains of huts and houses outside the pettah wall, on the north and east sides, denote this to have been a more populous town before the war; some of these houses, when we were last here, were again inhabited.

Hurry Hal in itself is a place of no great trade; they manufacture their own common cloths, but import the silk dresses and other finery for the ladies; grain is furnished by its lands in quantities more than sufficient for the inhabitants, and in peaceable times a little is sold: the only article they manufacture for sale, is paper, of which they send some, but in no considerable quantity, to other markets. The paper made here is of a very inferior kind, but we apprehend they could make finer were it in demand: the process of making it is in the same stile of simplicity that we before mentioned being so observable in eastern artists: a shallow well of eight feet diameter is sunk, we will say, four feet, and chunamed; in the middle is inserted a block of hard wood; a heavy hammer, or wooden beater, is placed on the side of the well nearly equipoised, so that a man standing on its centre, by lifting either leg moves it up and down: its head falling on the wooden block, beats the materials of which the paper is made to a pulp; a second man remains in the well to keep the materials to be beaten in the proper place. Old cloaths, old tents, and such things, are easiest to work, but when they cannot be procured, the bark of particular shrubs is substituted, being first, as well as cloths, well washed, and soaked in water for several days. When sufficiently beaten, the pulp is mixed with a proper quantity of water in chunamed reservoirs, into which the workmen dip their moulds, and the mixture, adhering to them when lifted out, instantly becomes paper:—other persons remove it, and draw each sheet through a second piece of water, and hang it up to dry. A quantity of gum Arabic is dissolved in the water into which the beaten pulp is put; and that through which the paper is drawn, is also a mucilage of that gum, with a portion of alum dissolved in it. The moulds, or forms of the

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workmen are made of thin shreds of bamboe. The tree from which the gum called gum Arabic exudes, grows in abundance in every part of the upper country, between Seringapatam and Poona:—it was known to us by the name of the babool tree, and we found it the best wood for tent pegs and mallets; the tree seldom grows larger than a man's thigh; its leaves are small and thin, and the boughs full of thorns. An incision being made in the tree, the gum runs down, or if no incision is made, it will burst the bark and find a passage out; the natives collect it for various uses, and it is to be purchased in every bazaar town.

CHAPTER VIII.

SOME ACCOUNT OF HURRY HAL.—SITUATION OF EUROPEANS IN THE COUNTRY
MILITARY SERVICE.—ANECDOTES OF THE COURT OF HYDRABAD.—ACCOUNT OF
THE TOOMBUDRA, AND THE METHOD OF CROSSING THAT RIVER IN THE RAINY
SEASON.—A PARTY OF RECOVERED SEPOYS LEAVE HURRY HAL AND JOIN THE
DETACHMENT NEAR CHITTLEDROOG.

TUESDAY is market day at Hurry Hal, on which the town is filled with merchants and people, as well from the other, as its own side the river: from Hamery, Rana-Bednore, Arnee, Buswaputtun, and Harpoonelly, the merchants always come, and here, as to a central spot, resort from more distant places, to barter the productions and wares of their respective towns. The furrafs are numerous and rich, and this being a common mart of barter and commerce, they have great influence as merchants and brokers, as well as bankers.

Hurry Hal is advantageously situated for being of religious importance, on account of its vicinity to a noble river, having a great circulation of cash, and being already honoured with a handsome pagoda, consecrated by a deity of eminence. This pagoda is in the fort near the rampart of the western wall: the pillars, by which the heavy roof is supported, are of stone, about twelve feet high, and of great thickness, and in their formation and appearance struck us as being like those in the famous excavations on the island of Elephanta, near Bombay. On enquiry where stones of this kind were procured, as we had not seen any others of the same in this country, we were informed they were brought from Hindoostan, meaning north of the river Nerbudda: although this is not very likely, they certainly are of an extraordinary kind, being quite black, and capable of a very fine polish, for which purpose they have evidently been turned in a machine. A variety of obscene groups are

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seen

seen sculptured in relief on the external parts of the pagoda, but are not very conspicuous, as the intolerance of Musselmans has for once wrought a good effect, in causing the pagoda to be frequently white-washed, to hide the indecent expositions that the mistaken zeal of the Hindoos induces them to disgrace their temples with.

Near the pagoda are two flat stones, about ten feet high, and four broad, shaped like those on which Moses received the decalogue, filled with inscriptions in a very small letter like the Canarese character; on the subject of which we could get no information, any farther than that they contained a historical tradition relative to the origin of the pagoda, but in a language and character now unknown: we are of opinion, however, that they are not so ancient as these people affect them to be, and that a learned Canarese would understand them. The god to whom this temple is dedicated, and of whom they have as usual a monstrous figure, is not in the pagoda, but in a small building near it. In answer to our inquiries of the cause of this, we were informed that many years ago the pagoda was seized upon by Musselmans, and converted into a mosque, on which the monster quitted it in disgust, and could never be persuaded again to return to it. They are now building an apartment for him over his old habitation, into which they have reason to expect he will remove himself; indeed, said the Bramins, he has partly promised so to do: this they mentioned with an air of faith, but doubtless if they thought we believed them, they would smile at our credulity, as we did at their attempt to impose such a tale upon us.

Mr. Little, on moving the hospital from Hoobly, finding it impracticable to reach the detachment, determined on fixing it here, which was judicious, for it is certainly adapted for an hospital, both on account of the salubrity of the air, and that it is well supplied with meat and vegetables. Of the latter there is a variety, as that part of the bed of the river left dry in the months of December, January, February, March and April, is converted into gardens; it was, however, found ne-

cessary to be strict over the Europeans and sepoy, as both women and liquor were to be had in great cheapness and abundance.

Hurry Hal, at the time of which we are speaking, was garrisoned by a body of about two hundred Arabs, a few horse, and one of those corps before called motley corps, commanded by Monsieur Gerlines, a French gentleman. These corps we before mentioned to consist in general of about three hundred men, thirty or forty of whom are renegado English, Spaniards, Dutch, Germans, Portuguese, French, &c. the rest Mussulmans and Hindoos, armed for the most part with muskets, and cloathed according to their own fancies. The commander of one of these battalions, as they are called, generally keeps his palan-keen, two or three horses, and appears in a handsome style; still it is but a miserable employ. The pay of these commandants is from three to five hundred rupees per month, and they have the advantage of bearing on their muster roll, perhaps a third more than their number of effectives, and of furnishing arms for their men. With all these apparent advantages, nothing of consequence is, in fact, to be realized: they are subject to the imposition of a buckshee, a Bramin, who is attached as paymaster to these corps, without whose consent no step can be taken relative to their interior arrangement: this is sufficiently mortifying, but they are obliged to submit also to a variety of pecuniary impositions. As they are not regularly paid by the sirkar, the commandants are forced to take up money from the Bramins, who all well know how to charge, for the payment of the men; and if they have occasion to petition the durbar, the memorial has to go through such a variety of hands, every one of which must be see'd, and the money, if any is ordered, has also to come through as many on the same terms, that we may reasonably suppose, after paying the Bramin's usury, the expences of their servants and housekeeping, no considerable time can elapse ere they are again necessitated to recommence the same routine by an application to the close fist'd Bramin.

Mr.

Mr. Yvon held his corps on highly advantageous terms, and we find at the time of his death the *sirkar* owed him forty thousand rupees; but he could not command it, and it would perhaps have cost him half of it in bribes, to procure the other: the recovery of any part of it by his widow is very doubtful, but she was continued in command, and received the emoluments of the corps.

In Tippoo's, the Mahratta's, and the Nizam's services, it is not unfrequent, on the death of a commandant of respectability, for the widow to be considered the superior of the corps, and to receive its emoluments. An Englishman, during the siege of Darwar, who had commanded one of the enemy's battalions, left the fort, and delivered himself up to Colonel Frederick, and as it was supposed he had it in his power to give some useful information, the manner of his entrance into Tippoo's service, and nature of his employment, were overlooked: on several occasions his intelligence was found useful, and when Mr. Yvon's corps by his death became vacant, Robinson (for that was his name) was, by Colonel Frederick's application, appointed to it; but we can hardly say to command it, for shortly after, his behaviour being displeasing to Mrs. Yvon, who on hearing of her husband's death had come to Darwar, from Belgom, she imprisoned him and deprived him of his situation*. At the Nizam's *darbar* military honours are strangely, and sometimes ridiculously conferred: as an instance we give a story that was communicated to us by our friend Monsieur Gerlines, who received it from his correspondent at Paungul, where the court then was, and where the latter part happened.

Some time ago a female adventurer, we believe an Italian, came to Hydrabad, and, after a little stay, so far ingratiated herself into the Nizam's

* See a case in point in the "Life of Hyder Ally," (there spelled Ayder) "by M. M. D. L. T. general of ten thousand horse, in the army of the Mogul empire," &c. &c. &c. an insignificant work written in French. It appears strange that a biographer should not know the name of his hero and master; in the present instance, however, we see it, for the author contends for, and produces proofs in favour of his orthography.

zam's favour, that he honoured her with several marks of distinction, and at length gave her a title equivalent, perhaps, to a red ribband, and a battalion: her principal recommendation had been dancing elegantly, but she now surpris'd his Highness by performing the manual exercise in a superior stile, and at last was complimented with an elephant, and lived a considerable time in this state of elevation. Not long since a foreigner, of the name of Florentine, arrived at Hydrabad, and had some employment under government, and being also reputed a great dancer, the Nizam express'd a wish to see the dances of Europe performed by this gentleman and the female colonel; but the lady would submit to no such degradation, and pleaded her station in the army as an insurmountable objection. She acknowledged, that when the light of his Highness's notice first dawning on her obscurity illumined her prospects, she had danced in his presence; but now, from the meridional beams of his favour, she was exalted to the dignity of a command, she could not think of eclipsing the brightness of her station, by submitting to so inferior a practice*. This fine speech would not do; the Nizam insisted, she refused, resigned her command, and went to Poona.

Few courts in India perhaps afford so many instances of folly, and ostentatious adulation as that of Hydrabad. During the war, the Nizam, it seems, was determined to take the field in person, as it was clearly proved at court that nothing decisive could be effected against Tippoo, without the influence of his Highness's presence and wisdom; and he actually moved with his court to Paungul, on his way to the armies. One of his courtiers, setting forth the inadequacy of the object to the inconvenience it must necessarily subject his Highness to, concluded his oration by saying "that so far from his presence being necessary, were one of his Highness's royal slippers hurled against the gates

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* Dancing, as well as singing and music, is in India deemed a profession; and as ladies and gentlemen, of course, think it beneath their dignity to adopt either as an amusement, they are practis'd only by hirelings.

"of Seringapatam, it would wrench them from their holds."—What can more fully shew the hyperbolical adulation of courtiers than this harangue, addressed to one, whose impotency in the field, and imbecility in the cabinet are equally notorious. Tippoo would with as much contempt see the united force of the Nizamites really at his gates, as he would the romantic experiment of his "Highness's royal slipper." The full force of this courtier-like rhapsody does not appear in a translation; in the East, being struck with a shoe or slipper conveys an idea of the most degrading kind*.

To return to the subject, Monsieur Gerlines has a demand on his employers for about twenty thousand rupees, more than half of which

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* The East is certainly the seat of allegory and figurative epithets, which being peculiarly suited to the *genius* of the languages, are sometimes happily conceived and elegantly applied.—For the tender effusions of an enamoured heart, the Persian is, perhaps, unrivalled, or for the bolder flights of fancy, in energy is inferior to few. The following *jeu d'esprit* was communicated to us by a Bramin, a much esteemed friend and correspondent, and is added as an instance of the fanciful turn sometimes given by flowery Orientals. The names of the courts were perhaps applied by our friend the Bramin, and the anecdote is not, we apprehend, a new one: it will lose much by the translation, more by the translator.

A wakeel from Tippoo to the court of Hydrabad, after stating the magnificence and power of his master, admitted, in answer to one of the courtiers, that Tippoo comparatively was but the new moon, whereas his Highness was the full orb'd planet, in the plenitude of its splendour. Such a flattering confession, conveyed in so elegant a compliment to the Nizam's country, gained the ambassador the entire confidence of the court, and the success of the embassy evinced his superior address. Jealous of their sovereign's favour, envious persons at Seringapatam procured the recall and impeachment of the wakeel, who honourably acquitted himself of every article preferred against him; when his enemies, as their last resource, charged him with the speech that had been so grateful to the Nizamites, declaring that a confidential servant, who could so far forget his diplomatic character, as to exalt the vanity of a foreign prince, by so humiliating and debasing his own, merited the most exemplary punishment.

The ambassador, by acknowledging the expression he was charged with having uttered, said it was an exposition of the impotence and ignorance of his enemies: "The full moon," said he, "to which I likened the Nizam, admits no increase in size, or augmentation of splendour: the new moon, the symbol of my royal master, is daily adding to its lustre, and beams on the admiring world in continual accumulation, evidently emblematic of his extending government." The envious courtiers were confounded, the wavering monarch confirmed in his servant's integrity, who, in the favour of his sovereign, was amply rewarded for his address and ingenuity.

sum is due to the Bramin, who by this system have the commanders in continual check; which makes the service of the country powers, although attracting on superficial observance, a resource for needy adventurers only, and to them a situation so dependant, that they will speedily have cause to execrate it. We are desirous to impress as forcibly as possible, the idea that the alluring prospect of profitable employment in the military service of the country powers, is deceptive and fallacious. The instances here given, are by far the most favourable that have come under our observation; many of, indeed all, the others, are in by no means comfortable situations in any shape whatever, and even the two here mentioned are highly unenviable. At the same time there are reasons to be dissatisfied at the number of Europeans already in the service of the country powers; and although none of them, Madajee Scindia excepted, have been much benefited by them, that active chieftain is setting an example of what liberality to adventurers is capable of effecting. It need not be mentioned, being clear to every one, that the major part of the territories possessed by the English in India, has been gained by the sword, and on that alone can any dependance be placed for its security: if therefore we see a native, in his army, making such rapid strides toward the perfection of European discipline, we cannot, as the country armies improve, but feel our superiority decrease.

Scindia has in his army a brigade, commanded by English officers, and disciplined almost equal to our troops.

What we have now in view, is to shew the policy of adopting a plan for preventing the native armies from getting European officers, and particularly from his Majesty's, and the Honourable Company's service, which is sometimes the case, when perhaps they have acquired the local information necessary to give effect to their professional abilities; then from dissatisfaction, pecuniary distresses, caprice possibly, and other causes, some are induced to forget their duty, and to enter the service of a foreign power.

General

General Du Boigne, as he is commonly called, who makes so conspicuous a figure in the north of India, in the command of the brigade before mentioned, in Scindia's army, was formerly in the military line on the Madras establishment; and for a trivial offence was, by the then overgrown authority of the civil power, dismissed from the service: he went to Calcutta, where an intimate friend of the writer of this narrative took him by the hand, furnished him with credit to a very considerable amount, and sent him to seek his fortunes in the north of India. Falling under Scindia's notice, that discerning chief perceived his merits, and it is not improbable but then, having in mind his subsequent ambitious projects, Scindia might, in Du Boigne's activity, have foreseen an instrument of his future aggrandisement. From this we see him risen to a handsome command, the confidential servant of a chief, who has in his hands the representative and remaining revenues of the illustrious house of Timour, and it may be said, to be general of his army.

This is perhaps the only instance that can be adduced, of any European in the service of a native chief acquiring either honorary or pecuniary advantages; and we should not readily allow Du Boigne deserving of either, were not his entrance into, and continuance in Scindia's service, a measure of necessity.

The river Toombudra, on the banks of which we have mentioned Hurry Hal to be so pleasantly situated, commences near Hooly Honore, where two rivers, whose names joined give this its title, meet: the Toom, the northern river, takes its rise from the range of mountains called the ghauts, about half a degree south of the parallel of Bednore: the Budra, from a chain of hills eastward of the ghauts' summit, nearly opposite to Mangalore, known by the name of the Baba Booden Hills: after coming through a jungle country, nearly a degree, it joins its name and waters with the Toom, at Koorly, a sacred village near Hooly Honore; whence taking a sweep northerly and westerly, the Toombudra runs mostly through an unexplored country, and comes due east for a few miles to Hurry Hal, where it alters its course to nearly north, in which

direction it continues twenty or thirty miles: then inclining eastward, after watering a fertile and wonderfully populous country for about two hundred miles, it falls into the Krishna, at a little distance from Paungul.

Thence the Toombudra is lost in its superior, the Krishna, which rolling majestically through three degrees of longitude, falls into the sea near Masuliputtan.

The Toombudra, at Hurry Hal, runs 10° eastward of north, and as it comes due east to the fort, it is situated, as it were, upon an elbow of the river. From the month of June to October, the river is not fordable, and in that time round baskets are used to convey passengers, goods, and cattle across: these baskets are made of all sizes, from three to fifteen feet diameter, constructed with split bamboos, and covered with half dressed hides. The method of constructing them is very simple: a number of pieces of split bamboo, twenty perhaps, are laid on the ground, crossing each other near the centre, and there fastened with thongs: the ends of the bamboo are raised by a proper number of people, and fixed by stakes at due distances from each other, in which situation they are bound by other long slips of bamboo, introduced alternately over and under the first crossed pieces, and tied at the intersections; this being completed, beginning from the bottom or centre, the parts above the intended height or depth of the basket are cut off, and it is liberated from the stakes, overset, and covered with hides sewed together by thongs. They are not more than three feet in depth, and will carry thirty men: we are inclined to think some of them will carry many more, for if we mistake not, the Bhow's heavy guns were transported over this river, and the Krishna, in these baskets.

When bullecks are to cross, they are tied to the basket, goaded in the proper direction, and they tow it over the river; at other times it is rowed over with paddles, and when the water is not too deep, pushed with long bamboos.

A basket

A basket is soon made: we conjecture half a dozen men, with materials prepared, could make one in as many hours; we cannot say, however, that we ever saw one made, by any means so expeditiously. No materials whatever are used but the two already mentioned, bamboo and hides. In the rains the river is very rapid, and if there has been a great fall of water to the northward and westward, it is with much difficulty the baskets pass; they are sometimes an hour getting over, although the distance is not so much as seven hundred yards. In the dry season, the ford opposite the fort is not much used, that before noticed, a mile northerly, being more convenient; we never saw any ferry but near the fort.

This is the only fort in which we had an opportunity of observing the method of going the rounds at night, and we cannot say whether it was the Mahratta's manner, or whose it was; from the unmilitary stile in which it was performed, we are inclined to think it the Mahrattas. Instead of going at unknown hours, as silently as possible, the rounds assemble on the ramparts at eleven o'clock, and before they move off, blow horns, beat their gong, and shout as loud as they can; the horns and shout is repeated at each sentinel's post, he joining in the shout. This, it is clear, frustrates the intention of going rounds, which we imagine is to see the sentinels and guards alert; in the manner here described, a sentinel may sleep in security, for if he be not found indeed, he must be awake by the rounds before they approach his post. But perhaps the rounds do not go so much with the view of seeing the sentinels and guards alert, as to make the enemy, if near, think them so.

When the party arrived at Hurry Hal, Mr. Little was confined to his bed by that singular disorder, the Guinea worm, in India called the narroo, which had attacked his legs very severely: this is a common complaint in the upper country; more so, it seems, than near the sea, where, however, it is well known. The writer of this narrative speaks from painful experience, when he says they are most troublesome, painful companions. Although more frequent in the upper country, we have seen

severer cases near the sea, where on one gentleman, at one time, we think there were thirteen: they mostly come in the legs, sometimes in the arms, joints of the fingers, and once we heard of one in the tongue: the part attacked is much swelled and inflamed. The barbers of this country are expert at extracting them, by raising the skin with a razor, before it is broken by the worm, and pulling it out; but in this treatment they are apt to break, when they shortly appear in a different place, with additional pain and inconvenience. The usual treatment is to wait patiently until the worm breaks the skin, and then with a thread tie it round a piece of stick, or paper, and by frequently turning it, wind the worm out a little at a time; by these means, and keeping it constantly poulticed, an inch or two, or three, may be extracted daily, until six, and sometimes several more feet of the worm are taken out: but this is a tedious method. The easiest and most expeditious cure, is a green aloe leaf, split and applied hot as possible to the parts, and taking internally half an ounce of burned garlick daily: in three or four days the worm will die in the flesh, and a cure be speedily effected*.

Mr. Little being pretty well recovered, quitted Hurry Hal with ninety recovered sepoya on the 16th of September, to join the detachment, leaving the hospital in charge of Mr. Twiss. Lieutenant Moor being recovered, proceeded also, as did Mr. Drake and his fellow sufferers. The evening on which the party left Hurry Hal, proved very stormy and tempestuous; it rained with so much violence, that the rear of the party were unable to cross a nulla, the bed of which the front, not twenty minutes before, had passed with not six inches of water in it. The rear were not able to pass until early in the morning, when the water

* For an account of this strange complaint, and the treatment of it in the West Indies, where it is very common, see Hilary's treatise on the diseases of Barbadoes. Hanway in his Travels, vol. I. page 243, says they are frequent in some provinces of Persia. Tavernier also notices them in Persia: After his return to Paris he was himself afflicted with them, which he imputes to his having drank of the bad waters of Lar, in Persia—Persian Travels, page 254. Many cases are ascribed as the origin of this disorder; which, if either, is right, we cannot tell, but it is proved that Tavernier's idea of it is wrong.

water subsided, and it was nine o'clock before our little party were again collected, so much had they been scattered by the darkness and tempest of the night. One man was missing in the morning, who might, probably, have been carried away, and drowned in attempting to pass the nulla, for a remarkably stout horse with his rider, were carried a considerable way by the torrent, and narrowly escaped drowning in a similar attempt.

We left a small deserted village, where we had collected, at eleven o'clock, and at four reached a market town of some extent, about fifteen miles from Hurry Hal: this was market day in the town, and, as the head people requested we would not enter the place for fear of alarming the inhabitants, we pitched our little camp near a tank of water, at a small distance. The next morning we marched to a considerable village about eighteen miles distant, and passed several smaller ones on the road, all thinly inhabited: the poor creatures seemed surprised that no depredations were committed by our people on their fields and gardens, and now and then sent a deputation with a present of a sheep, fowls, fruit, eggs, &c. or the like, which we never took without returning them an equivalent. On the 19th we passed the fort of Micondah, which in this country, is reckoned of considerable importance and strength: the curtain appears tolerably good, with towers at the angles, in the centre of each face, and a cavalier near the northern rampart: the fort is apparently a square of about three hundred yards in each face. As we did not examine this fort closely, we cannot speak particularly as to its strength, but we understand it is not strong: the ditch is said to be but indifferent, the glacis is, as usual, too steep, and covers the curtain badly, and there is no covert way. There appears to be a rising to the southward of the fort that commands it, which will not be overlooked in operations against it. The situation of Micondah is important,

* Micondah was breached and carried by storm by a detachment from the Bhaw's army, on its advance to the southward.

ant, being at the entrance of a pass from the Northwestward, which it is intended to defend, into the valley of Chittledroog.

After leaving Micondah, the pass, or defile, immediately commences, and continues rugged and jungley for four or five miles, the road ascending all the way, when Chittledroog appears at the distance of ten or twelve miles. From this situation, the part we have called the valley of Chittledroog, exhibits a beautiful prospect: it appears to be surrounded by a circular chain of mountains, the country inclosed, a space of about twenty-five miles diameter, being fertile and level, except where Chittledroog and its neighbouring rocky hills rise abruptly from their base, in nearly the centre of the valley, which, before the arrival of the army, was in a high state of cultivation and well peopled; but the corn is now destroyed for pasturage, and the villages for plunder.

From the place whence Chittledroog first appeared, we marched two miles directly toward the hill, the road descending, and halted near Seergurry, a deserted village.

We were not in a very pleasant situation; much nearer the enemy in Chittledroog than we wished, and ignorant of the distance or direction of the army: one of the Europeans of our party, who had escaped from Chittledroog, and knew the country, undertook to carry a letter to Captain Little; he was dispatched in the evening, and next morning at four o'clock, an answer arriving by a hircarrah or guide, we marched immediately. Soon after day-break we were a little alarmed by the sight of some straggling parties of horse and foot, which proved to be the Bhow's foragers and looties: it was not, however, altogether unnecessary to be on our guard against the latter gentry, who are not very scrupulous whom they plunder, when a favourable opportunity offers. About ten o'clock we were joined by a party of horse, sent by the Bhow to escort us to camp, where we arrived at noon.

CHAPTER IX.

RETROSPECT TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY AND DETACHMENT AFTER ARRIVING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CHITTLEDROOG, AND SOME ACCOUNT OF THEM WHILE NEAR IT.—PARTICULARS OF THE BANGJARRANS.—A BARBAROUS SACRIFICE NOTICED.—DESCRIPTION OF CHANGERRY, AND AN ACCOUNT OF THE ARMY UNTIL IT REACHED THE TOOMBUDRA.

THE army was now encamped about ten miles northerly from Chittedroog, near Guntnoor, a burned village, with a deep nullah between the Bhow's camp and ours, a disposition frequently pitched upon by the Bhow's quarter-master general when it could be done conveniently, which certainly was injudicious; for sometimes after a heavy fall of rain communication was cut off between the two camps.

Since the arrival of the army in the neighbourhood of Chittedroog, it had made but few marches, and those only moving from place to place as forage became scarce; as the Bhow seemed desirous of giving his people and cattle as much rest as possible, which the latter required after so much labour and hard feeding as they found in the sterile provinces of Mysore and Sera. It was not expected that the army would have remained so long inactive; on the contrary, from the circumstance of the Bhow having sent his heaviest guns to Raidroog, the army, it was supposed, would have had fatiguing marches.

On the 12th of August, the army halted before Tulkh, which refusing to surrender, two twelve pounders were brought to fire in breach on the tower, in the south-east angle of the fort; and the garrison still continuing obstinate, it was stormed and carried by a party of Mahratta infantry, who soon plundered and burned the town.

As the breach was feebly defended, but a few lives were lost on either side; scarcely any indeed were lost, except by an accident: many

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of the helpless inhabitants had, during the firing, crept for shelter under a gate-way, which an elephant was ordered to force at the time the breach was stormed; the animal, not being perhaps properly trained, got enraged, and killed several people.

A quantity of grain and cattle was found in this fort, which is a place of no great strength or importance, situated twenty-five miles north-easterly from Chittledroog.

About this time the Bhow's cavalry surprized and destroyed a body of the enemy's horse and foot, who had molested his foraging parties, and carried off many horses and camels; some belonging to our line.

On the 31st of August, the army moved to Kunkoopy, a strong hill fort, about twenty miles northerly from Chittledroog, which refused the Bhow's summons; and as its apparent strength precluded the probability of success to the Mahratta arms, our detachment was ordered to take it; and accordingly marched the next day, and prepared for the attack, when the enemy agreed to surrender, and the Bhow was put in possession of the fort.

Early in the month of September the army moved nearer Chittledroog, which was closely reconnoitered by Captain Little and some of the Bhow's generals; but no idea, we believe, was ever entertained of making any attack upon it: the Bhow, perhaps, had hopes of getting possession of it by negotiation, but the Killehdar, Dowlut Khan, commonly called Dowlut Bhahe, was found too good a servant to betray his trust; he has been in this command for many years, but the Sultan, it is said, keeps some part of his family in Seringapatam, as hostages for his fidelity; a plan he adopts with all the commanders of distant or important forts, how much soever he may confide in their loyalty.

Chittledroog is said to be now garrisoned by ten thousand infantry, and a small body of, perhaps, a thousand cavalry; it is the capital of a province of the same name, and was formerly an independent government under a Rajah, which was not finally dissolved until the time of Hyder Ally, who, about the year 1776, by conquest, added the pro-





© North West view of Chilledberg.

vince of Chittledroog to his dominions. In point of fertility and population, Chittledroog yields to few of the provinces under Tippoo, that have not the advantage of being watered by a principal river, which is a great inducement to the Hindoo in determining the place for his habitation.

Chittledroog has ever been deemed the strongest hill in India; indeed, if properly defended, there appears no possibility of taking it. In the usual stile of these fortified rocks, it is embraced by several walls, and on the north-west side there appears to be a formidable ditch carrying up the slope of the hill; a considerable town is at the foot, on the northern side the hill, enclosed and defended by a wall flanked by towers, and a ditch bearing the name of the lower fort; this might easily be taken, but would not, it seems, materially forward the reduction of the hill, which is capable of supporting itself independently: we cannot however but think, that the many fortifications scattered over this, and almost every other fortified hill, would, in the event of vigorous operations, rather assist than retard an assault or siege.

While near this fort, which we were for several weeks, we were not particular in noting its appearance; perhaps had we seen it but for a day or two, we should have been able now to give a better account of it, but having it for a length of time before us, our intended remarks were put off from day to day, and neglected at last.

The detachment made a long march the day on which it encamped on the ground where we joined it on the 20th of September, near Gunttoor; by some mistake in the Bhow's directions, it had marched upwards of twenty miles. The evening we joined, an accident happened in the Bhow's camp, by which several of his people were killed: it was a very rainy afternoon, and four or five Mahrattas had crawled under a tumbril for shelter, and to dress their victuals; the tumbril, as may be supposed, presently blew up, and consequently killed the inconsiderate cooks. These people are so incredibly careless, it really is surprising that accidents from gunpowder are not more frequent.

For some time past, the gentlemen of our line had been destitute of liquors, to remedy which, recourse was had to a spirit distilled in the bazaar from the coarsest sugar, to which a flavour and reddish tinge is given by infusing the bark of a tree; it is made of different qualities, and the best sold for two rupees the bottle; and when kept a few days, with lime-peel in it, was not unpleasant, nor it would appear unwholesome, for we have known it frequently drank to excess without any bad effects. Tea and coffee being also scarce articles, wheat was burned and ground as a substitute, and was far from being a bad one. Very fine fowls were sometimes procurable, at a rupee each. Fruit, such as plantains and limes, were sparingly brought to market, and were a great treat to palates long unused to such luxuries. Inferior kinds of vegetables, such as brinjals, bēndys, &c. were also esteemed as dainties. Our sportsmen found good diversion in hunting foxes, jackals, hares, &c. with which, and peacocks and partridges, this country abounds: the latter were sold at four for a rupee, and peacocks, which are very delicious, at a rupee and a half each. Antelopes, and other kinds of deer, are daily seen in large herds in the open parts of the country, but being so swift, the only method of procuring venison is by the gun, and their shyness renders shooting them very difficult. On marching days some deer are generally killed; in the Sera province we observed them particularly plentiful, and a day seldom passed without many being caught. The venison would, not, perhaps, be esteemed by European epicures, for, although the animals have every appearance of plumpness, they have no fat.

Early in October, the army moved to the northwestward of Chittledroog, and encamped within four miles of the hill, our detachment in front, as usual, with a deep nulla between our's and the Bhow's camp. The party under Raganauth Row and Bala-Sahib, after taking Mulkamarroor, joined the army. It was reported and believed in camp, that Dowlut Khan, Killehdar of the Droog, about this time hanged five Bramins, men of consequence, whom he either convicted, or suspected of a treasonable correspondence with the Bhow.

Mr.

Mr. Cruso, surgeon of the detachment, left camp on the 7th of October, to proceed to Hurry Hal, with some sick and wounded, and in a few days returned with a small party of recovered men. Lieutenant Doolan, who had for some time been unwell, went also, as did Lieutenant Emmitt, surveyor to the detachment, on a survey of the Toombudra, and other matters of geographical importance.

Grain, which until this time had continued exorbitantly dear, now lowered in price, as considerable quantities were brought from the northward by the Bandjarrahs, of which people, what little we have remarked, shall here be given. This very useful class of Hindoos, generally, but we think, improperly called Brinjarries, have customs and manners peculiar to themselves; it is not however in our power to give any satisfactory particulars concerning them. They associate chiefly together, seldom or never mixing with other tribes; they seem to have no home, nor character, but that of merchants, in which capacity they travel great distances to whatever parts are most in want of their merchandize, which is the greatest part corn. In times of war, they attend, and are of great assistance to armies, and, being neutral, it is a matter of indifference to them who purchase their goods.

We observed the Bandjarrahs seldom, either on the march, or in camp, mixed at all with the Bhow's army, but marched and formed their own encampments apart, relying on their own courage for protection, for which purpose the men are all armed with swords or matchlocks. The women drive the cattle, and are the most robust we ever saw in India, undergoing a great deal of labour with apparent ease; their dress is peculiar, and their ornaments so singularly chosen, that we have, we are confident, seen women, who (not to mention a child at their backs) have had eight or ten pounds weight in metal or ivory round their arms and legs. The favourite ornaments appear to be rings of ivory from the wrist to the shoulder, regularly increasing in size, so that the ring next the shoulder will be immoderately large, sixteen or eighteen inches, or more, perhaps, in circumference. These rings are sometimes dyed red.

Silver, lead, copper, or brass, in ponderous bars, encircle their shins, sometimes round, others in the form of festoons, and truly we have seen some so circumstanced that a criminal in irons would not have much more to incommode him than these damsels deem ornamental and agreeable trappings on a long march, for they are never dispensed with in the hottest weather. A kind of stomacher, with holes for the arms, and tied behind at the bottom, covers the breast, and has some strings of cowries, depending behind, dangling at their backs. The stomacher is curiously studded with cowries, and their hair is also bedecked with them. They wear likewise, ear-rings, necklaces, rings on the fingers and toes, and, we think, the nut or nose jewel. In contra-distinction to most Eastern females, the Hindoos in particular, the Bandjarrahs pay little or no regard to cleanliness; their hair, once plaited, is not combed or opened perhaps for a month; their bodies or cloaths are seldom washed; their arms indeed are so encased with ivory, that it would be no easy matter to clean them. They are chaste and affable; any indecorum offered to a woman, would be resented by the men, who have a high sense of honour on that head, and are said in general to be honourable in their dealings; they seem to be somewhat reserved and grave. Some of them are men of great property: it is said that droves of loaded bullocks, to the number of fifty or sixty thousand, have at different times followed the Bhow's army; and two days before we last crossed the Toombudra, Mr. Twiss informed us a drove passed light from Appah Sahib's army, consisting, he was assured, of eighty thousand. The men, although in general well knit, are not to appearance robust in proportion to the women: the latter are by no means handsome; we never saw more than two or three who would, even with the aid of clean linen, (an advantageous point of view, by the way, in which we never saw one) have been reckoned attracting. We have fancied that traces of similarity, besides their wandering turn, may be discovered between the Bandjarrahs and the Jews, but know so little of either that we only hint it, and shall leave others, if they deem it worth the pains, to make the enquiry.

Jews

Jews are numerous in every part of India: in our native corps they are in every station from the commissioned officer to the drummer, and are in general good soldiers; we have met with Israelites in China, indeed the vengeance of God seems to have scattered them every where.

Our foraging parties, supposing themselves in perfect security, approached too near the fort, and lost some camels and bullocks: some of the followers also fell into the enemy's hands, and were very ill used; but, what is not to be forgiven, they one day caught a fine young woman belonging to our line, and (we would willingly, for the sake of humanity, omit this article) to their indelible disgrace, cut off her nose, and in that condition the poor creature came to camp.

Several of our's, and the Bhow's followers, lost their noses by the hands of these wretches; this might be overlooked, but to disfigure a helpless female, in so shameful a manner, is too cowardly to be thought of with any degree of patience.

The middle of October the army moved to about ten miles southwesterly of the Droog; on this ground two more Englishmen joined us, having effected their escape, and a havaladar, who assisted them in it, came also, and was received by Captain Little as a havaladar in the 8th battalion. A detachment of four thousand horse was sent toward Simoga, to co-operate with Banna Bappoo, who it is reported has been annoyed by the enemy assembled in force in that quarter.

Our camp, as well as the Bhow's, has of late been unusually sickly, occasioned by so much rain, and the weather now beginning to grow hot:—the Bhow has been ill but is recovered.

The following account of a strange sacrifice is copied from our minutes of the 20th October, but is not given from our own observation, as we never have seen the sacrifice. A curious, but a very barbarous ceremony was observed in the Bhow's camp a few evenings back; it was a woman burning herself with her deceased husband: much ceremony indeed was not observed, as she was of the poorer sort; she came on horseback, attended by her friends and relations, to the place where

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the pile was preparing, which was composed of straw, dried cow-dung, and other light materials, about a foot and half high, on which the corpse was laid; over it were placed faggots of wood and jowary straw, meeting at top, which formed a kind of hut, one end being left open. She was attended by a few Bramins, musicians, and a mob of spectators. After taking leave of her friends, distributing among them beetle-nut, and what little property she had, she entered the hut, seated herself beside her deceased husband, and being furnished with a torch, fired the inflammable materials beneath her. It should have been noticed that after taking leave of her friends, she marched three times round the hut, making an obeisance each time she came to the open end, before she entered it. Her husband had been a jafoot or hircarrah. As soon as the pile was observed to be on fire, the open end of the hut was closed, and the music began playing, which, with the shouts of the spectators, is intended to drown any noise the woman might make. Fresh fuel was thrown on, until both bodies were consumed.

This victim to superstitious barbarism was a well-looking person, about twenty-five years of age; a pious resignation was pictured in her countenance, blended with an unaffected concern, which so melancholy an occasion could not but excite: still an emanation of joy beamed from her eye, strongly expressive of internal satisfaction; she seemed to anticipate, with impatience, the approaching awful moment, when she was to be re-united to her husband, and receive the reward of her fortitude and fidelity.

Upon the whole, it was to a European a shocking spectacle; leaving the mind in doubt whether most to admire the heroism of the widow, or to abhor the founders and encouragers of so abominable a practice.

About the middle of October, the Rajah of Harpoonelly, who had been some time in camp, was made prisoner by order of the Bhôw: many different causes of this event were conjectured, no one perhaps the right; but it was generally believed he had used his influence in an improper manner with the refractory garrisons of some forts in his neighbourhood,

bourhood, particularly Oochinga Droog, against which Appah Sahib was now sent with a strong force. The Rajah was kept in camp about a fortnight, and was then sent to the northward of the Toombudra, by way of Hurry Hal, which place our gentlemen there saw him pass, mounted on a poor tattoo, very unlike the state to which he had been accustomed.

On the 1st of November, Mr. Roberts arrived in camp from Bombay, via Poona; he had a tedious journey, but to him circumstances that would materially affect others were trifles. Mr. Roberts is a gentleman of fortune, and being desirous to see the Eastern world, came over land to India by an unfrequented route; deeming the operations against Tippoo's capital as interesting an event as was likely to take place, he had thus far accomplished his journey to be present at the expected glorious scene. Although now sixty-five years of age, very few are more active, or capable of greater fatigue than Mr. Roberts, who, as he intends returning to Europe by land, has not laid aside his Turkish dress, which, with a long venerable beard, gives him an appearance, for an Englishman, very unique.

Seeing a stranger of this description in our society, furnished much speculation among our sepoys: the Mahrattas concluded him to be our priest, but the sepoys could not at first divine who he could be. We were one night on picket, much diverted, listening to a narrator, who was giving a very minute account of Mr. Roberts; and, among other curious pieces of information, assured his wondering auditors that he was a hundred and fifty years old.

November the 2nd, the army marched to the southwestward, passing between and over the hills before noticed to form the inclosure round the valley of Chittledroog. The pass is between two and three miles through, and rugged; but not so much so as that beforementioned by Micondah. We were still within hearing of the Chittledroog morning and evening gun, which we learned was fired from a thirty-two pounder, on the top of the hill. The custom of firing a morning and evening gun in Tippoo's garrisons, appears, by "Memoirs of the War in Asia, by an

an Officer of Colonel Baillie's detachment," page 155, to have commenced in 1783.

The hours of firing are six in the morning and nine in the evening.

The method of reckoning time is the same as in other parts of India, by p'hours and gurries, but the manner of measuring it in Chittledroog, and other forts, is somewhat curious. It may be called a hydrostatic measure, being a small cup with a hole in its bottom, floated in a vessel of water, and when a certain quantity of water is received into the cup, from its gravity it sinks, and points out the expiration of a particular portion of time. The water being kept quite unruffled, this may perhaps be a very accurate method of measuring time, as it is evident no other nicety is required but exactness in the hole of the cup, which may be easily determined. At each gurry, or half hour, the cup sinks, and the centinel who has charge of the time measurer, strikes the number upon a gong, and emptying the cup, immediately sets it afloat. At the p'hours, that is to say, at three, six, nine, and twelve o'clock, he makes a clattering on the gong, and begins gurries again, similar to the bells on shipboard. A gong is a circular piece of brass, or sonorous metal, plane on both sides, three or four feet diameter, and a quarter of an inch thick; it is hung up by a thong, and being struck with a piece of hard wood, is heard to a great distance.

After passing the hills, the army encamped near Saderhilly, a small village and gurry, ten miles from Ramgurry, which is in sight to the southward.

The army continued a fortnight on this ground, the greater part of which time heavy rain fell; and we were also troubled with flies to an almost insupportable degree. About the middle of November, the army left Saderhilly, and marched a few miles to Hudgherry, a large square fortification, inclosing a town, which we left on the 21st, and halted near Changerry, to which place the road from Hudgherry, lies over a rugged pass two miles in length.

Changerry

Changerry is a hill fort : the hill is, as usual, almost covered with fortifications ; but this fort is built in a more regular manner than ordinary, there being fewer inequalities on the sides of the hill : a tolerable good wall and ditch are carried round near the base, commanded by other walls and towers higher up : at the very top is a good tower, with a six pounder, the only decent gun in the fort, mounted on it. From this tower communicating walls are carried to some works below ; the lower wall has loop-holes, and is flanked by towers, over which, as well as over the wall and narrow rampart, tiled roofs are put to prevent the rain from damaging the works. In the fort are two Malabar guns, one mounted on logs in a tower under the upper one ; the other, which is nineteen feet in length, is lying near the lower gate. The pettah is neat, but not large, built on the declivity of the hill, on the eastern and northern sides ; not inclosed, however, by the wall before said to be at the base of the hill, by which was meant the base of the abrupt ascent of the hill, which part only is fortified. Outside the pettah in some parts is a bound hedge ; on the southern side the hill, a lake of water and a jungle ; to the westward, gardens ; these sides are the most inaccessible : there is only one passage up the fort, which is on the northern side through the principal street of the pettah.

Somewhat more than half a mile northerly from the fort, is a hill nearly as high as Changerry, on which guns might be brought against the fort to advantage, and would at that distance breach such walls : it would, however, require elephants to drag the guns up the hill, and to be done in the night, as there is no easy ascent to it, but on the southern side, which is exposed to the fort.

The hill, on which Changerry is built, is not high, nor, including the pettah at its base, more than three miles in circumference ; and is, upon the whole, one of the weakest fortified hills that we know of in Tip-poo's country.

Hunman Droog, a large hill fort, is seen from Changerry to the southward ; it is said not to be a strong fort, but we know of no one who

ever went near enough to judge accurately. A large lake, seven or eight miles in circumference, called, we think, Sooleekeera lake, is about eight miles northerly from Changerry.

Upon the hills in the neighbourhood of Changerry, we found our compasses very faulty; the hills abound in iron ore, which is extracted from the earth by a very simple process, and cast into shot, of which there are great numbers in the fort. We are informed that as the jungles hereabout furnish wood in abundance for the foundaries, the iron is so advantageously procured, that a considerable part of what is used throughout the Deccan comes from this quarter: this information however came from one who does not suppose the term Deccan implies so extensive a tract of country as described by our geographers.*

In the beginning of December a small party of the Bhow's foragers were cut to pieces by the enemy, who were not supposed to be near; to prevent such accidents, Raganauth Row, with a large body of cavalry, encamped five miles to the westward of the fort to keep off the irregular parties of the enemy; the remainder of the army, with our detachment, remained encamped on the eastern side, and were joined by Raganauth Row, the 6th. Appah Sahib also joined, having, without proceeding to extremities, brought the refractory garrison of Oochinga Droog to obedience.

On the hill before-mentioned, near half a mile northward of Changerry, is a neat little pagoda, which afforded a social retreat from the noise and bustle of the camp, and perhaps few of the gentlemen of our line will read this account without recalling to mind a happy day or two spent in this

* The extent of the Deccan is differently understood by different writers: Major Rennell, who from his abilities and application, and the variety of original materials officially communicated to him, must be the best authority, supposes the Deccan, in its most extensive signification, to include the whole peninsula south of Hindoostan Proper, that is south of the Nerbudda river: its ordinary acceptation, the Major says, means only the countries situated between Hindoostan Proper, the Carnatic, and Orissa; which countries are the provinces of Candear, Ahmednagar, Bejapoor, Goleconda, and the western part of Berar.—Consult the Introduction to Rennell's Memoir, page cxvii. The term Deccan, which is a corruption from the Sanscrit, Dacthin, means South.

this pagoda. As the utmost decorum was always observed, it did not hinder the Bramins from paying their devotions in it as usual.

One day, after dining here, a small party of us were amusing ourselves at play, when four Bramins came in, and after their religious ceremonies were over, entered into conversation with us, and looked over at our game; spying a chess-board, they proposed a game, and as the writer of this anecdote was the only player of the party, he accepted the challenge, conscious however of want of skill and practice. It was curious to see their earnestness at the game; the same circumspection so conspicuous in all their actions was visible here: even in the trivial contest at a game of chess, might an observer have perceived in these sober sons of caution, a characteristic trait of Braminical deliberation. On the chess-board, as on the theatre of life, no move was made, no step taken, without maturely weighing its propriety, and taking into the scale of consideration, the effect, however distant, it might produce. An objection was made to their consulting on every move, as by such means there were four to contend with instead of one; which objection was over-ruled as repugnant to the laws of the game, and an equal advantage offered in the advice of their adversary's companions; the objection, indeed, was made for little else than to enhance the importance of their victory, for it was clear they must in the end gain it, as any one of them would perhaps at any time be more than a match for their opponent. By good fortune their antagonist seemed to have gained a superiority; but this, instead of making them loosen the reins of caution, served as a spur to their diligence, which was doubled, their equality retrieved, and the event for a while stood trembling on the point of uncertainty. Address at length prevailed, and the odds were evidently in their favour; but apparent security could not lull the acute eye of watchfulness, and their conquest was confessed. *Shah mat* (check mate) was pronounced, not with the exultation of casual conquest, but with the moderate gratification arising from a foreseen event, which a consciousness of superior information, authorised them to expect.

The discomfited antagonist not feeling the aggravations of defeat, forgets his inferiority in the clemency of his victors.

It furnished us with an opportunity of complimenting them, by saying such must ever be the lot of those who daringly venture to oppose the address and superior acquirements of the Bramins. A suitable answer was returned, and we parted, as may be supposed, mutually satisfied.*

Chittledroog is in sight from Changerry, bearing north-east, distant thirty miles; the country around is delectable to the eye, by reason of groves of cocoa-nut, date, and areca-trees, with frequent tanks of water. The cattle of the army, of all descriptions were now, from so much rest, in high order, and the army was greatly augmented by the junction of several detachments.

While the army was encamped near Changerry, a great many dogs, of which there were immense numbers following the army, went mad; but we heard of no accidents from them, as, very properly, every dog suspected, or that had been seen with a suspected animal, was killed.

Most of the sporting dogs of our line were put to death, which was of course to many gentlemen a circumstance very disagreeable. This was a most unpleasant time to the writer of this narrative, who had once the misfortune to be bitten by a mad dog, and had many prognostics of the hydrophobia, but by timely application to sea-bathing and other preventives, they were removed: these symptoms must have arisen chiefly from the force of apprehension, for (we are almost ashamed to write it) ever since we can recollect, many years before the accident, we have been weak enough to be uneasy from dread of this terrible affliction, and do not even write this account without emotions of horror.

On this ground the detachment were advised from Poona, that the
Durbar,

* Chess is played all over India in much the same manner as in Europe, with some difference in the names of the pieces. This noble game was beyond all doubt invented in India, where are extant in several languages, treatises explanatory of the method of playing. A very curious account of the "Indian game of Chess," by Sir William Jones, will be found in the *Second Volume of Asiatic Researches*, page 159.

Durbar, in testimony of their sense of the services of the detachment, had resolved to present them with sixty thousand rupees; which after some debate, it was deemed prudent to accept, but without foregoing our expectation of, or of remitting our endeavours in procuring, the balance of the lac, that we before offered to receive for the conquest of Darwar :—see page 43.

Lieutenant Price, of whom honourable mention has been made in this work, (in pages 5. 24. 32.) was appointed agent to receive the money.

On account of the Bhow's illness the army continued inactive at Changerry until the 14th of December, when, he being a little recovered, it moved to the westward, marched through a jungle, and encamped near Dunderguttee, a burned village, six miles from Changerry. The 15th, marched into a very thick jungle, through which being unable to pass, we halted at a small open spot in it; the Bhow's guns, &c. also halted near us: the cavalry, and other parts of the army, took a more southerly and a better route. We marched two or three miles clear of the jungle on the 16th, and on the 17th marched eight miles, and encamped on the eastern bank of the Toombudra, which river here rolls in a fine stream of about five hundred yards in breadth.—Our encampment is eight miles from Hooly Honore.

This part of the country was the richest we had yet seen, abounding in villages and towns, so thick that the night we came to this ground we counted ten villages in flames at the same time. It was by no means uncommon to see six or eight burning at once in several parts of this fine country.

In this stile do the Mahrattas carry on a war: it is indeed the only way in which, as enemies, they are at all formidable; they can pour on an enemy's country an inundation of a hundred thousand horse; and when we consider the ruin and devastation spread by such a host of locusts, we are inclined to think that the curse of God could not have fallen on Egypt in a more destructive form.

The Mahrattas, although they, when impelled by the prospect of plunder, are deaf to the cries of distress, and callous to the calls of humanity,

nity, are not a sanguinary people: instances have seldom occurred (we know not of one) where lives have been wantonly sacrificed: the event, in the end to be sure is the same; the wretched inhabitants are driven in thousands naked from their habitations, to wander and starve in a country, every where equally destitute of the means of affording them relief: in every direction they find sharers in their sufferings, who can, however, only mingle woes, and sympathize with them in all the miseries of accumulated wretchedness.

These circumstances are equally painful to write or read, but they, among many others, are what a soldier is obliged to see, and cannot relieve: his heart should certainly pant for the glories of war, but he deserves not the honourable name of SOLDIER unless it aches for its distressed too.

CHAPTER X.

THE SIEGE, STORM AND CAPTURE OF HOOLY HONORE, WITH A DESCRIPTION
OF THE FORT AND TOWN.

THE army halted on the 18th of December, when Captain Little reconnoitred Hooly Honore, which continued firing all day at the Bhow's people, who, as usual, were prying about to pick up cattle, and seeing what was to be got in the way of plunder. At three o'clock on the morning of the nineteenth the general beat, and at half past three the line marched five miles, when the camp was pitched. Leaving the camp guards and four guns, a disposition was made to attack the town. After marching a mile farther the day broke and shewed us the fort, whence the enemy did not begin to fire until some time after day-light, and then with no effect. The 9th battalion, with a gun, made a detour to the southern side, and took possession of some buildings and a ravine within two hundred yards of the fort wall, and the grenadiers were advanced to within thirty yards of the glacis, where they were covered by a rising, and a thick clump of briars. The 8th battalion entered the pettah, which was evacuated, and took possession of the main street, and the 11th battalion was also disposed of in and about the pettah. The enemy in the early part of the day, fired smartly from their great guns, but with very little effect; and by the evening, after silencing the enemy, some guns from the pettah began breaching the angular tower in the eastern face: their musquetry annoyed us a little, for there appeared to be capital marksmen in the fort, who picked off, by most excellent shots, a jemmadar and two or three sepoy of the 9th grenadiers: if a centinel's head, or a limb only were exposed, they more than once struck it, the first shot.

At night, the 11th relieved the 9th, which returned to camp, and next morning relieved the 8th. By this time five guns were firing in

breach

breach from the distance of a hundred and fifty yards, with tolerable effect; but at two o'clock the ammunition was expended, and the guns were silenced until four, when a supply arriving, a very heavy fire was kept up for two hours; the guns firing all together, by word of command, had a fine effect, and at sun-set the breach was thought practicable. During this day the enemy appeared disheartened, firing but little.

Brigade Major Ross observing a goat descend into the ditch, between the breach and gate way, judged it could not be very difficult; and having after dark, ascertained the fact, Captain Little determined to storm: ladders were sent for from camp, and the disposition was made. The forlorn hope was composed of serjeants and havaldars from the three battalions, who turned out volunteers for that purpose: the 9th battalion, led by the grenadiers of the 8th, for the storming party, Captain Riddell commanding:—the grenadiers of the 11th, under Lieutenant Lauriston, to run a gun and burst the gates when the stormers mounted the breach:—the battalion companies of the 11th, under Lieutenant Drysdale, to commence the attack by a feint, to draw the enemy's attention to the southern side of the fort:—Lieutenant Lock, with his company of the 8th battalion, to cover the party carrying the ladders, and, as soon as discovered, to fire upon the breach from the crest of the glacis, while the stormers were placing them:—the remainder of the 8th in reserve.

The rising of the moon was the signal for all parties to be in readiness, and at three in the morning of the 21st, the storming party moved to the ditch undiscovered; the attention of the enemy being diverted to the southern part of the fort by Lieutenant Drysdale's feint: as soon as they discovered the deception, they assembled at the breach, fired irregularly, and threw a few rockets without effect into the ditch among the stormers, who by this time had descended, without ladders or much difficulty, and placed the ladders against the breach, which we found a good deal repaired, although musquetry, as well as guns, had

had been fired upon it all night. A feeble attempt was made to oppose the stormers, but at this moment the explosion of the gun bursting open the outer gate, threw them into irreparable confusion; which was fortunate, as from the repairs the breach had received, and one of the ladders breaking, it was some time before many of the stormers had fixed themselves on the breach; this being done, the drums, that had been able to ascend, and those below, struck up "The British Grenadiers;" all opposition was vain, and after some irregular firing, the enemy in hundreds were seen fleeing over the river: others threw down their arms and took shelter among the women and in the pagodas. The inner gate was immediately opened, to admit the parties from the outside, and proper measures taken to secure the capture.

Notwithstanding it was the intention of the stormers not to allow any of the Bhow's looties to enter the fort, the news that the place was taken being soon carried to camp, they found means to get in, although the gates were shut, the ladders removed from the breach, and every precaution taken to prevent them: they presently set fire to the houses in several parts, and every thing being now in confusion, our people were permitted to disperse, and plunder as well as the Mahrattas; which continued until day-light, when orders arrived for our parties to quit the fort immediately, which were, of course, obeyed, leaving the Mahrattas, who had not in the smallest degree contributed to the fall of the fort, to take our property at their leisure. The sepoy's picked up cloths, pots, and such trifles, and one of the officers, it was said, found some money; two or three others got indifferent horses, but these were indeed trifles to what the fort contained, as many of the rich people from adjacent towns had fled hither for shelter; and if there was not much money in the fort, it was a kind of depôt for most of the valuables of the surrounding country.

Although most of the armed men had left the fort, it was still crowded with men, women, and children; we never saw a place so full, and it really is astonishing, when we consider how long the enemy continued

nued firing after we had actually entered the fort, that so few suffered; not more than half a dozen: of the military twenty or thirty at most, and those at the breach and gate.

The garrison, it was said, consisted of nearly a thousand men; but we apprehend there were not many above half that number, and they ought to have been ashamed of themselves for making so pitiful a defence.

We did not lose a single man in the storm, and, what is very singular, the strong, important, and heretofore deemed, impregnable hill fort of Savendroog, was taken by storm, on this day, by the grenadiers of the grand army, also without losing a man*.

It is probable that people unaccustomed to these scenes, may conceive them to be wantonly barbarous, which is not unreasonable when so much pains has been taken, in England particularly, to impress the weak minds of uninformed people with such illiberal prejudices: illiberal they certainly are, as well as unjust, for it may be with safety said, that of the many victorious days gained by the British arms in the recent contest, not one instance can be produced where they were tarnished by any act of inhumanity; on the contrary, the generosity invariably shewn to a vanquished enemy, threw an additional lustre on the glory of conquest. The admiring nations of the East have seen, that the same victorious hand that, this moment, impelled the bayonet, could, the next, be opened to receive the victim as a friend; and, instead of making him feel the mortifying consciousness of inferiority, lift him to the flattering footing of an equal, and alleviate the sufferings it had reluctantly occasioned. The armies with one heart received the sentiments of their respected General, and in all their actions confirmed the generous principle "that an enemy subdued, is an enemy no more†."

Who is there that does not read with admiration, the soldier-like offer made by Major Gowdie to the Killehdar of Nundydroog? After the

breach

* See pages 77, 78, and Major Dirom's Narrative, pages 66 to 70.

† General Medow's address to the army in the first campaign

breach was practicable, he offered to admit out of the fort, and to protect the women, children, bramins, and such as did not carry arms, that they might not run a risque of suffering in the unrestrainable fury of a storm*.

After the storm of Hooly Honore, the forlorn inhabitants found an asylum in the protection of the gentlemen of the detachment. One family in particular, of considerable dignity in the place, were, among the rest, driven from their home, and were received by a gentleman of our line: although they had lost the whole of their property, it ceased to be a cause of concern, when they reflected on their darling daughter, a beautiful virgin, about thirteen years of age, who had been torn from their arms. After some enquiry, the damsel was found, and by the gentleman restored, spotless, to the embrace of her astonished, grateful parents. When the army marched, they were conveyed by the gentleman's horses and palankeen, and on leaving this part of the country, were supplied with necessaries for their present use, and to carry them to their friends. Purseram Bhow, hearing by accident of these circumstances, mentioned them in full durbar, in a manner highly honourable to himself and the British character, and named Mr. Cruso as the man he wished his Sirdars to imitate.

The fort of Hooly Honore, although by far the strongest we had seen in this part, is by no means deserving the confidence placed in it by the country people: it might, if well garrisoned, be defended against a country army, but cannot be sustained against our mode of attack; it might however have given us a great deal more trouble, had the garrison behaved like soldiers. The fort is large, of a square form, with towers at the angles, and two in each face between the angular ones:—the ditch is indifferent, about twenty five feet broad, and of irregular depth; the southern side the shallowest, the eastern the deepest, where it may be nearly twenty feet, and was not at the place where we descended it very easy; for had we not, by the accident already mentioned, disco-

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covered

* Major Biron's Narrative, page 44.

vered a particular spot for descending, we must have used ladders; as it was, the neglected part of the counterscarp, which in some places is not revetted, being narrow, we got down as well as we could, and may think it fortunate that no accidents happened from the bayonets, in the irregular scramble. The curtain is weak, with no parapet, but with loop-holes, and is, in most parts, covered with a tiled roof, as are the towers, on which were mounted one French twelve pounder, and eight vile country guns, besides swivels and wall pieces. A cavalier tower near the western side of the fort had a good English eighteen pounder mounted on it: this tower is not roofed. Here is a *fausse braye* tolerably good: the glacis is very bad, and, as usual, too steep: the rampart is narrow, too much so to admit guns, but had some swivels and wall pieces fixed on it. The entrance to the fort is through three gates in the eastern face, the outer barrier, a poor one, defended by abadly constructed work projecting in the glacis; the second, which was blown open by the grenadiers of the 11th, under the direction of Captain Thompson, is a pretty good one; but the inner is the strongest and best. Between the gate and the angles of the fort is a tower: that to the south a very good one, built of stone in a pretty stile: opposite the other, which is much inferior, the storming party descended into the ditch. The river Budra*, in the rains, washes the western wall of the fort, where there is a small water gate that might be easily forced, and a work thrown up to defend a deep bowrie, which being dug deeper than the bed of the river, and having a communication with the fort, would supply the garrison with water, were they blockaded. About the fort the river is rocky, and there are rocks on the opposite side, from behind which, some of the enemy annoyed the post advanced near the glacis of the southern side; as it was not worth the risque of exposing a party to the fire

* Major Drom, in the map prefixed to his Narrative, has given the name of the Budra to the Toom, and vice versa: this is a common mistake, but we are confident of the Toom being the northernmost and westernmost river.

fire of the fort to drive them away, we were obliged to let them remain.

Our battery was covered by some houses on the skirt of the pettah, to the eastward of the breach; but we would recommend it to be breached in the southern face, where the curtain is weakest; and, about the centre, a rock rising in the ditch, it is not more than ten feet deep; there is not, however, good cover directly opposite, but guns might be brought, in tolerable safety, to some buildings between the gardens and the river, and could easily breach by firing obliquely on the second tower from the water. This fort, being on Tippoo's frontier, is likely to become of importance, and will excuse our describing it so particularly; we have noticed, and we shall in like manner describe, such others of Tippoo's forts as come under our observation; for should our troops again have occasion to attack them, these descriptions will not be thrown away: we are, however, aware that those who read merely for their amusement, will not much approve of these, although perhaps the most valuable parts of the work.

The pettah of Hooley Honore is extensive, tolerably well built, and enclosed by a bad wall and ditch: the principal street runs straight from the pettah gate, to within a hundred yards of the fort gate, down which during the siege, the battalions passed to relieve each other; and had the enemy been alert, they might at those times have annoyed us considerably. To the southward of the fort, by the river side, there is, as already observed, a deep ravine in which the 9th battalion took post the first day: in front of the ravine is a thick clump of briars and bushes, behind which, within fifty yards of the fort, the grenadiers found a pretty secure station; the way to it is a little exposed.

Lieutenant Gilkie, adjutant of the 14th battalion, and Lieutenant West of the artillery, with our detachment, had been before at this fort, on their journey from Simoga to Chittledroog, after being made prisoners at Bednore in 1783: they were then in irons; of course the

fall

fall of the fort must, to them, have been a circumstance peculiarly grateful.

Outside the pettah we observed a good many skulls and skeletons, that gave rise to suspicious conjectures, which were not, on enquiry, very satisfactorily done away; admitting for a moment, the worst, which God forbid to have been the case, it would have been impossible to attach criminality to any then there, and it was not thought of at all to their disparagement, as the treatment they received sufficiently evinces.

In Captain Little's orders on the capture of Hooly Honore, he thanked the storming party for the satisfaction he felt in the reflection that the captives had found mercy, and received protection at their hands.

Among some papers found in the Killehdar's house, was a letter from Tippoo of a curious kind: it enjoined him, the Killehdar, to be vigilant and active in defending his fort, &c. apprized him of the great success he, Tippoo, had invariably met with in the prosecution of the present war, in which he had uniformly beaten the combined forces of the confederates from the field. In his last action, however, he could not but acknowledge that the victory was rather incomplete, which he attributed to a defect in his cavalry; not from any deficiency in skill or exertion, but from a disadvantage he had observed in their appointments. This disadvantage, he said, was the martingal, which checked the horse in rearing, and which he henceforth ordered to be discontinued throughout his dominions: the English, he remarked used none, which alone gave them their apparent superiority in charging.

We have so far forgotten the date of this letter, that we cannot say positively to what action he was supposed to allude, but think it was that with Colonel Floyd near Sattimungul. It may perhaps appear singular, that Tippoo should speak slightly of the only action in which he had gained any decided superiority, or in which he had acquired
a single

a single trophy; but in so doing, may, we think, be traced a deep laid piece of policy. Accounts of that action would doubtless be spread through his country, and most likely, very highly exaggerated by his secret emillaries; and when the sovereign himself spoke of it as an inferior acquisition of his arms, there was of course every reason to conclude that his other actions were more brilliantly decisive, although the particulars had not reached remote parts of such undoubted authority.

On this occasion Tippoo certainly had it in his power to say, with truth, that he had forced the enemy from the field with the loss of their guns, &c. and as we may suppose the truth would be a little embellished, these circumstances might, by a skilful hand, be worked up into a highly finished picture of victory and defeat.—Let it not be supposed, we do not see, indeed, how it can, that it is our intention to say a syllable against the masterly manner in which Colonel Floyd's retreat was conducted: we are firmly of opinion, that no event of the war was more honourable to the British troops, or that their claim to heroic courage, steadiness, or patience under acute sufferings, was, in any instance, more nobly asserted. Were this book to be read in India only, these honourable circumstances are there so readily admitted, that it would have been unnecessary to have added the last sentence; but as in England occurrences in such distant scenes cannot be so well understood, what we have said might, possibly, have been misinterpreted. The first pugilist in the world may be set upon by a dozen men, and cannot, in reason, be said to lose any credit, although they drub him severely. Acting wisely, he would not, of course, subject himself to such an unequal conflict; for although he should distribute more black eyes and broken heads than he receives, he will in the end find the odds have the advantage.

The singularity of Tippoo's cavalry wearing no martingals was, we have understood, a distinction by which the officers in the grand army knew them from the cavalry of other country powers.

The

The army halted on the 22d, and on the 23d marched to the south-westward, and instead of crossing the river, as was expected, encamped near Kamoga, a burned village, about seven miles from Hooly Honore.

As it was now well known that we were going against Simoga, the Bhow's conduct was severely arraigned for making, what was deemed, a useless march; and on several other occasions we were accustomed among ourselves to talk very freely, when we imagined we could have directed the army to a better purpose. This march, however, proved not to be a useless one, as it was for the purpose of intimidating a fort three miles in front, called Binkapoor, which the next day surrendered to the Mahrattas. And it is not to be doubted, but that all the Bhow's motions were to some good end, although some of them were to us inexplicable.

Lieutenant Doolan, with a small party of recovered men, joined the detachment on the 22d from Hurry Hal. On the 24th Banna Bappoo Mendla's detachment joined the army*.

The army on the 25th of December countermarched by the river, and crossed it about a mile southerly from Hooly Honore. The Budra is a respectable stream; at this pass, which is a pretty good one, about four hundred yards across; the banks very high and steep, and with so much water that it was necessary to unpack the ammunition; which, with some impediments from the Bhow's guns, that were passing at the same time, took us up four hours to cross.

All the gentlemen of the line dined together, at an entertainment given by the subalterns, and were very merry and happy until a late hour.

This being so great a day with us Christians, we thought our religion should not give way to that of Brama. and, under the rose, we sacrificed an ox. Now all is passed, it may be observed that on
some

* See page 98.

some other occasions, we were not, in this respect, so very scrupulous as, perhaps, we ought to have been; this proceeding was not, of course, countenanced by Captain Little, nor would it, as it was known to be abominable to our allies, be defended by any gentleman of the line: after a long march, however, our roast beef stomachs were so cheered by the pleasing appearance of a smoking sirloin, that no wonder we forgot the impiety of such an offering in a Bramin's camp.

C H A P. XI.

THE ENEMY ATTACKED AND DEFEATED—SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF SIMOGA, WITH
A DESCRIPTION OF THE FORT AND TOWN—A BRAMINICAL MISHAP, AND ITS CON-
SEQUENCES.

ON the 26th of December we crossed the Toom, which river is not so broad nor deep as the Budra. The army encamped between Badcroo-felly, a plundered village on the river's western bank, and a range of hills that extends in a northwesterly direction, about five miles from the river. This and the following day Captain Little reconnoitred Simoga, and found a line of intrenchments, defended by redoubts, had been recently thrown up to cover the town, but abandoned by the enemy, who were reported to be assembled in force, in a jungle a few miles to the south-westward. The 28th in the evening orders were issued for a part of the detachment, with two guns, to cross the river; but they were countermanded, and the line ordered to march at day break.

After making a detour of about ten miles round the northern side of the fort, which cannonaded the line without effect as it passed, the detachment halted for an hour at the distance of about five miles from the fort where the camp was pitched, and four guns with nine companies left to guard it.

The remainder of the detachment, consisting of less than seven hundred and fifty bayonets, with two guns, continued its march about five miles farther, and passed through Gadjnoor, a village just plundered by the Mahrattas, who had also taken the fort at a little distance; which as the line passed, was also plundered and burned. The enemy were posted in the jungle a mile westward of this fort, on the skirt of which a party of Mahratta horse, and five hundred infantry had taken ground under cover of a bank.

Captain

Captain Little with the 8th battalion, and one gun, entered the jungle, which was tolerably open for a little distance, but became close on approaching the enemy's camp, which was covered by a deep ravine winding along its front. Lieutenant Doolan, with his grenadiers, were ordered to make an attack by the river, as it was supposed some of the enemy were on the other side, while Captain Little, with Lieutenant Bethune's grenadiers, led the battalion to attack them in the centre. They were warmly received by the enemy, who opened upon them with a heavy discharge of guns, musketry and rockets, that continued about half an hour, when the 11th battalion was ordered to advance, which it did at a critical period, for both officers of the 8th grenadiers having fallen, Captain Little had some difficulty in sustaining the sepoys under their loss.

The enemy having, it was found, collected the chief of their force at the quarters attacked, the 11th battalion was ordered to make a diversion on the right of the enemy's position, and a grand division, under Lieutenant Lock, was detached from the 8th to support Lieutenant Doolan's grenadiers, who, now without a European officer, were unpleasantly situated.

Brigade Major Ross fell, mortally wounded, while pointing out the station of the 11th battalion to Lieutenant Lauriston, who was soon after wounded also.

The action continued doubtful a considerable time, for as the ravine winding along the enemy's front was very deep, our troops could not bring it to the point of decision with the bayonet.

The 9th battalion now came up, and the division of grenadiers under Lieut. Moor, was ordered to support Lieutenant Lock, whose party having expended their ammunition, were hard pushed by the enemy: in going down a very narrow passage, between the river and the jungle, and crossing a creek that intersected it, they were broke by a party of Arabs, who had followed the sepoys, had given way, and were retiring in great haste and confusion.

Twenty-five grenadiers with difficulty passed the creek (the same with the ravine before mentioned, but here deep of water), and formed under cover of a bank that marked the front of the enemy's camp, on which a gun or two was playing very smartly: ascending the bank, and meeting with but little opposition, the grenadiers advanced three hundred yards into the camp, where, having secured a strong position, in a clump of trees chiefly surrounded by water, they waited for the remainder of the division to join; not chusing to leave their station in so small a body. Captain Little hearing the grenadiers of the 9th had been so fortunate as to penetrate the camp, left the centre attack, and coming instantly to their support, formed the remainder under cover of the bank before noticed.

While this was doing, the attention of the enemy was attracted to the small party already in their camp, who observing them drawing off the gun, had made an attempt upon it; but a large body of the enemy moving to its support, it was deemed prudent to desist, and the enemy appearing encouraged at it, advanced to attack the sepoys; in forming whom, after the unsuccessful attempt, Lieutenant Moor was disabled by a wound, and the sepoys, having now no European officer to lead them, were driven out of the camp.

Captain Little, who was at this moment about to advance to their support with a reinforcement from the 11th battalion, rallied the grenadiers; and putting himself at their head, led them again into the camp, drove the enemy from their posts on the left, where he took three guns, and collecting what force was at hand, continued the pursuit into the jungle, and captured the remainder of the enemy's guns, which had been drawn off from the centre, at the time the impression was first made on the left.

The troops engaged to the right and in the centre now entering also, quickly cleared the field of the enemy, and joining in the pursuit, left the camp for the Mahrattas to plunder, which they did with their usual expertness, and secured about three hundred horses, and thrice that number of bullocks, including those with the guns first taken; which,

without thinking of the safety of the guns, were cut from their yokes : these people wisely considering the bullocks as private plunder, whereas had they driven them off with the guns, the whole would have been claimed by the Sirkar.*

All the enemy's guns, ten in number, their camp and baggage, were taken, and among other articles, such a quantity of arms, that good muskets, we were informed, were sold in the bazaar at two rupees each. Two considerable persons were made prisoners, by Captain Little, in the pursuit, and the General, the Nawab Reza Sahib, narrowly escaped. "The victory, as it was," says Major Dirom, "did not require this circumstance to make it one of the most brilliant actions in the war."†

By the account of the prisoners, the enemy's force consisted of ten thousand foot, one thousand horse, ten guns, and thirteen elephants ; the last had been sent off to Cooleydroog, a hill fort thirty miles to the northwestward, the day preceding the action, with a lac of pagodas. The Nawab collected his scattered forces at that place, which, we afterwards learned, amounted only to fifteen hundred foot, and four hundred horse : the enemy's loss in killed and wounded must have been great, but by no means approaching to the number that the accounts in some of the Indian papers would convey an idea of, by the expression of "a defeat with *incredible slaughter*:" it could not from the confined situation of the field, whence many wounded, doubtless, crept into the jungle, be exactly ascertained, but by conjecture, their killed did not exceed two hundred. Our loss, considering the time we were engaged, (from two o'clock until night) was very trifling, amounting to fifty-five sepoy killed and wounded ; forty-four of whom were of the 8th battalion. The casualties among the officers were, Brigade Major Ross, killed : Lieutenants Doolan and Bethune of the 8th grenadiers ; Lieutenant Moor,

* A similar instance of the *consideration* of Mahattas occurred at Barwar. On some occasion a party of horse were ordered to charge a gun that the enemy had advanced rather incautiously, which they did with success ; and each man cutting off a yoke of bullocks, drove them away in triumph, leaving the gun in the enemy's possession, who presently sent more cattle and dragged it on.

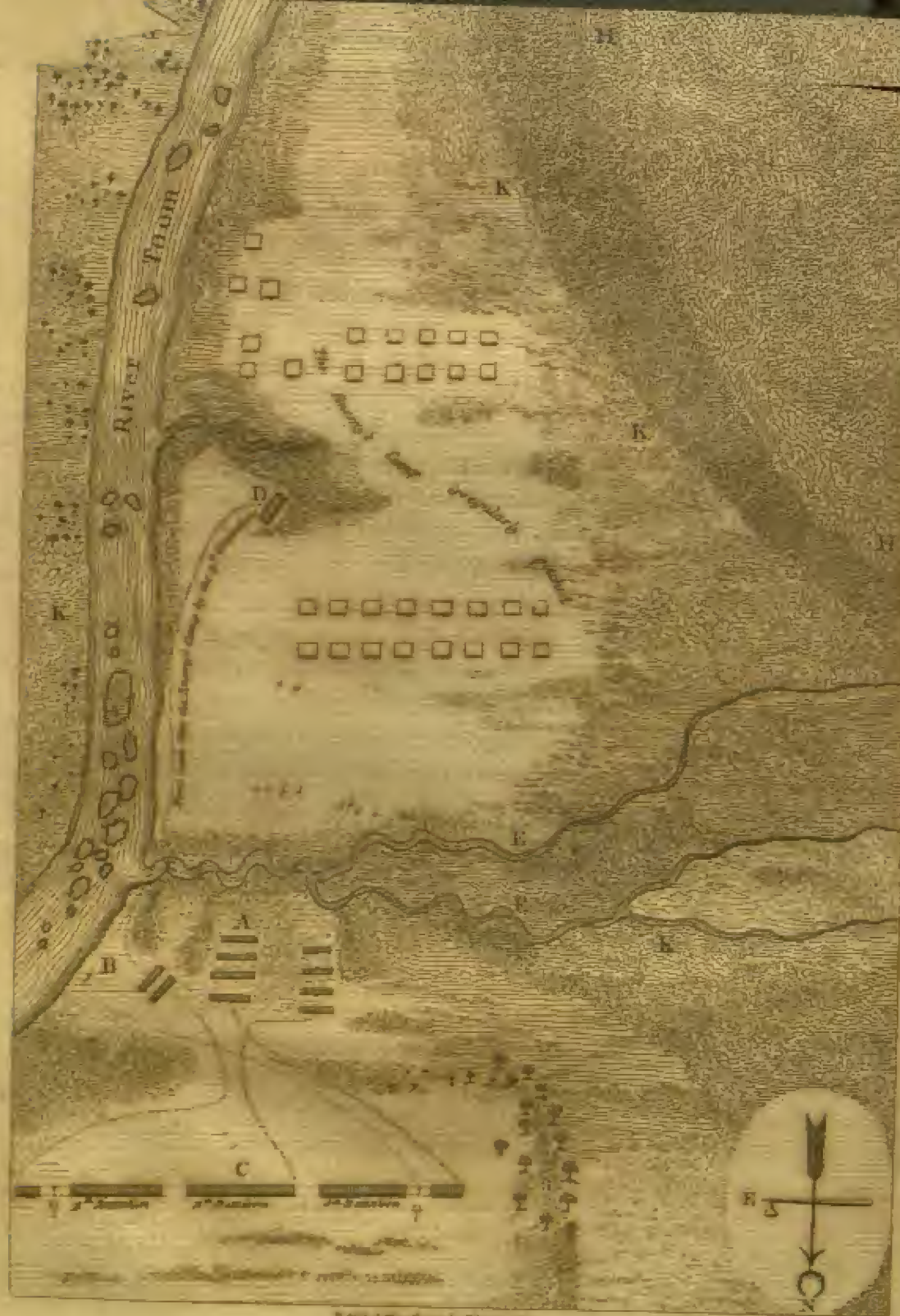
† Dirom's Narrative, page 104.

Moor, of the 9th grenadiers; and Lieutenant Lauriston, of the 11th grenadiers, wounded; the latter officer but slightly. A singular circumstance attended Lieutenant Bethune's wound; it had at first every appearance of being mortal, but the ball having struck on the knot of his sash, carried with it the silk thread, by extracting which, the ball was drawn out of his body.

The position of the enemy was very judiciously chosen, but they had unpardonably neglected (if they had time) to make a few trifling defences, which would have rendered an attack almost impracticable: their right, in the attack spoken of as the left, was completely defended by the river Toom; a deep ravine ran winding along the front, to some hills at the distance of a mile from the river, which, with a thick jungle covered their left; in front of this ravine the jungle was not so thick as in some other part, but sufficiently so to prevent troops from advancing in any order; their rear secured by a close impenetrable jungle.

A road runs through the space occupied for their camp, leading over the ravine, where it divides, and makes three separate entrances into the camp; knowing this to be the weakest quarter, the greater part of their force was stationed there to defend it, and here it was that our troops suffered most, in the first attack led by Captain Little: had a few trees been felled in this road, it would have required little else to defend it; and had the same means been adopted by the water side, it would have completely blocked up that narrow passage, and the attempt there could not have succeeded; or had a gun or two been well served from the bank already described, it would have sufficiently scoured the road. The open space, on which the enemy had pitched their camp, was not more than six hundred yards wide, and was, upon the whole, naturally the strongest position we ever saw, nor can we form an idea of one more disadvantageous to an assault. It seems the enemy had but a few days previous to the action, abandoned their line of intrenchments near Simoga, and taken up this ground, from which they had no suspicion of any attempt to drive them; and had their situation been accurately known, no





*Plan of the ATTACK by CAPTAIN LITTLE's Detachment
on a body of the Enemy near GADJNOOR; commanded
by the Nizam REZA SAHIB: December 20th 1701.*

one, but an officer who had the most unlimited confidence in his troops, could, in prudence, have hazarded an attack.

Our force in this action was under seven hundred and fifty bayonets, and we were not, in the smallest degree, assisted by the Mahrattas; on the contrary, so far as we observed, they were no trifling impediment. One of those corps, that we have distinguished by the name of motley corps, and already given an account of, commanded by a Portuguese, advanced into the jungle, and on being shown a situation where it was likely he might do some service, he expressed his willingness to go, but unfortunately his men had no ammunition.

Our gun was fired but once or twice, as from the stillness of the day there was not a breath of air to dispel the smoke, and it could not be directed with any precision. The ten guns taken in this action, were handsome brass field pieces, well appointed, from three to eight pounds.

This being the most flattering exploit in which Captain Little's detachment was engaged during the war, to render it as clear as possible, we have annexed a plan of the attack, from a rough sketch made by Lieutenant Emmitt; in which

A, marks the first attack on the centre, by Captain Little with the 8th battalion.

B, attack on the left of the enemy's position by a division of the 8th battalion, supported by the grenadiers of the 9th.

C, station and position of the British line previous to the attack.

D, station of part of the 9th grenadiers after penetrating the enemy's camp, whence they were driven back, having lost their officer.

E E E, a creek of the river Toom, deep of water near its mouth, but dry at some little distance; which winding in the enemy's front in a deep ravine, secured their position in that quarter.

G, the northeast slope of a jungle mountain, which joins the Baba Booden range.

H, a jungle mountain which secured the enemy's left flank.

K K K, im-

K K K, impenetrable jungle.

L, a road leading through the woods to Bednore, by Coolydroog, by which the enemy attempted to escape.

The position of the enemy's guns is given from conjecture, as their exact station in the action could not be ascertained.

The conciet introduced as a compass in this plate, are the distinguishing devices on the colours, turbans, and breast plates of the corps that served with Captain Little: namely, the arrow of the 8th, the crescent of the 9th, and the battle-axe of the 11th battalion.

The troops laid on the field the night of the 29th, and the next morning the Mahrattas went in pursuit of the fugitives, and made farther captures of cattle and baggage.

On the evening of the 30th Captain Little with the troops returned to camp, having been under arms, and very actively employed, without refreshment, six and thirty hours: and although it was almost dark when they came to camp, the Bhow sent Captain Little word he was coming to embrace him, which he excused himself from by pleading the time of night, fatigue, &c. this, however, did not prevent him, Captain Little, from visiting all the wounded officers. By sun-rise the next morning the Bhow was at head quarters, said many handsome things of the detachment, and offered Captain Little any, and as many, of the captured guns as he wished for; observing, "that no troops could do better with them, or without them."*

Being now at liberty to prosecute the siege of Simoga, without fear of interruption, that operation began, under the sole management of Captain Little, who, on these occasions, was most ably assisted by Captain Thompson, as well in the construction of the batteries in the department of an engineer, as in his own, after their construction, in effecting a breach.

About two hundred yards from the gate, in the southern face of the fort, there were nine large boats, laying dry on the bank of the river, that

* See note III.

that afforded our sepoys good shelter, while constructing the breaching battery, which in the night of the 31st was nearly completed. During New Year's day five guns were brought into the battery, which opened on the morning of the 2d of January, and continued all day firing in breach, on a re-entering angle between the gate and the water.

Knowing the enemy had good artillery in the fort, and having seen they could serve it well, our people were surprized at the languid fire returned by the enemy, and that with very little science. Our battery continued a very heavy fire all the morning of the 3d, and at noon the breach being deemed practicable, the grenadiers of the line moved to the battery to be in readiness to storm. In the afternoon offers of capitulation were made, for the surrender of the fort, on the conditions that the private property of individuals was to be secured to them, their persons to be considered under the British protection, who were to guarantee the treaty, and take possession of the fort. The Bhow, on being informed of the conditions, overlooking the mistrust implied to him, fully empowered Captain Little to treat, and the next day the fort was taken possession of, and agreeable to stipulation, the killehdar, and others of consequence, were accommodated in the British camp.

Although it was understood in the treaty, that the persons and property of individuals were to be considered as under the British protection, it was farther understood, that such protection could extend only to the time that the army remained in the neighbourhood of Simoga: when it moved to the southward the officers of rank were to be sent to some fort in the Mahratta dominions, when it was evident to them Captain Little could have no immediate influence in their protection.

Moedeen Khan the killehdar, his brother, Moedeen Khan Juman an officer of rank, and others, were accordingly accommodated in our camp, where they staid on their parole. The last named officer was at Darwar all the siege, and was wounded in attempting to defend his general, Budr ul zuman Khan, when plundered in violation of the treaty, by which that fort surrendered: this accounts for an expression

said to have been used when a meeting first took place for adjusting the ceremonials of capitulation: "we surrender ourselves and fort to men of honor, and trust we shall experience no repetition of the transactions that disgraced the conquest of Darwar.*"

From the prisoners we learned that the garrison had been sufficiently strong for the defence of the fort, but that after the defeat of Reza Sahib at Gadjnoor, they were so dispirited as to be incapable of exertion, and had the greater part deserted before offers of capitulation were made. The plan that the enemy had in concert agreed upon, for raising the siege of Simoga, and from which they had sanguine expectations, appeared to have been this: many of Reza Sahib's officers and men were at Darwar in the siege, and knew our method of going on duty in the batteries; and it was their intention, when our detachment were divided, by being half on duty, half in camp, to attack the camp in the night, at the same time making a sortie from the fort on the troops in the battery and trenches: to favor this plan the Nawab's army were drawn from the line of intrenchments, already noticed, to take post in the jungle, expecting the Bhow would immediately engage in the operations of the siege, and not dreaming of being attacked in the manner we have detailed: after this most unexpected event, however, their plan was entirely frustrated, and their cause ruined.

"Simoga was found to be well supplied with cannon and military stores. Six of the iron guns were so particularly good, that the Bhow exchanged them for others in his battering train."

As we were not at this time in a situation to inform ourselves of the operations of the army, we have given this and other pieces of intelligence from the authority of Major Dirom's narrative.† If the Bhow did make such an exchange, it certainly was judicious; for although his most unwieldy pieces of ordnance have, as we noticed, been sent to Raidroog, those

* An account of the fate of these gentlemen, after they were removed from under the English protection, will be given in its place.

† Page 105.

those left with the army are very unfit for the operations of an active campaign: but as Major Dirom, speaking of the Bhow's artillery, observes,* they are held in estimation for the services they are said to have already performed for the state, and cannot now be dispensed with, although in every respect unfit for use.

It would have been a pleasing circumstance, and highly creditable too, had the Bhow left behind the whole of his original battering and field train, and equipped his artillery department entirely with prize guns; which with the ten elegant field pieces taken in the jungle, those taken at Darwar, and the heavy guns found in Simoga, and other forts, he would have been well able to do.

Simoga, as a fortification, is in India of by far more celebrity than its real strength authorizes. The river Toom, in the rains, washes the eastern wall of the fort, in which face there is no ditch, and on the other three sides but an indifferent one, about twenty feet wide, and in some places not more than twelve deep: the covert-way is of irregular width, and in most places by much too narrow: the glacis is not a good one, being as usual too steep, and covering the curtain badly; at the angles furthest from the water are redoubts projecting from the covert way, and at the skirt of the glacis is a ditch apparently in an unfinished state, not being above twelve feet wide and deep: the fausse-braye is better, and in better order than that at Hooly Honore, and upon the whole tolerable: the entrance to the fort is on the southern side defended by two strong well constructed gates; there is a third, a kind of outer barrier, but of no import.

Inside, the fort is a confused place, not near so big as Hooly Honore, nor so crowded with habitations; about the centre of the fort is a building which has the appearance of a citadel, but is, we believe, only a place for the sirkar property. These observations on Simoga, although given in this place, were not made at this time, but at a subsequent visit, some months after the fall of the fort: it was not unnecessary to notice

this, as some of the remarks, as will be seen, cannot be applied to the time of which we are now detailing the operations.

Each angle of the fort has a cavalier tower, and there are three small towers in each face of the curtain, in which are a number of jinjals and swivels, which are also fixed along the rampart; but guns can be mounted only on the cavaliers, the rampart being too narrow for that purpose, and is, as well as the smaller towers, covered all round by a tiled roof; the curtain is not more than four feet thick, and weakened by a great number of loopholes for the swivels and jinjals, as there is no parapet or embrasures.

The good guns having been removed from Simoga by the Bhow, there were, at the time we examined it, but two which could come under that description; one an eighteen pounder, dismounted, in one of the cavaliers; the other a twelve pounder, opposite the breach. Two Malabar guns are lying in the fort, one of which is nineteen feet four inches in length; twelve and a half inches calibre, and seven feet in circumference at the breach.

From the circumstance of the river in the rains washing one face of the fort, it would appear that a wet ditch might easily be carried round, and added to the strength of the fort; this observation may be extended to Hooly Honore and Hurry Hal.

Simoga, in size, is between those two forts; certainly stronger than Hooly Honore; but we are of opinion that Hurry Hal, being more compact, is capable of a better defence than Simoga in its present state. The nine boats behind which our battery was erected, were still in the same places, and some of them damaged by the fire from the fort. The spot for our battery was well chosen; but as these boats may not be always here to afford shelter, a battery may be erected under cover of some buildings about sixty yards farther from the river; an engineer, from this spot, will, we are aware, look to the gate as the spot to be breached; but he must recollect, that near the gates there are two walls, and that when one is breached, the work is but half done.

On . .

On reconsidering the situation of these three forts, viz. Hurry Hal, Hooly Honore; and Simoga, we are in doubt whether it would not be advisable to construct breaching batteries on the opposite bank of the river; it is true, there is no cover, but they might be built out of the range of musquetry, and the guns of country forts, are in general a bugbear. When the water is low, which it will be in the season of operation, guns may fire with effect at the base of the wall; at Simoga particularly, where there are not, as at the other two, fragments of rocks between the fort and the bed of the river: and another advantage will result from this plan; there would be no ditch to descend, which, in storming country forts, is half the difficulty.

Simoga pettah is very large, the most so of any in this part of the country; it was of course plundered, and partly burned by the Mahrattas; but when we were last here, a number of inhabitants had again settled in it, and had established a tolerable bazaar. Some of the streets are almost a mile long, and regularly built, but there are no handsome houses or buildings of any kind. The pettah to the eastward is covered by the river, to the northward by the fort, and from the southwest to the northwest by the line of intrenchment thrown up by Reza Sahib's army. This intrenchment encloses an extent of ground sufficient for the encampment of from twelve to fifteen thousand Foot, and is judiciously planned, and neatly executed; but it was very unfortunate for us that the Nawab relinquished the idea of defending it, for had he been attacked in this position, we may venture to say his elephants, as well as guns, would have swelled the catalogue of our trophies; and as the ground would have been favourable for the Mahratta cavalry, scarcely a man could have escaped.

As we have before given our reasons for describing the forts on Tip-poo's northern frontier with such painful minuteness, we shall in this place only remark, that these being the forts first to be attacked in the event of another war, should British troops have to act against them, these remarks will be found of utility; for if at the commencement of the

the late war as much had been known, as may be learned even from this book, some troubles and perplexities might have been avoided.

The army continued encamped between the fort and field of battle, in the jungle, until the 5th of January, when it moved to the northward of Simoga. The sick and wounded were sent to Hurry Hal under the charge of Mr. Little: Lieutenant Moor, from the wound received in the jungle, being in a very bad way, went also, as did Lieutenant Field, for the benefit of his health, and Lieutenant Gorman on his way to Bombay.

An event of a curious nature happened a little before this time.—Purseram Bhow, who is a benevolent hospitable man*, keeps always at his board a number of Bramins, fifty perhaps or more. One of the young men fed by his bounty, looking on the charms of a chummar's† wife, forgot he was a Bramin, and feeling himself no more than man, supplied the cobbler's place beside his handsome spouse. This step, although in itself so more than mortally imprudent, the parties had not sufficient caution to conceal, and it was first whispered about camp by the ready tongue of scandal: at length it became so notoriously known, that it could no longer be passed over. What a dilemma!—Happier, ten thousand times, would it have been had he put arsenic into their victuals, for then such only as had eaten of it would have felt the bad effects; whereas now, so quickly a contamination of this kind spreads, not only the whole mess, but all with whom the members had held intercourse were defiled; so that half the Braminees‡ and Bramins in camp were unclean. Very fortunately the Toombudra was not far off, but it was doubted whether even that river was sufficiently sacred to cleanse them from their impurities. The Bhow, however, to be on the sure side, not only used the water q. s. but weighed himself at Koorly, a sacred village at the confluence of the Toom and Budra, against gold
and

* See Note IV.

† A chummar is a very low cast of Hindoos: the cast of cobblers and leather manufacturers.

‡ The female part of Bramin's families.

and silver, which, amounting to eight or ten thousand rupees, he distributed among the Bramins*. By these prudent measures the Bhow, it was thought, was not much the worse (in pocket excepted) from this untoward accident.

Although to the Bramins this was a most distressing circumstance, the wags among the Musselmans, and the inferior casts of Hindoos, did not fail to make it a diverting incident, and very uncharitably seemed to enjoy the embarrassing predicament of their superiors.

We were once informed (but do not, although we have no reason to doubt it, give the information as authentic) that the Bhow, but for this unpleasant accident, would not have moved his army farther westward than the confines of the Chittledroog province, or to Changerry; but being himself, and so many of his sanctified brethren, in a state of abomination, he knew that neither Hurry Punt, nor any of the Bramins with the grand army, would hold conference with him or them, until made clean; and was necessitated therefore to proceed to the Toombudra, as the nearest river capable of affording them the necessary purification. Being arrived at the river, and so near Hooly Honore, a fort in the enemy's hands, he found no time would be lost, if our detachment were employed in reducing it, while he made preparations for the important ceremonies of washing and weighing. Encouraged by the fall of this fort, he was induced, there being still a short time before the plan of co-operation with General Abercromby's army could commence, to attempt the reduction of Simoga, and its preparatory steps as already detailed.

"His brilliant successes, and the broken state of the enemy's forces in that quarter," says Major Dirom†, "induced him to think of another enterprize, that promised still greater advantage to himself, which he had the imprudence to undertake at the risk of the general success of the war; and, instead of proceeding to join the Bombay army,"

"according

* See note V.

† Narrative, page 106.

“ according to the plan agreed upon, he marched in a contrary direction
“ towards Bednore.”

Now if it really was the case, that the Bhow's movement to the westward, toward the Bednore country, was caused by his uncleanness, we shall have seen a fine country over run and ruined, forts stormed, armies defeated, an enterprize undertaken, in which were involved the eventual successes of the war, consequently the British interests in the East; and all—(“ what great effects arise from little things !”)—because—a Bramin kissed a cobbler's wife !

CHAPTER XII.

THE BHOW'S EXPEDITION TO BEDNORE---HIS RETURN, AND MARCH TO SERINGAPATAM.---A PARTY OF SICK AND WOUNDED SENT TO HURRY HAL:---PROCEEDINGS THERE.

THE army continued in the neighbourhood of Simoga until the middle of January, inactive, as to general operations, but detachments were sent here and there, to reduce small forts, which was effected without material opposition: the fort of Toorkhunhooly, commonly called Trookanelly, a place famous for making rockets, was taken after a siege of a few days. While near Simoga, Mr. Little joined the detachment, with a small party of recovered men from Hurry Hal: Captain, and Lieutenant M'Donald joined also.

On leaving Simoga the army moved in a northwesterly direction toward Bednore: this rich fort and province holding out so promising a prospect of plunder, that those who are acquainted with the dispositions of Bramins, will easily account for this movement of the Bhow's, although it was in direct contradiction to the orders of his superiors.

The army in a few marches, chiefly through a close, jungley country, reached Futch Pet, which from its situation, may be reckoned the frontier fortification of Bednore; it is said, indeed, to be its chief strength, being spoken of as stronger than the fort itself: it is, however, a fortification of too great extent to be easily defended, and, it is reasonable to suppose, would have been an easy conquest to troops like ours, flushed with victory.

We are not sufficiently informed of the circumstances attending the expedition to, and return from Bednore, to be able to detail them with any minuteness. The army, we learn, arrived before Bednore, or within a

few miles of it, on the 28th of January, and that the Bhow detached a strong body of cavalry and infantry, with three guns, accompanied by the 11th, Captain M'Donald's battalion, and one field piece; who advanced and opened one of the guns smartly upon a tower, which was as smartly returned. The utility of this cannonade does not readily appear, nor can we consider it as any other than a useless movement, unless it was done to ascertain the distance for erecting batteries in the event of any serious operations against the fort. The 8th battalion relieved the 11th the next day, and in the evening were withdrawn, as were the whole advanced detachment.

At this time the Bhow received intelligence that Kurn-ul-deen-Khan, with a powerful force, had been detached from Seringapatam, and conjecture pointed at this army as the probable object of his destination: this advice came from a quarter that greatly alarmed the Bhow, as he well knew, situated as he then was, in a confined country, his army consisting chiefly of cavalry, it would be impossible to keep his ground to advantage; and to fall back through the jungly country he had passed in his advance, harrassed by a body of infantry, would be a circumstance equally unfavourable. He therefore determined upon an immediate retreat, and abruptly calling in his detachments, it was put in execution, to the no less surprize of the army, than joy of the enemy; who, when the troops decamped, testified their happy riddance by a royal salute from the walls of Bednore.

It is reasonable to conclude that, however strong the directions to the Bhow might have been to march quickly to the southward, for the purpose of co-operating with the armies before Seringapatam, nothing but an alarm of this kind could have effected his obedience, when so strongly stimulated by the alluring prospect of plundering Bednore, he would, from that event, have been so profusely paid for his noncompliance. We have no intention of reflecting, in the smallest degree, on the very respectable character of Purseram Bhow; the same might be said of almost the whole race of Bramins, for unless our opinion of
2 them

them is erroneous, there are very few who would have acted otherwise.

The army had to counter-march over their former route through the jungle, which on their advance furnished forage in the greatest abundance, and although it was well known they must return by the same route, these destructive people had not left a spike of hay unburned: of course none was now to be procured, and on the same ground which a few days before yielded luxuriant pasturage, the cattle were starving.

Several forts of some consideration surrendered to the Bhow, on his march to Bednore, among others Coompley, and Anantpoor; the latter, although of no great strength or importance, is rendered famous by the events of a former war; it furnished, for a great while, a topic of general discussion in India, and in England even, became the subject of parliamentary controversy*.

Z 2

On

* Wishing to give every intelligence in our power on the subject of the Bhow's route to Bednore, which is new to Europeans, we subjoin the substance of a letter, received since the little we have stated on that subject was written.

Our correspondent informs us, that after leaving Simoga (or rather the junction of the rivers Toom and Bedra, where the ceremony of weighing was performed) the army marched eight miles to the southwestward, and halted near a large tank; which they left next morning, and marched ten miles through a pleasant country, here and there intermixed with low jungle, and halted near a small fort, about two miles from the entrance of the Bednore woods, which were entered the next day, and the army passed a fort a few miles in the jungle, which was not, until they came to that part, very close. The name of this fort our correspondent had forgotten, but mentions it to have been taken by a detachment from General Mathews's army at the time that Anantpoor was stormed. This fort we believe to be Coompley, four miles beyond which the army halted in the jungle.

The march, the next day, was continued through the jungle, which was less thick than the part passed the preceding day, but the road was very narrow and tedious to the baggage and followers in passing. The next march brought the army to Anantpoor, where a halt of one day was made, and the gentlemen of the British detachment dined together at an entertainment given by the Captains, which circumstance is here noticed as an instance of the unanimity of our little society.

Our correspondent describes Anantpoor as situated in a valley surrounded by large fields, with

On approaching the gate of Anantpoor, an observer will be struck with the indelicate appearance of two human figures, male and female, not unskillfully sculptured; they are nudities, and can be but slightly noticed, being in attitudes so abominably fallacious, as to set descriptive decency at defiance.

After leaving garrisons in Hooley Honore and Simoga, and a formidable force in the field in that neighbourhood, the Bhow commenced
his

two large tanks, one close to the fort, the other at a little distance, near which our detachment were encamped. A very large Malabar gun was noticed in the fort.

Leaving Anantpoor, the army marched through a country, jingly as before, and took up its ground about ten miles and a half from Futteh Pet.

A number of mud forts were passed in this route, one of which was observed to be very strong:—they were all destroyed.

The ground on which the army was encamped is a rising situation, having between it and the fort a pleasant valley, through which a rivulet winds, at the foot of a range of hills, on which the fortifications of Futteh Pet were seen extending for several miles in both directions; but how far they may extend was not determined, although a subaltern's party, under Lieutenant Harding, was detached to reconnoitre, and endeavour to find a road in the rear; but after marching several hours, the fortification continuing the whole distance, he was obliged to return, without effecting any material discovery.

The fortifications of Futteh Pet were supposed to extend all round, and to command the fort and town of Bednore, which it seems is not tenable but with the support of Futteh Pet; and its fortifications were observed to be in many parts broken down, so that it was generally believed it would have fallen easily.

"Futteh Pet," our correspondent adds, "is only a line of entrenchments to cover the town and fort of Bednore, which are situated in a low ground, surrounded on all sides by jungle, for many miles each way."

The Bhow, it would appear, had serious thoughts of attacking Futteh Pet, &c. but so tardy are the operations of these people, that although a great part of his force, with one of our battalions, was two days in readiness, no attempt was made, if we except a feeble attack on an outer gate, by one of the mofdy corps commanded by a Portuguese officer: they carried the gate, but losing their commandant, soon quitted their advantage.

So much were the Bhow's people disappointed at leaving Bednore unplundered, that on crossing the Toom and Badra, returning to Seringapatam, a very great part of his troops refused to go, unless their arrears of pay were fully discharged; from urging payment of which they had, it appears, been diverted by the prospect, and by promises, of plundering Bednore. Learning, however, that Kume-ul-deep-Khan was likely to be in that neighbourhood soon, they followed the advance of the army, which they had permitted to proceed a day's march in front before they would strike their flags and move.

his march to the southward about the 10th of February, crossed the Toom near Simoga, and the Budra the next day near Binkapoor. On the 12th the army encamped near Adjampoor, a fort that had not yet been taken. Captain Riddell, with the 9th battalion was ordered against it, and the garrison capitulated. The army then continued its march to the southward, and about the 10th of March joined the allies before Seringapatam.

We must for the present take leave of the principal subjects of our narrative, and attend the party of sick and wounded, mentioned to have been sent from the neighbourhood of Simoga, under charge of Mr. Little, to Hurry Hal.

This party left the army encamped a few miles northerly of Simoga, on the 6th of January about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, crossed the Toombudra at sun-set, and reached Buswapattum, a market town of importance, about midnight; left it in the morning at ten o'clock, and at eleven at night reached Hurry Hal. This was a journey of fifty miles performed in thirty-six hours, which is a great distance indeed for one set of coolies to carry wounded people in so short a time, and very painful and fatiguing for wounded people to be so carried; particularly in the night, and in this part of the country, which has no marked roads, and is covered with a low underwood, frequently causing the coolies to slip and stumble. The service, however, required this expedition.

Arriving at Hurry Hal, we found Mr. Twiss and Lieutenant Rae had left the hot town, and moved to the pleasant mangoe grove before noticed, between the ford and the fort: we also found here Captain, and Lieutenant M'Donald from Goa, to which place the former had gone for the recovery of his health; the latter was on his way from Bombay to join his corps, the 11th battalion, and they proceeded to camp about the 10th, accompanied by Mr. Little and a party of recovered

vered sepoy. A sutler from Bombay, by the route of Goa, with a small supply of liquors, &c. for the detachment, also took this opportunity of joining.

Mr. Little returned in a few days, having been kindly sent to assist at the removal of Lieutenant Moor's arm, which operation, however, not being then thought absolutely necessary, was not performed. Lieutenant Gorman proceeded to Bombay on the 20th, with twenty amputated men under his charge, and Mr. Little returned to camp. When the army arrived in the neighbourhood of Simoga from the expedition to Bednore, Mr. Fildes came to Hurry Hal with the sick and wounded of the detachment, and returned immediately accompanied by Lieutenant Field.

The Bhow's guns, which were sent to Raidroog from near Chittledroog, about this time arrived in camp, as for the reasons before stated*, and not from any service they could be supposed capable of affording, their attendance could not be dispensed with.

Monsieur Gerlines was still at Hurry Hal with his corps, and being a genteel well informed man, was a great acquisition to our little society; our conversation was always in Moors or Portuguese, which languages he spoke very fluently. On recollection of this circumstance, it would, doubtless, to an observer have had a singular appearance, four or five Europeans sitting at table conversing in Moors†.

About the middle of February we were surprized to hear that Budul zuman Khan was arrived at Hurry Hal, on his way from Koondgul, to the Bhow's camp. Koondgul is a hill fort, about fifteen or twenty miles northeasterly, and in sight from Darwar; it is a fort in which we understand Tippoo sometimes confined state prisoners, and is said to be an unhealthy residence on account of the badness of the water.

The Nawab was attended by a small party of Mahrattas, had his palankeen, and was treated with tolerable respect: his habitation was a fakcer's house and garden, near the northern pettah gate, which we suppose

* Page 106.

† See Note VI.

pose was his own choice, as being with one of the same religion, he could not have been otherwise so pleasantly situated.

Hearing there was an English surgeon at Hurry Hal, he expressed a desire to see him, and Mr. Twiss accordingly visited him, and found the wounds he received when plundered at Darwar, were severely felt;* he had, it seems, received one on the head, and another in the leg or thigh, which when seated, prevented his rising easily, and made him walk lame and with pain. Mr. Rae also visited him, and he expressed himself much gratified by their attention.

For our own part, we felt it as a great disappointment, not being able to see the gallant soldier, being then in so unlucky a state as to prevent the possibility of moving; but we took the liberty of signifying to the Nawab how much it was an additional subject of misfortune to be debarred the honour of shewing our respect in person, to one whose bravery we had had occasion so often to admire: in answer, he politely regretted the cause of our absence, which he hoped would speedily be removed, and condescended to make a comparison, so far as related to our wounds, of the similarity of our situations. He was, as just observed, crippled with his wounds, and apologized to our gentlemen for not rising to receive them.

The brave Nawab was kept here about ten days, when orders arriving from the Bhow, he was again sent to Koondgul.†

The avidity of the Bramins in accumulating money is well known, as is the reluctance with which they part with it; it is therefore no wonder where they are in power, which is, indeed, almost every where in India, that they neglect no means of gratifying their ruling passion.

We

* See page 43.

† Since this account was written, a communication of materials, acknowledged in another place, gives reason to suppose it erroneous: we are of opinion that in our memoranda (for obvious reasons not made at the time) we have noted Koondgul, for Nargoond, or Noulgoond, as those places answer in point of situation, to the information given in the text; which Koondgul does not, as from its situation (see the map) it cannot be in sight from Darwar, which is a circumstance regarding Badr ul zaman Khan's place of confinement, that we perfectly recollect.

We are led to this remark by the great fluctuation in the value of silver and copper coin at Hurry Hal. So many of our people being here, caused a greater circulation of cash than usual, in which, of course, copper was greatly wanted: the surras, who are all Bramins, or Banians, frequently gave us trouble by holding up all the copper until it was so much in demand, that a rupee would willingly be given for three or four pice less than its nominal current value. When all the copper had, at this rate, come again in circulation, they, with the influence they have in these matters, debase its value, and buy it all up again at perhaps four pice more than they had given in exchange not a week before. If this be calculated, it will, by being repeated, possibly every two or three months, amount to a large sum. The average monthly expence of our hospital was twelve hundred rupees, which every rupee circulated in the bazaar; and these impositions were heavy on the sepoy, for perhaps a rupee, which, in the beginning of a month would be worth three tucka and a quarter, would not at the end pass for more than three tucka.*

The Bramins hereabouts appear a credulous people; timorously so where self is concerned. In the month of February, the garrison of Chittledroog took the field, to the number of eight thousand foot, two guns, and a small party of horse, and by report, were coming against Hurry Hal; they came, indeed, sufficiently near for us to hear their guns firing at a fort they were besieging, and next day news arrived of their having taken Micondah.† This intelligence threw the place into great consternation; several of the surras and rich people moved, with their families and effects, over the river, and had it not been for our sepoy, the town would perhaps have been almost deserted. We did not know on what to determine; for several men who brought the news, and with whom we conversed on the subject, declared Micondah was taken, that they themselves had narrowly escaped, and were very particular in their account of that event; but

* A tucka is a Canarese division, but not a coin, in exchange: it is sixteen pice. Tavernier, in pages 23. and 141. of his *Indian Travels*, mentions this, and other tricks of the surras.

† Mentioned in page 125.

but in a day or two we found the story of Micondah totally groundless : the enemy had taken two or three places near it.

However strangely it may appear, that people can invent such tales, it is very true that the lower classes in India, are wonderfully prone, not only to embellish truth, but to create a falsehood, such as the one just related ; which is not done with any bad intention, but from the idea of giving satisfaction by an interesting, and marvellous piece of information. We have known some thoughtless people, who, without having in view any consideration whatever, have related stories, in which their auditors were interested, that had no existence but in their own brain ; and those so lamely invented that a few days must necessarily lead to a detection. The case with the people in question, we apprehend to be this : they had escaped from some captured place, and supposing the enemy would go against Micondah, and not having the least doubt but that it would be taken, they had, in their own minds, concluded upon the fact ; and by frequently mentioning it as such, had persuaded themselves into a belief of its reality, of which they would endeavour to persuade others, by asserting twenty particular falsehoods to give a colouring of probability to one general lie.

Besides the story of Micondah, there were others circulated and believed here, highly unaccountable ; once particularly, when we had not heard from the army for several weeks, it was reported that Tippoo, the Mahrattas, and the Nizam, had entered into a confederacy against the English, and that in a short time such a blow would be struck, as would materially affect the British interests in this war.

There were not wanted believers in this tale, idle and ridiculous as it may appear ; the Bramins, and head people, began to view us with an eye of jealousy, and took underhand methods of discovering our strength, &c. As it was not for us to appear intimidated, we mustered every man that was able to carry a musket, and paraded them, morning and evening, opposite the fort gate, where our barracks were ; the sepoy were marched thence at sun-set in proper order, to our residence in

the grove, where the arms were piled under a guard; the men returned to sleep in town, and in the morning paraded at the grove, and were marched back in the same order; our people amounted to sixty, and made a very respectable appearance under arms. This was certainly very proper, as it gave us an opportunity of seeing that our men were sober and alert; but it did not tend to quiet the suspicions of our neighbours, who imagined that we also had received information of the confederacy, and were preparing for the consequences.

A report of this kind was once seriously believed by our friend Gerlines, who we remarked to be less cheerful than usual, and apparently caring less for our society; and being interrogated as to the cause of it, confessed his apprehensions; and, greatly alarmed, took occasion to mention how sorry he should be were his duty to oblige him to act offensively against those with whom he was so happy; saying, in a manner as if asking our opinion, that his honour was concerned in the service of his employers, and that he must obey his orders as a soldier, however it might affect his feelings as a man. In this we fully acquiesced, and absolved him, from a promise he had made us, when we expected to join in defence against the garrison of Chittiedroog, of giving us twenty flints; for which he was very thankful. When these suspicions were done away, they furnished us with subjects for mirth: he would tell us how he intended to have treated us, as his prisoners, and could not be persuaded that he would have been unable to make us such, which however he would have found very true.

These circumstances, and possibly others noticed in this work, may appear too minute for judicious observation: to those concerned, however, they are not uninteresting.

While this time at Hurry Hal, we noticed a phenomenon in the wind; in the beginning of January it blowed in the mornings a pleasant breeze from the north-east; about the 25th, it came on very violently from that quarter, continued two days, and then ceased entirely. From that time we had no more north-easterly winds; but it came on very suddenly

suddenly and severely from directly the opposite point, whence, prior to this change, it had never blown: the first day it came on a little before sunset, and daily about ten minutes later, gradually decreasing in violence, so that by the time we left Hurry Hal (the middle of March), it had come round to be a pleasant morning breeze. It was at first so furious, that if a person had not by its noise taken alarm and got under shelter, he would be well nigh blinded with dust: it might be heard approaching several minutes before it was felt.

CHAPTER XIII.

LIEUTENANT EMMITT'S SURVEYS.—PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE ANCIENT CITY OF ANNAGOONDY.—SITUATION OF THE KILLEHDAR OF SIMOGA, AND OTHERS, PRISONERS WITH THE MAHRATTAS.

IN the beginning of March, Lieutenant Emmitt, whose departure from the detachment is noticed in page 131, arrived here from his surveys. When he left Hurry Hal, he proceeded along the Toombudra's banks to its junction with the Kristna; visited the famous city of Annagoondy; went to Paungul, the residence of the Nizam and his court, and thence to Goa; from which place, by the route of Darwar, he was now arrived.

We shall here take occasion to mention the great acquisition our geographical knowledge of the peninsula will have met with from the labours of this gentleman: his surveys comprehend the greatest part of the country in which the scene of this narrative lies, and whatever little may have accrued to history from this publication, the lovers of science will be pleased to hear that the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Emmitt have produced accurate surveys of a great portion of that part of the peninsula, which exhibits so melancholy a blank in the map of our very eminent geographer, Major Rennell.

Mr. Emmitt's surveys, during the time that Captain Little's detachment was in the field, comprehend considerably more than two thousand miles of distance; and being in that part of the peninsula that is the least known, consequently the more interesting, and from his accuracy and abilities, we will venture to say, that his route is the most valuable that any European ever had an opportunity of surveying. A number of desirable points and stations will be determined by Mr. Emmitt's observations: his route commences at Jaigur, where Captain Little's and Colonel Frederick's detachments left the sea, and continues in this order: to Darwar, Seringapatam, Bangalore, Sera, and the route just mention.

After

After the period to which this narrative is now brought, Mr. Emmitt proceeded to the source of the Toombudra, and returned to Bombay, by way of Simoga, Hoofdroog, Darwar, Raibaug, Bejapoor and Poona.

We cannot help mentioning it as a circumstance equally honourable to Mr. Emmitt, and the government of Bombay, that he not being in the regular line of a surveyor, evinces their wish to encourage merit wherever it may be found: this is fully confirmed by their liberality on the present occasion, where, doubtless, their liberality could not with justice have been withheld.

Having mentioned the famous city of Annagoondy, and it having once been the capital of the country in which we are now travelling, and of the greater part of the peninsula, we shall here introduce what particulars of that city have yet been made known to Europeans. As the former capital of the empire of which we intend to treat pretty largely hereafter, it might perhaps have been as proper had we reserved our remarks until that time; but as they were chiefly made and noted in the order here given, we shall, without farther preface, subjoin them in this place.

Annagoondy is the Canarese name of the famous city of Bijnuggur: Annee, in the Canarese tongue, is an elephant; and Goond, or Goöndy has some allusion, although to us not a very clear one, to chaining, or a chain; figuratively implying perhaps, the great strength of this place; or it might, but we do not think it likely, have been a situation where elephants were caught, tamed, or kept. That animal does not appear to haunt those parts of the peninsula so far northward and eastward. The territories of the Coorga Rajah, between Seringapatam and Cannanore, abound in wild elephants, but they are no terror to persons travelling through those forests; generously scornful to exert their natural superiority over so weak a subject; and, unless offended, observe only to avoid the traveller.

Annagoondy is of Hindoo origin, and perhaps one of the most wonderful instances of the laborious perseverance that people is capable of, in matters of religious exertion; on the top of a rock apparently inaccessible,

sible, will be seen pagodas, built of the most massy materials; and how such ponderous stones could be got up, excites admiration, particularly when we consider it was executed by a people, who, it must be supposed, never had any very competent knowledge of the powers of mechanism.

It is a subject of speculation, but which it is not our intention to pursue in this place, how this once famous city has been suffered to run into its present state of ruinous neglect; being advantageously situated, hard by a noble stream of water, which is a grand consideration to a Hindoo in determining his place of residence.

Annagoondy is situated on the south bank of the Toombudra, and on the opposite bank is the city of Allputna, which name as well as Annagoondy, is sometimes understood to include both cities, but intelligent people make a distinction: the name of Bijnuggur (which we apprehend did formerly extend to both sides of the river), is still retained by Musselmans, but is unknown among the Canarese.

As we have never seen this famed city, we cannot speak of it particularly; but it appears to us, that any one who has pleasure in contemplating the revolution, effected by time, on cities and kingdoms, will be abundantly gratified by investigating the kingly city of Annagoondy.

Excepting Mr. Emmitt, we know of no European, now living, who has been there.

Cæsar Frederick, a Venetian, was at "Bisnagar," in 1567, who in describing the city, says, "he has seen many palaces, but never such a one as that of Bisnagar."

Major Rennell informs us that it was founded by Belaldeo, king of the Carnatic, in 1344, who at that time was sovereign of all the peninsula eastward of the Ghauts.

Tavernier gives a particular description of a city which he confounds with Golconda, and calls Bagnagar, but the situation in which he places it, "seventeen degrees of elevation, wanting two minutes," agrees not with the latitude of Bijnuggur, which city we were at first fearful he was describing.

In the Asiatic miscellany, but which number we cannot refer to, not having the work, is given Cæsar Frederick's journey to Bishnagar.

In a very sensible little pamphlet, entitled, "An historical and political view of the Deccan," will be found a great deal of interesting information: it was written by a gentleman in the Company's civil service, formerly resident at the court of Hyderabad; speaking of Anna-goondy, in page 14, he says, "it claims notice rather from commiseration to the circumstances of its owner, than any political consequence it can be of in the scale of Tippoo's power. This petty principality, which scarcely extends twenty miles around the spacious ruins of the famed city of Bejenagur, once the capital of the Hindoo empire of the same name, comprehending all the countries south of the Kistnah, is the wretched remains and inheritance of dominion, left to the lineal descendant of Ramraje, the last great monarch of the Canarine and Malabar nations, united seven hundred years before under the rule of Kishiendeo. The representatives of this family, like the Ranas of Ondeypour, in Hindostan, lost with their dominions, the superior designation of Maharajah, or Rajah; and have, for a century past, been distinguished in the Decan generally by the title of *Royech*. They are said still to keep an exact register of the revolutions which happen within the circle of their former empire, in the vain hope of being reinstated in their ancient rights, though now reduced to a territorial income of about two and a half lacks of rupees, inclusive of the regalities of a mint at Anagoondy; and which they are rather suffered to enjoy through the compassionate bounty, or policy of Hyder and his successor, than to hold with absolute independence in their own power. Trifling, however, as their revenue is, and how little the merit of the Mysorean's conduct, it is more than they could expect from the exterminating system of the Moghul and his delegates, or from the avaricious principle and national hatred of the Merhattahs; if they had the misfortune of falling within the grasp of either of those governments."

If the records mentioned by this intelligent writer really exist, what a rich bale would it be to open to the European world!—The idea of acquiring them, is, however, too romantic to indulge with any but the most glimmering ray of hope.

The works to which we have referred for information on the subject of this city, and which contain, we believe, all that has hitherto come to light, are Major Rennell's memoir, page 291, and *fiil.* of the introduction: Ormes's fragments, note xxxvi. Dow's history of Hindoostan, vol. i. page 349: the city described by Tavernier, called Bagnagar, is in his Indian travels, page 63. Most of our notes on this subject were made at the time the information was received, which, although not at the city, was not many miles distant from it; we were therefore induced to give them in their original form, although authorities of high respectability have lately come to hand, which do not, in some parts, agree with our ideas, and cause us to have less confidence in their accuracy, than we, at the time they were received, fancied they deserved.

Major Rennell, at the end of a short memoir, explanatory of a map published in 1792, to elucidate the partition treaty made at Seringapatam in that year, gives an account "of the site and remains of the ancient city of Beejanuggur," which he says, "are situated on the south bank of the Toombuddra River, directly opposite to Annagoondy, which lies about two miles from the north bank; and is at present the principal town of a small district of the same name: the one being the Jaghire (or estate,) the other the place of residence of the descendants of the ancient kings of Beejanuggur, who, about two centuries and a half ago, ruled the greatest part, if not the whole of the Peninsula, under the title of the empire or kingdom of CANHARA." Mr. Emmitt's remarks on this city are given by Major Rennell; they were also published, in a form somewhat different, in another part of the world, and are as follow:

On the north-west side of Comlapour fort, distant half a mile, there are a great number of rugged hills, covered with pagodas, which have
" once

“once been very beautiful. This place has been inclosed in strong stone walls on the east side, and bounded by the river on the west. The circumference of the whole appears to be about eight miles, though I was told much more. Betwixt the immense piles of rocks crowned with pagodas, I traced several streets, from thirty to forty-five yards wide; some of them now producing fine rice. There is one street remains pretty perfect: it is near the south-west angle of the bounds. It extends about north-west and south-east half a mile, and is about thirty-five yards broad; having colonnades of stone on each side, and a very large pagoda at the south-west end, in perfect repair. On the west side of this street, there is a large mango grove, which is bounded by the Toombudra. There are a number of streams through these ruins, that have formerly been employed to fill a great number of canals, the remains of which appear all over this once delightful place. I enquired of a number of people the name of this place; all of whom told me it was called ALLPUTNA. The river at one place at the foot of these ruins, is only sixteen yards wide; below which there has been a stone bridge.

“Comlapour is surrounded with hills. After leaving Comlapour, the road winds betwixt hills, and in many places leads over considerable heights, the ascents and descents of which are paved with large stones. Here are the remains of a stone gateway, and a watch-house, on the top of a hill, on the east of the road. After leaving the narrow road, the country opens, &c.” This is extracted from Major Rennell's last memoir, who, on the authority of Captain Kirkpatrick, determines Allputnar, or Awlputtan, to be the same with Beejanuggur; “but,” says the Major, “it appears odd that the people on the spot should not call it by its original Hindoo name.”—We are of opinion, that its original Hindoo name is Annagoondy, and that the other, by which it has been distinguished by Europeans, is a more modern name, given it by the Moghuls; among whom applying their own compound words to Hindoo cities and towns is very common; and in the present

instance the etymology of Beejanuggur, or Bijnuggur, might, we think, be traced in the Arabic language. Annagoondy we have endeavoured to explain, and Allputna, or Awlputtan, (as Captain Kirkpatrick finds it written in the Persian character,) may be fancied in Canareese, if supplied with an aspirate initial, to mean, the city of milk; which name to a Hindoo would not carry with it so confined an idea, as perhaps it may to an English reader.

Awlputtan will, by the Canareese, be frequently called Allputna, from a peculiar method among them of terminating words ending with a liquid; which shall hereafter be explained.

Cæsar Frederick says, that Bijnagar had a circuit of twenty-four miles; and that it contained within it a number of hills and pagodas. So that the hills or rocks crowned with pagodas, which were supposed by Mr. Emmitt to be situated beyond the boundary of the antient city, as well as the paved road leading from Comlapour to the pass, appear, (says Major Rennell, from whose authority this paragraph is taken) to have been within the ancient boundary; and the gate itself was probably one of the gates of the city.

We have retained our own method of spelling the supposed Mahomedan name of Annagoondy; as we think Bijnuggur is nearer the pronunciation that we have been accustomed to hear adopted by Mahomedans, than any other. It may not, possibly, be the way in which they would write it; but in expressing the names of places in foreign characters, more regard should, we think, be paid to the pronunciation than the spelling of the natives; for if the names of some of our English towns, for instance, were turned, letter for letter, into Arabic, and read as the characters expressed it, the inhabitants of that town would not, perhaps, recognize the name of their own residence.

Our idea that Bijnuggur and Annagoondy are the same place, will be seen to differ from superior authorities; but we were inclined to retain it, until set aside by *positive* information.

We

We shall conclude these sketches of the history, &c. of Annagoondy, with an extract from Major Rennell's last memoir.

"I conceive that the reason of Tippoo's wishing to retain the circar of Annagoondy, instead of giving it up to the Nizam, or the Mahrattas, in common with the rest of the lands in the Doqab, was—for the accommodation of the descendants of the ancient kings of Beeja-nuggur, whose present narrow domain consists of the above circar, which includes the site and scanty remains of the ancient capital. As we ought ever to suppose a good motive, whilst appearances warrant it, Tippoo deserves great credit for his conduct on this occasion. To explain my meaning more fully, I shall transcribe a passage from the *View of the Deccan*, published in 1791; and long before the event of the late war could be foreseen."—The passage transcribed is that before quoted in this chapter.

As we had not much intercourse with the people in the fort, we did not, until the beginning of March, know that the killehdar of Simoga, and the other gentlemen, mentioned in page 161, were at Hurry Hal: we now learned they were confined here, and on enquiry understood they were in distress for necessaries. Having sent our compliments, with a desire to visit them, we went and found Moedeen Khan Juman, Moedeen Khan the killehdar, and his brother, were confined apart, and that the buckshee, (taken in the jungle) with two or three others, were in a different part of the fort. In the course of conversation we learned, that after they left the British camp, they were deprived of what valuables were in their possession, and from that time had subsisted on the sale of their necessaries, even to their cloaths, not having received any money, or subsistence whatever from the Mahrattas. The buckshee, and his party, were allowed each a seer of jowary per day, and wood to cook it; and as this allowance was more than sufficient, they spared a portion of it to their superiors; who, in return, sent them salt, pepper, and the like trifling articles, which were not included in the allowance of the former.

Moodeen Khan Juman, is a very old man, was at Darwar all the siege, and had been eleven times wounded; the last, as before observed, in defending his General, Budr ul zuman Khan, from being plundered at Darwar: he was now ill with a fever, brought on, it appeared, by despondency. Moodeen Khan is a very well looking young man, about thirty, with a handsome beard; and although not learned, is of genteel address, and well informed. They appeared, as was natural, to be highly exasperated against the Mahrattas, but spoke in the most grateful manner of the kind treatment they received from Captain Little and the gentlemen with him, many of whose names they recollected, and repeated with much apparent satisfaction.

We also visited the other party, whom we found in irons; and promised to take the first opportunity of representing their situation to Captain Little, from whose interference they were sanguine in their expectations of relief.

The Killehdar of Hurry Hal, of whom we shall say but little, as we can say no good, being absent at Buswaputtun, we took occasion to wait on his deputy in behalf of his prisoners: he assured us he acted in obedience to his orders, and that the prisoners should have every indulgence that his and their situation admitted.

Finding they were not likely to be much benefited by our application in their favour, we the next day sent them two hundred rupees to relieve their present necessities; which, with some tea, &c. was highly acceptable. It was determined to charge the money in the public accounts, and if not allowed, to refund it, which, among four of us, would be trifling.

The writer of this narrative frequently visited the prisoners, and they in the course of conversation, more than once introduced the subject of the treatment our gentlemen, who were taken at Bednore, received in Tippoo's country; in which, although they contrasted it with what themselves had experienced from the English, they spoke of their master with all the tenderness that the subject would admit of: we could not
but

but indeed observe that they were much attached to him, frequently mentioning him as a *great*, although perhaps knowing our sentiments, out of compliment, they did not so much insist upon his being a *good* man.

Of Simoga they seemed to think higher, than as a fortification it deserves; and said, had their men stood like soldiers, we could not have taken it. Had it been defended like Darwar, it would, it is true, have caused us some trouble; but Simoga, in its present state, is not to be sustained against our mode of attack by the common soldiers of India. Tippoo himself appears to have been mistaken in the strength of this fort, by leaving such fine guns and other valuables in it. The Killehdar told us that the Sultan had not finer guns in his service: we saw, indeed, they were very good ones; and saw too that the garrison could, if they pleased, serve them very well.

We enquired of them about Dooridroog, (see page 100) which fort they were acquainted with, and said it was as strong a hill as any in Tippoo's dominions, and that we never should have taken it: we admitted to them that the Bhow's army never would have taken it, but after seeing the fall of Savendroog, and other forts of that description, there remains little doubt but that the grand army would have given a good account of Dooridroog also.

They had not heard the particulars of our attempt on that fort, which we now related to them, and they were surprised how we got so high up the hill. Some books in their language, that we brought from that place, we gave the prisoners, to whom they were a great acquisition.

It appeared unaccountable to them how so small a body of men as we had, could effect so much against their army near Gadjnoor; especially when they considered the great strength of their position, and being so ably commanded by the Nawab Reza Sahib, of whom, as a soldier, they spoke very honourably. They were, however, satisfied that sending away the elephants and valuables was injudicious; and that

drawing

drawing off the guns from the centre during the action was very highly so; as it betrayed, at the head, a want of confidence in the infantry, to whom the suspicion would quickly spread: and when troops have no longer confidence in their officers, nor their officers in them, the consequence is easily guessed. We have seen it in the event of this action; and we may add, in this action we have also seen the reverse.

It would be unbecoming in us to mention all they said of the importance of Captain Little's detachment to the Bhow's army: in particular they affirmed, that had it not been for the British detachment, Reza Sahib's army would have defeated and dispersed the Bhow's. There might have been more truth and reason in this affirmation, than may at first appear: at any rate it is not unworthy of notice, as they most likely spoke their real sentiments, and'may, on this occasion, be supposed to have considerable ability of judging.

About the 10th of March is the time when those machines, particularly noticed in page 55, are dragged about in procession: the one at this place was raised by rafters of wood to the height of eight stories, and extravagantly decorated with paper and cloth of all colours. It is kept opposite to the fort gate, and was now dragged down the main street to the eastern pettah gate, preceded and followed by a great concourse of people, and attended by parties of dancing and singing girls: it travelled very slowly, taking no less a time than a day and a night, to perform the short journey to and from the pettah gate.—As there was not sufficient room in the street to turn the machine, the drag ropes were shifted, and it was hauled home backwards.

On this occasion all the female finery and beauty of Hurry Hal were displayed on the tops of the houses, which were covered with charming creatures, dressed in their gayest apparel; and as the houses are low, we could see them to the greatest advantage.

Lieutenant Emmitt being desirous to proceed to the army, Lieutenant Rae and the writer of this narrative determined on accompanying him, with as many recovered men as we could collect; and now waited only for advices from camp preparatory to our marching. As completing the survey of the Toombudra was a desideratum in geography, we resolved on taking the route of Hooly Honore and Simoga, and to follow nearly the track of the Bhow's army; by which means another road to Seringapatam would be surveyed, and we should avoid approaching too near the garrison of Chittledroog, and some other forts in Tippoo's hands on that road.

Every thing was accordingly got in readiness for marching, and the long wished for advices arriving the 19th of March, we heard of the glorious successes before Seringapatam of the 6th of February, and the cessation of hostilities, its immediate consequence: as our letters, however, mentioned the probability of the cessation being but of short continuance, we determined to proceed with all possible caution.

Judging the news of approaching peace, and the probable exchange, or release of prisoners, would be agreeable intelligence to the gentlemen confined in the fort, we immediately gave them the information; and to be as correct as possible, we took the Madras Courier and translated to them the account of the action, &c. This afforded an opportunity, as they were curious in their enquiries, respecting our newspapers, the art of printing, &c. of giving them an idea of the state of arts and sciences at our settlements; and the very permanent basis on which the English were established in India, of which they before seemed to have had very erroneous information*. On taking leave of the unfortunate prisoners, we renewed our promises of representing their situation in the manner most likely to afford them relief. Mr. Twiss had cured the old man of his fever, and he appeared much happier than when we first saw him.

* See Note VII.

Having

Having made the necessary preparations, and fixed on the route, we agreed to leave Hurray Hal on the 23d of March, with forty-five recovered sepoy and five Europeans, to join Captain Little's detachment at Seringapatam. It was, of course, necessary to proceed with all care and circumspection, having a journey to perform of nearly two hundred miles, through a country, which, although the greater part conquered, remained in a very unsettled state, and had many forts in the hands of the enemy.

As in this work sentences touching the character of Tippoo, now and then occur, we have been induced to throw together a few imperfect sketches, tending to shew him, in what we judge, his true light, which shall be the subject of the following chapter.

CHAPTER XIV.

SKETCHES OF THE CHARACTER OF TIPPOO SULTAN.

THAT Tippoo is a great man, may, we think, be asserted without much hazard of refutation: that he is a good one, has never been said; and he who has the boldness to declare so, must prepare himself to oppose the opinions of all who have ever heard the name of Tippoo mentioned. Of late years, indeed, our language has been ransacked for terms in which well disposed persons were desirous to express their detestation of his name and character; vocabularies of vile epithets have been exhausted, and doubtless many have lamented that the English language is not copious enough to furnish terms of obloquy sufficiently expressive of the ignominy, wherewith they in justice deem his memory deserves to be branded. It is not therefore, at all a matter of surprize, that the generality of people, particularly in parts so remote as England, should have the most unfavourable ideas of this prince's character; and, as just noticed, it would be an instance of great temerity in any one attempting to defend it.

Sensible of this, it is not to be supposed that what may be here said is with the view of *entirely* exonerating Tippoo of the innumerable cruelties of which he stands accused; or to offer any thing *decisively* in extenuation of his conduct, in having so *often, and so unprovokedly, disturbed the tranquillity of our possessions in the East.*

Those, however, who do not choose to be carried away by the torrent of popular opinion, but, in preference to thinking by proxy, venture to think for themselves, can find the same excuse for the restlessness of Tippoo, as for that of any other ambitious sovereign; and on the subject of his cruelties, venture to express a doubt whether they may not possibly have been exaggerated. Tippoo is not, in fact, much more justifiable in extending his territories, than the Mahrattas, the

or *any other nation*; but the desire of retaining self-conquered countries, as well as the acquisitions of ancestors, is so strong, that we ought not to wonder if a man of spirit and power, in preference to relinquishing any part of his inheritance or conquests, should, to prevent their dismemberment, tenaciously endeavour to defend them, or even to incroach on his neighbours; whose right of possession in the neighbourhood was established by the very means that he adopts to subvert it.

It is not our business to inquire into the radical establishment of sovereignties or governments: if the historic page of remote ages were impartially indited, and its records collated with the more recent accounts of later times, we should, perhaps, find the majority of governments proceeding from the same origin; and that origin to be usurpation.

On the score of cruelty:—A flowery narrator may, by an appeal to the passions, impose an act of ordinary and necessary justice, on his unsuspecting readers, as an instance of the most arbitrary despotism and unfeeling cruelty. We read with horror and indignation of a subject, at the nod of an imperious tyrant, being dragged from his family and trodden to pieces at the foot of an elephant; and without enquiring into the degree of criminality that might have called for the interference of authority in so sanguinary a proceeding, hesitate not to pronounce the punishment severe and oppressive; and involuntarily suffer ourselves to be actuated solely, by emotions of pity for the subjects of such a bloody tyrant, and detestation of the tyrant himself. It should be recollected, that in governments, like that of Mysore, unlimitedly monarchical, the mandate of the sovereign is the law; the execution of that law, therefore, in all those interested, necessarily excites reflections invidious to the immediate cause of their distress: in governments more intricate, and more refined, punishment assumes the name of justice, and is softened by being inflicted *according to law, in that case made and provided*; and which law, even the subject who suffers for a breach of it, had indirectly a concern in forming, and cannot, therefore, in reason, produce effects, by any means so prejudicial

dicial to the sovereign in the affections of his people.—We may hence with apparent certainty infer, that a monarch who wields not the iron sceptre of vindictive justice, but has the power of dispensing on an extensive scale the pleasing portion of mercy, favour, and honour, will consequently be more exalted in the love of his subjects, than him who being himself sole awful judge, is frequently necessitated to appear arrayed in fatal frowns, and surrounded by the instruments of death.

This inference, on a general view, has seemingly in its favour every thing that reason can urge ; in some cases, however, facts appear to oppose it ; before which theoretical inference, however rational, hides its diminished head, and arguments lose their weight, how powerfully soever reason may urge them to conviction.

The summary mode of punishment sometimes practised in the East, has, to us, an appearance much more irreconcilable than the form of process established in Europe ; but divested of national and local prejudice, it is of very little consequence whether a delinquent suffers on a gallows, guillotine, or by an elephant or sabre ; or whether his body be gibbeted, anatomized, given to the worms of the earth, or consigned to the birds of the air : the process and investigation, however, for ascertaining the delinquency, it must be admitted differ widely.

Throughout the Sultan's territories, the odium of every execution is, by strangers and observers, thrown upon him ; and indeed with some degree of reason, because, as he delegates the power of life and death to his representatives in the distant parts of his territories, he ought to be answerable for all abuses of that power committed by them. This doctrine, although plausible in argument, will yet bear a controversy, for many enormities may be committed by viceroys in situations remote from the seat of sovereignty, which, should they come to the monarch's ears, he has it not in his power to remedy. This argument therefore, if generally admitted, will be opposed by particular facts, and facts are stronger than arguments. But this topic requires not to be handled here.

During our short sojournment in England, we have often been diverted with the ideas of very respectable people, on the subject of Tippoo's public character, and even of his domestic arrangements: some are firmly of opinion, that from the qualms of his afflicted conscience, he cannot repose without a *servant and candle in his chamber*; and as guilt creates suspicion in the sullied soul, it is asserted that a *dish is never brought to his table*, without being previously acquitted of apprehended evil, by the cook tasting it in his presence. Other opinions, equally correct and entertaining, are indulged by the good people of England; which it is vain to oppose, for the party "was told so by a gentleman who had been in India;" perhaps a voyage or two; but these, however respectable in their profession, are surely not the persons to receive information from, on the subject of the political characters of the East; no more (nor indeed much less) than some gentlemen who may have *resided* a few years in India; for we can easily admit the possibility of a person spending many years of his life in the cities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, without knowing much more of the politics, prejudices, &c. of interior states or countries, than if he had never stirred out of London, Dublin, or Edinburgh.

The idea of Tippoo being so execrable a creature, is not confined to instances of the nature here given: we shall in this place quote the opinion of the best authority in England, and we beg it may be understood, that nothing is more remote from our intention, than saying any thing disrespectful of that authority; for in almost every other instance, we have on it the most implicit reliance.

Major Rennell, in his memoir*, speaking of Tippoo, says "His general character is that of a man of high ambition, with great abilities for war and finance; cruel to an extreme degree, and obstinately attached to his own schemes. He is unquestionably the most powerful of all the native princes of Hindoostan; but the utter detestation in which he

* Page cxxxix. of the Introduction.

"is held by his own subjects, renders it improbable that his reign will
"be long."

Impressed with the same sentiments, that Tippoo was, in his own country, utterly detested, many highly respectable persons, at the commencement of the late war, doubted not but the defection of his whole army would be the immediate consequence of the approach of the confederate forces: but, in the very reverse, have been seen of his army, such instances of attachment and fidelity, as excite our admiration, and perhaps can scarcely be equalled. Without attempting to draw a comparison that might have an invidious appearance, let it be asked what troops, under such highly disadvantageous circumstances, would have shewn an attachment superior to those of Tippoo?

Without, in the course of two years severe service, it may be said, scarcely one event from which they could draw a ray of hope, or glimmering of encouragement, we have seen their fidelity unshaken, and their courage unbroken:—it is no reflection upon British troops to say that such conduct would not have discredited them;—even with all the advantages of fighting for a government so justly enviable, and for a sovereign they with so much reason adore. When we see troops, after being continually beaten for two years, fight as well at the end as at the beginning of the war, we must surely allow it to proceed from something superior to a blind obedience to commands, without admitting loyalty and attachment to the commander, to have any share in stimulating them to their duty.

Imagination can scarcely frame an idea of two situations more opposed to each other, than those of one army flushed with a series of continued victories, and another depressed with the mortifying reflection of invaried discomfiture:—the one rushes on with the cheering confidence of certain conquest; the other proceeds with a reluctant diffidence, resulting from a retrospection of experienced defeats. Still under these circumstances did Tippoo's troops oppose the British, with a perseverance that might, had not their ideas led them to suppose it was in a

good

good cause, have been termed obstinacy, and the MAN who views events with philosophic liberality, will not withhold from them the tribute of applause. Abstracted from the confined prejudices of contracted minds, he will not feel his own merit diminished by allowing others their share. A SOLDIER, by admitting the enemy their portion of credit, will in this instance be afforded a cause for exultation, for the superior prowess of the British arms is confessed; and a BRITON too may exult in the idea, that however remote the clime in which the British flag flies triumphant, the nation, through its army, is competent to its defence.

An opinion has been maintained that militates materially against Tippoo's character of an able statesman; and if admitted without inquiry, will reduce his credit for political sagacity to a very low ebb. This opinion regards his having provoked the English, with all India to support them, to a declaration of war at a time when they were so well prepared; and, from profound tranquillity in Europe, enabled to direct their whole force with accumulated energy at him alone. The situation of his European ally, too, was most unfavourable to his interests.

From every circumstance that has come to light, we have reason to conclude that Tippoo expected from France very powerful succours to support him in his late enterprize: the distracted state of that kingdom, precluding the possibility of sending any, may therefore be deemed the dawn of Tippoo's inauspicious fortune; for had five thousand French been added to his army, it would have rendered the operations in the field more precarious, and the ships attending the expedition might materially have affected our means of forwarding supplies to different parts by sea, which throughout this war, we did uninterruptedly. Deprived by chance of his European ally, fortune frowned also upon his endeavours of attaching any of the native powers of the Peninsula to his interest; and from the great abilities of the British ambassadors at the principal courts, the war commenced with a general confederacy in our
favour:

favour: an instance unparalleled in the annals of our history in the East. Had not our negotiations at the court of Poona succeeded, in gaining to our party the powerful nation of the Mahrattas, the war would have been carried on under circumstances comparatively unfavourable: or had not the fluctuating councils of Hyderabad, by address, been fixed in our interest, we should have found the effects of the Nizam's alliance with Tippoo more severe than will at first be imagined probable, when their inactivity as our friends is only seen; which will admit the Nizamites no greater share of credit in the operations of the war, than having been of negative assistance: it is an indulgence to allow them even that, for sometimes they were doubtless felt as an incumbrance.

Tippoo being thus constrained to fight his own battles unaided, was expected to fall an easy conquest to so powerful a confederacy; but, under every unpropitious event that could possibly befall him, in a continued series of ill-fated operations during a two years war, he found means to support himself in a manner that astonished even those, who from political situations and minute enquiries, had opportunities of knowing the probable state of his army and treasury—the life and soul of Asiatic governments.

Never was more head in planning, or heart in executing operations displayed, than by our generals and armies in this war; still had not fortune forwarded their endeavours, they would not in so eminent a degree, have been crowned with such glorious successes. The public, from the official accounts, are already in possession of the events to which we allude, and we shall only notice two or three in a general manner: indeed we have it not in our power, nor is it our plan, to be particular.

In the first campaign of 1790, our army was unavoidably so situated, that Tippoo's whole force was brought against a little more than one third of ours; and had not that third performed what we really must call by the trite term of wonders, the war might probably have ended

ended (but in a manner very different to its subsequent termination) with that campaign and year. Tippoo made his attack with almost a certainty of success, but the invincible steadiness of our troops, baffling his attempt, astonished not only his, but our army. Had this promising attack succeeded, a similar might have been immediately expected on the main body, at that time considerably reduced by a detachment against Dindigul, consisting of nearly one of the remaining two thirds of the army. Colonel Floyd's masterly defence against Tippoo's attack, however, saved our army on this occasion. The fall of Dindigul about this time was a very fortunate occurrence:—the party besieging it, having expended their ammunition, determined to storm a breach avowedly impracticable; and though they were repulsed, the garrison unaccountably surrendered the next day; putting into our possession an important post, at an important time, when we had no reason to expect such a surrender, nor means to enforce it. The next event that occurs to us, where fortune smiled propitiously on our exertions, was at the storm of Bangalore: had not a most unforeseen and unexpected accident seconded the bravery of our troops, terms of peace would never have been dictated to Tippoo under the walls of Seringapatam.

By the concurrence of all these successes, the British army were led to the enemy's capital, and in a desperate action, gained a brilliant and complete victory; which, however, was not sufficient to enable the army to keep the field, or to preserve the stores in the artillery and other departments, and they were accordingly destroyed, as detailed in the public accounts, and noticed in page 73 of this work.

In this state the army bent its melancholy course back toward Bangalore, cheered only by the hope of commencing a third campaign with a brighter prospect, for that now before their eyes was scarcity and distress in their most gloomy form*.

Scarcely

* From the accounts of those who were with the army at this time, its distresses were indeed pressing. Some letters lately published by "A very young Officer," (Lieut. Mathews, of the

Scarcely had one day's retrograde march been measured, when on an alarm of the enemy's approach, the advance, turning out to receive them, received—instead of enemies, armies of friends, well supplied with food, and every thing wanted; which armies, by every supposition, were, at that time, at the distance of a hundred miles.

Other instances might be adduced, as links of that chain of fortuitous events, that so eminently connected all our operations in the late war; but these shall suffice to shew that Tippoo, although pursued by such invaried mischance, from the preparatory negotiations to the last period of action, was not yet in so desperate a case, but one lucky occurrence might have retrieved him. Hence it may be discovered, that Tippoo's rashness in provoking hostilities, was not so great as would at first appear; for had any one of these events taken a contrary turn, it might have given a contrary turn to the termination of the war.

As it is, however, let not a retrospection to probable depression, prevent our enjoying our present exaltation. Let us rejoice (and we do most heartily) at the glorious successes of our arms; by which our honourable masters are raised to such a pitch of prosperity, and their interests established on a basis not to be shaken.—May their prosperity increase!

We will now consider Tippoo, not as a general or a statesman, but as the guardian to his people.—When a person travelling through a strange country finds it well cultivated, populous with industrious inhabitants, cities newly founded, commerce extending, towns increasing, and every thing flourishing so as to indicate happiness, he will naturally conclude it to be under a form of government congenial to the minds of the people.—This is a picture of Tippoo's country, and our conclusion respecting its government.

It has fallen to our lot to tarry some time in Tippoo's dominions, and to travel through them as much as, if not more than, any officer in

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the

74th regiment) paints them in a deplorable state, encountering evils little short of plague, pestilence, and famine.

the field during the war, and we have reason to suppose his subjects to be as happy as those of any other sovereign; for we do not recollect to have heard any complaints or murmurings among them, although, had causes existed, no time could have been more favourable for their utterance, because the enemies of Tippoo were in power, and would have been gratified by any aspersions of his character. The inhabitants of the conquered countries submitted with apparent resignation to the direction of their conquerors, but by no means as if relieved from an oppressive yoke in their former government: on the contrary, no sooner did an opportunity offer, than they scouted their new masters, and gladly returned to their loyalty again.

Major Dirom, in his Narrative*, has a passage to our purpose.—“Whether,” says the Major, “from the operation of the system established by Hyder, from the principles which Tippoo has adopted for his own conduct, or from his dominions having suffered little by invasion for many years, or from the effect of these several causes united, his country was found every where full of inhabitants, and apparently cultivated to the utmost extent of which the soil was capable; while the discipline and fidelity of his troops in the field, until their last overthrow, were testimonies equally strong, of the excellent regulations which existed in his army. His government, though strict and arbitrary, was the despotism of a politic and able sovereign, who nourishes, not oppresses, the subjects who are to be the means of his future aggrandizement: and his cruelties were, in general, inflicted only on those whom he considered as his enemies.”

Tippoo yet remains to be noticed under another character: in his political capacity we have perhaps detained him too long; but as a messenger from God, we have less to do with, and less to say of him. Tippoo, not content with the reputation he must have acquired as a general and a statesman, and not finding in military or political views, ob-

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* Page 249.

jects sufficiently exalted to bound his ambition, has, it is said, assumed the specious authority of a prophet.

This, although apparently superior to worldly concerns, is perhaps only a secondary consideration, and meant to be totally subservient to sublunary projects. His subjects, he may possibly think, will with more reverence listen to his mandates when sanctioned by the authority of religion; and his armies will with more awe, contemplate the power and dignity of their sovereign and general, when the abilities they admire are annexed to the spiritual sanctity of his character.

Could not some probable reasons be assigned for Tippoo's affecting this singular distinction, we might be induced to look upon it as a childish propensity: the greatest men, however, we sometimes see emulating the trifling acquirements of inferior pursuits. We have an instance of it in the greatest prince and general in the annals of Europe; who, not content with such glorious fame, had the poor ambition to be thought a piper and a rhymist.

CHAPTER XV.

THE MARCH OF A PARTY OF RECOVERED MEN FROM HURRY HAL TOWARD SERINGAPATAM.—THE FUNERAL OF A CANAREESE.—HOODRHOOC DESCRIBED.

RETURNING from this digression, we find a small party of sepoys about to leave Hurry Hal for Seringapatam, whose march we will now attend. They left Hurry Hal the 23d of March in the afternoon, and halted near Bellooree, a small village five miles southerly. The road is pretty good, except in one place where a creek crosses it, and, although now dry, would in the rains render it impassable.

We left Bellooree next morning, and marched ten miles to Comarnalley, a large village, a little to the southward of which we halted under some spreading trees; opposite to a pagoda on a hill, close to which is a large tank. The country has a jungly appearance. Our road on the 25th led us close past the lake; between it and extensive groves and gardens on our left. The road continued about two miles between hills, and among rocks and jungle, when it opened into a fine country, rich as to soil, but uncultivated. In the early part of the day we saw a wild boar of enormous size, and abundance of peacocks and partridges. A party of horse met us in their way to Hurry Hal, from the Mahratta camp, before mentioned to have been left in the neighbourhood of Hooly Honore: they had heard reports of a peace, but knew no particulars. We halted in a clump of trees, half a mile south of Binkonelly, a small village ten miles from Comarnalley, on the banks of the Toombudra, which river, as it takes so great a sweep westerly, we had not seen before since we left Hurry Hal. March 26th. Continued our march near the river, from which many nullahs or creeks would, in the rains, make the road impassable. Five miles from Binkonelly, we passed a pretty looking gurry and village, called Hanfawarree, pleasantly situated

near the river. We halted under some trees, opposite the gate of a village ten miles from Binkonelly. Country pleasant, abounding in villages, but not much cultivation. Marched ten miles on the 27th, mostly over hills and stoney jungly passes, and halted at Hooly Honore; our little party put up in a burying ground on the south side of the fort, near the post occupied by the 9th battalion the first day of the siege. In this burying ground is a shed raised over a person of more than ordinary consequence, in which the officers of the 9th, supposing it not exposed to the fort, had on that day assembled to dine; and having shot a sheep and a calf, and the gardens around furnishing plenty of vegetables, we fared sumptuously; but the repast was a little deranged by a shot striking the shed. The enemy, as we supposed, having observed us collect there, brought a gun to bear upon it. In these gardens we were surprised at finding some young cabbages, which being the only time that plant was seen in the upper country, we particularly noticed. Many of the inhabitants we found had returned to their habitations in the fort and pettah; but they had been so much destroyed in searching for plunder, that the poor creatures were in a wretched state; there was also a small bazaar in the pettah.

About midnight we were alarmed by a cry of thieves, and repairing to the place whence it proceeded, we found Mr. Emmitt's tent robbed of several trunks, and among them that which contained all his surveys, instruments, and papers: this would have been an irreparable loss, but fortunately, not being carried far, it was found near the road; the other trunks were also found.

After the tumult was a little subsided, returning to our own tent, which when leaving it hastily at the time of the alarm, we had not particularly noticed, we found it stripped of every trunk, package, and article except chair and table, and the palankeen that served as a bed; a general and diligent search immediately commenced, but in vain; no traces led to the direction the rogues had taken. They had descended to such minuteness as to take the slippers from under the palankeen, and it was
lucky

lucky that being accustomed to sleep exactly as we marched, every thing in the article of dress was not stolen; and so dextrously had they done their business, that although there were six domestics and a dog sleeping in the tent, no one heard them.

Next morning seven of the trunks were found by the river side broken to pieces, and every thing worth taking, of course, carried off: it is evident several persons must have been concerned, for some of the trunks were too heavy for one man to move.

What we then regretted least, entertaining no thoughts of having farther use for them, but what we now regret most, as it prevents our offering the public a trifle more worthy their attention, was the loss of a considerable number of papers, containing the remarks made in this country antecedent to this period; but what in particular cannot be replaced were the atmospherical and meteorological phenomena of upwards of a twelvemonth in the upper country. The state of the atmosphere was pretty regularly noted until the army arrived at Sera, where the thermometer was broken; and as at this, and subsequent losses, most of the minutes were taken away; this part of our account of the Canareese and their country will, we are aware, when we come to treat on that subject, be found highly deficient.

The rogues met with a tolerable booty, for with cash and camp equipage together, they got, in gold and silver, not much less than a hundred pounds, which was a sad loss to a subaltern not worth sixpence. Unfortunately we had at this time an unusual sum in cash, part of which we were carrying to camp for a friend, and part was brought from an apprehension that the people would want money before we reached camp, which, although unlucky, was a necessary precaution, for we were straightened for cash, as will be seen.

Had the robbers succeeded in carrying off Mr. Emmitt's trunk of papers, it would have been a very distressing circumstance; for although he had sent copies of almost all his surveys to Poona, there were many valuable geographical materials, drawings, &c. that would have been a serious

serious loss: until lately he had always cautiously slept upon that trunk, but supposing no danger of thieves among so many sepoys, and not being in perfect health, had omitted it; from this time, however, he recommenced the custom; and never, while in the field, left it off.

Most of the robberies in India, we are convinced, are committed by those people who come as fakeers begging, or as jugglers shewing tricks, snakes, &c. or attending dancing girls: in the day they have free ingress to houses or tents, when they are enabled to make their observations and take measures for the night. If this, or something like it, were not the case, we should not, so frequently as we do, see robberies where the parties were evidently acquainted with the situation of their object. Servants too are frequently accessories; in the present case, however, we are fully assured none of ours were concerned; the rogues had doubtless come from the Mahratta camp, four miles off, in a south-easterly direction:

The dexterity and daring attempts of house-breakers in India, are well known: they will in the night dig through a thick wall, or undermine the foundation, and come up in the middle of a room. We are acquainted with a gentleman, who, with his lady, was sleeping in a tent pitched in a garden near Poona; servants were sleeping around, but some thieves found means to enter the tent undiscovered, and completely stripped it; not only the lady's and gentleman's apparel, but they took the bed-cloaths, and even the bed-curtains. In the morning when the party awoke, they were not a little surprised to see what a plight they were in, and as nothing of consequence was lost, it was a good joke, for they were obliged to lie in bed until the servants went to Poona and returned with cloaths. To those who are acquainted with the manner in which curtains are fastened in India, the great dexterity of this trick will readily appear.

March 28th. We continued at Hooly Honore, and as the Killehdar and head people, with great politeness, sent us an invitation to see the fort, we thought it would, in a proper manner, show ours in return, if we visited them, which we did, and were very attentively received and entertained.

entertained. The Bramins are in general very inquisitive, and it astonishes them to find none of us married, which is a subject they are sure to touch upon: they are vastly entertained and delighted at hearing how our females are treated, and it greatly excites their admiration that so warlike a people as the English, should, in almost every thing else, acknowledge the supremacy of the ladies.

We could learn no authentic intelligence from the gentlemen here: one of their hircarrahs declared that hostilities had again commenced at Seringapatam, and that he was with the Bhow's army when it crossed the Cavery, and burned and plundered several places of Tippoo's: as he was not very consistent, we did not place much confidence in his information; but as our letters mentioned the likelihood of the armistice being but of short duration, the necessity still existed for our proceeding with great caution: our attempting to join the army at all was against the advice of the gentlemen here, who endeavoured to dissuade us from it.

We left Hooly Honore the 29th, and crossed the Budra, close south-erly of the fort, at a good pass, where the river is about two hundred and fifty yards from bank to bank, with now but three feet of water in it. After crossing the Budra, we marched direct to the Toom, which is here two miles distant, with rich land between. We crossed the Toom a mile nearer the Sungum than the detachment did on the 26th of December, 1791. It was at this pass, which is a very good one, considerably broader than the Budra, but with less water. An avenue of mangoe trees is planted from near this pass to Baderoofelly, which village we passed close on our left, and continued our route two miles, when we came to Hanswary, a respectable little gurry and pettah on the bank of the river, surrounded by a thick bound hedge. From Hanswary we marched near the river five miles to Simoga; the road being so near the river, is crossed in many places by creeks, which may be avoided by going further to the westward, past the foot of some rocky hills.

We marched past Simoga fort, through the pettah, and pitched in a burying ground, outside, to the southward; we preferred a burying ground,

ground, as the trees generally planted about such places, afforded our fellows shelter from the sun, and the tombs were smooth and pleasant to sleep on: it besides prevented our people from mixing too much with the inhabitants of towns, which, when suffered, is apt to cause disputes*.

Our friends at Hooly Honore had furnished us with letters of introduction to the superiors here, to whom we applied for permission to see the fort; which being granted, afforded us the opportunity of making the remarks given in page 163. We found our breach quite repaired, which was the case also at Hooly Honore.

On the 30th we halted for the purpose of visiting the field of battle, where Captain Little's detachment gained the victory, as detailed in another place. Gadjnoor we found was six miles from Simoga; a few inhabitants were returned to the fort and pettah.

We had now an opportunity of examining the scene of action at our leisure, and now it was those observations were made that are given in the description, and notes made for laying down the plan that we have annexed of it. From the number of skulls, &c. still lying about unburied, we concluded the enemy's loss must have been greater than was at first supposed: broken down gun carriages, blown up tumbrils, and ammunition boxes, both of ours and Tippoo's, but of his by far the greater number, were scattered over the field; the ground was covered with paper, the remains of the cartridges, from the appearance of which we conjectured very little rain or dew had fallen.

On this ground two birds were shot of a very extraordinary kind; in size like a common fowl, but with a beak of such unweildy dimensions; that the animal seemed quite overloaded with it: and on the top of this enormous beak is a kind of reservoir, capable of containing half a pint; but whether it served the purpose of a reservoir, or any other, we

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* The inhabitants of the peninsula, and we may add, of India, or Asia, have not the indelicate and pernicious custom of depositing the dead in places where the living are often confined; and it would perhaps be as well, if some more refined nations, would profit by the example, and their own experience.

could not determine: it was of a transparent substance, and thin as paper. At Paungul, Mr. Emmit shot a bird of this species; it was there called gurrad-hucksha; but the people here know no name for it. We caught here also a red squirrel, of extraordinary size and beauty, which, being frightened at the report of the gun, fell from a tree, and was taken before he recovered from the fall: we put him into one of Tip-poo's ammunition boxes but, he was so much hurt, we could not preserve him.

As we found ourselves very little refreshed by this day's halt, if it may be so called, we determined on remaining at Simoga another day, when we examined the town and line of intrenchment before noticed: the trench in many places was filled up with carcases, by which we supposed our men who died of their wounds received hereabouts, were among others, buried here. Every thing of value had, by the Bhow's orders, been removed from Hooly Honore and Simoga; while at Hurry Hal we saw several carts of sandal wood pass hence to the northward; about the town are many sandal trees. The large boats were also sent for, but there was not, in the Toom, sufficient water to float them. All our palankeen bearers ran away at Simoga, and although this might lead to a suspicion of their having been concerned in the robbery at Hooly Honore, we are, from many circumstances, assured they were not.

April 1st. We crossed the Toom, a little distance southerly from the fort, at a good pass, where the river, from bank to bank, is about four hundred and fifty yards, with but very little water. After crossing the river the road continues for three miles in an avenue of mangoe trees, which being well stored with monkeys, accounts for there being very little fruit; the road then falls into a low underwood jungle to the Budra, which river we crossed at an indifferent pass near Binkapoor, ten miles from Simoga. Binkapoor, although advantageously situated, close on the Budra, which river runs round its western and southern sides, is not a place of much importance or strength. We halted under a clump of trees south of the town.

Left

Left Binkapoor the 2d, and continued our route, southerly, two miles along the Budra, which river then turns southwesterly, and is lost in a thick jungle, through which we marched seven or eight miles on a good road; when, crossing a rivulet, we soon after halted under some trees to the eastward of Tarrakeera, a fort and enclosed town of very little strength, twelve miles from Binkapoor. Sandal trees are numerous in the jungle through which we marched this day. The country around is very pleasant, being beautified with groves of cocoa-nut and date trees, and tanks; near Tarrakeera are two very large ones, on which were an incredible number of ducks, teal, and widgeon, of which we shot a good many; and although we lost several, and several were carried away by the kites, we got fifteen.* The margin of the tanks abound in snipes.

April 3rd. We halted, and had an opportunity of attending the funeral of a Canareese, which was performed much in the same manner as we had before observed north of the Krishna, where we saw an old woman buried, whom they brought, in a sort of litter, to a hole dug about four feet square and deep, in which, with great care, she was preserved in a sitting posture, with her face to the east. Being supported in this position with clods of clay, and some plantains and beetel put in her lap, she was covered with dirt, all but her head, when a mangoe leaf was put in her mouth, and a little water poured upon it; one of the attendants bawling and striking his mouth during this part of the ceremony. The grave was then immediately filled, and each of the attendants taking a handful of mangoe leaves, continued attentive, while one pronounced

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* The bird here called a kite is a very large species of the hawk, called in India the Braminy kite; their general utility in removing carrion, or any thing tending to putridity, is so well known, that they are seldom destroyed or disturbed; they are exceedingly bold: we have known several instances of their making a sloop and carrying off a piece of meat while bringing from the kitchen to the table, and we recollect having been highly diverted in Tellicherry, by observing similar accidents happen to the chief's dinner: it is there customary to assemble several servants, who, with sticks, escort the dinner from the kitchen; but notwithstanding the guards, these daring birds do sometimes, eluding their vigilance, cause a deficiency on the table. About the dinner hour, a number will be seen hovering round, waiting the appearance of the viands and an opportunity of helping themselves.

a short oration, when they flung them on the grave, cried *hara!* thrice, and departed. There were not more than eight attendants, and in none of them could be observed any signs of grief, rather of unconcern and indifference—Perhaps they were not relations.

At Tarrakeera, the defunct was a young man, who was attended to his grave by his father, mother, widow, and half a dozen other relations, most of them making hideous noises; but it appeared to be mechanical, and not the genuine effusions of sorrow: the father placed the deceased in his grave, and appeared much affected—he was silent; the mother was most vociferous, and felt the least; the widow, a very handsome young girl, came unadorned, with dishevelled hair, and all the external signs of woe; but she performed her part of the ceremony, of presenting plantains, beetel, &c. to her husband's remains, with so much studied and attentive grace, and her lamentations were so elegantly modulated, that she seemed winning a lover to her arms, rather than bewailing the loss she had so recently sustained.—This funeral was attended by music.

Our route on the 4th of April was considerably to the eastward, and sometimes to the northward of east, and we seemed to emerge from hills which before surrounded us. We halted in the *pettah* of Adjampoor, thirteen miles from Tarrakeera. The fort is weak, and the *pettah* which is not extensive, is inclosed by a bad wall and ditch. On this day's march we passed a tree on which were hanging several hundred bells: this was a superstitious sacrifice by the *Bandjarrahs*, who passing this tree, are in the habit of hanging a bell or bells upon it, which they take from the necks of their sick cattle, expecting to leave behind them the complaint also. Our servants particularly cautioned us against touching, even, these diabolical bells, but as a few were taken for our own cattle, several accidents that happened to them were imputed to the anger of the deity to whom these offerings were made; who, they say, inflicts the same disorder on the unhappy bullock who carries a bell from this tree, as he relieved

relieved the donor from*. A small temple, containing a symbol of this divine doctor, is under the tree.

From some of the head people here, who paid us a visit, we learned that Belgoor, a fort before noticed, directly in our route, was strongly garrisoned by Tippoo's troops; but as the accounts of the enemy's strength differed widely, we did not much attend to them.

April 5th. We marched thirteen miles to Herroor, a large respectable gurry enclosing a town; we halted under some trees outside, and sent to the killehdar as usual, telling him who we were; he returned a very insolent answer, ordered his gates to be shut, and would allow no provision to be brought out, or sold to our people. This was rather distressing, as we had not been able to procure grain at Adjampoor, and being really in want, this was no time to trifle; we therefore sent to acquaint him that we had the Peshwa's, the Bhow's, and the Nizam's passports, and that if his gates were not opened, or a bazaar, with every thing his command afforded, sent out to us, we would, after one hour, enter his fort, by force, and punish him. He returned no answer, and we prepared to execute our threats, when he sent word his gates were open, and that a bazaar should be sent out to us. In the evening he made us a visit, and apologized for his want of respect; saying, that as the enemy were so near, he was obliged to be upon his guard. He confirmed the intelligence of the enemy being in some force at Belgoor, and advised us to go to Hoofdroog, where we could get better information, and might, perhaps, hear from the army, as the dawk, or post, to Poona, passed that place: he farther told us that there was a good bazaar in Hoofdroog, where we might get supplied with provisions for our march, which, as we were now entering a country in the hands of the enemy, was absolutely necessary; and as Herroor afforded but little, we determined on following the Killehdar's advice.

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* A relation somewhat similar to this, is made, by Hanway, of the inhabitants of Ghilan, a province in Persia, famed for agues: persons leaving the country tie a rag on a tree, expecting to tie their disease to it also.—Vol. I. page 177.

The next day, therefore, instead of marching southeasterly past Belgoor, we inclined to the northeasterly to Hoofdroog, which is about ten miles from Herroor. We passed several towns, the inhabitants of which were sadly alarmed at our appearance, and, on our approach, drove their cattle into their enclosures, but finding no molestation offered, they became more confident. On arriving at Hoofdroog we punished a sepoy for plundering, which, although he had taken but a few vegetables from a garden, was necessary, to prevent others from enlarging on his example; and it had, moreover, a good effect in gaining our party the confidence, and good will, of the people in Hoofdroog. We halted on the 7th, and heard that peace was concluded at Seringapatam, and that the Bhow's army was marching to the northward, but as we could learn no authentic particulars, we determined to halt a day or two, in expectation of hearing from the army.

On the 8th, the Killehdar and head people came out to visit us; they had no particulars of the peace, but seemed to place confidence in the reports: we took this opportunity of asking permission to see the fort, which was granted; and on the 9th at day-break, we set off to ascend the hill, which is indeed formidably high. Our encampment being pitched outside the pettah wall to the eastward, we first entered the outer town through a good wall and gate; which having passed, another gate leads to the inner town, which, as well as the outer, is pretty extensive and well built; the latter partly on the declivity of the hill. The passage up the hill is very laborious, through several gates, as there are different walls. The hill is about a mile in length from north to south, with a peak at each end, on which forts are built, with a wall of communication on each side of the space between, which is not more than four hundred yards in breadth in some places, but of course irregular. We went between the walls to the southern peak, which we ascended with difficulty and fatigue, the passage up being steep and rugged, and admits but one person at a time. The fort on the southern rock, or peak, is very indifferent, indeed every part of the fortifications are badly executed;

cated; and although the general plan of the defences is the best that could have been adopted, very few of the works are constructed at all judiciously. A good fort on each of the extremities, with a strong communicating wall on the western side, would make Hoofdroog a very strong hill; as the space between, where there is plenty of water, would afford accommodation for any number of people. In the southern fort there is water, but it is neither plentiful or good. The hill, in its present state, might easily be taken by assault in the centre of the communicating wall on the western side, where the ascent is not difficult, and where there is a weak gate in bad repair; and if the enemy, driven from their posts between the walls, were to take refuge in the forts, they could not be of material annoyance; it might be a desperate attempt to dislodge them from the forts, but it would not be necessary, as they could not receive provisions, nor preserve what they carried with them.

Hoofdroog hill is not immediately connected with any other, but to the eastward, at the distance of somewhat more than half a mile, is a range of hills, the space between them affording a strong position to a very great number of troops, which makes this post appear to us, of considerable importance. It surrendered to the Bhow's army on its first advance to Seringapatam.

C H A P. XVI.

PROCEEDINGS AT HOOSDROOG, AND UNTIL THE PARTY OF SEPOYS JOINED THE
BHOW'S ARMY.

MANY contradictory accounts were circulated on the 10th of April concerning the army. A private hircarrah passing this place to the northward, was, by our directions, brought to us; and although he had no letters for any of our party, it was determined, as our situation was so uncertain, to open what he had, and endeavour to gain some authentic intelligence of the army. This step we took with extreme reluctance, and agreed to acquaint the parties with our reasons for it. Luckily the first letter we opened gave us all the information we required: we learned that peace was finally concluded, and that all the armies had left Seringapatam: that Captain Little, with his detachment, had joined General Abercromby's army, and proceeded with it to Cannanore, whence they were to take shipping for Bombay: the Bhow's army we found was coming to the northward as fast as possible, which determined us to remain in our present situation, until he arrived in the neighbourhood of Hoosdroog.

On the 11th, letters reached us from Mr. Uthhoff, paymaster and commissary to Captain Little's detachment, which confirmed the news of yesterday; and informed us, that he, with two or three other gentlemen, and a small party of sepoys, were with the Bhow, whom they purposed accompanying to Poona, on their way to Bombay. He described the Bhow's army in great distress for provisions; and mentioned, that notwithstanding the peace so lately established, they were so harrassed by Tippoo's irregulars, called Beyders, that it had the appearance rather of the height of destructive war.

While we were reading, and making our comments on this letter, an alarm was given that the Beyders were at the pettah wall. Our party
immediately

immediately got under arms, and as the inhabitants were much frightened, and the garrison, although numerous, not very ready to move, we marched to relieve them, and found about fifty of the Beyders at the southern side of the hill, who, on receiving a few shots, presently galloped away.

The Killehdar, and head people here, we found were greatly alarmed; for in the night of the 12th, we received frequent messages to be on our guard, as by their information the enemy were at hand. On the 13th, we again heard from Mr. Uthoff, informing us the army were advanced to the Hoggree River, and were in very great distress for grain. Agreeable to his advice, we set about collecting all we could; but in consequence of the robbery at Hooly Honore, our cash was scanty, and there was no possibility of receiving any from camp; for the army, now not more than twenty miles off, had brought with them such a swarm of Beyders, that not one letter in five, to or from camp, escaped, so closely had they beset us.

All the night of the 13th, we were kept in continual alarm, with messages from the Killehdar, that the enemy were preparing to attack us, and his advice for us to move into the pettah: this, however, we declined, well knowing we could better defend ourselves in our present position, than when hampered with his garrison in the pettah. He then desired us to send our women, cattle and baggage, into the town, and said he would keep the gates open for us to retire, in case we were overpowered; but this we positively refused; for after betraying such a want of confidence in our situation, how could we expect our people to defend it? The whole night passed in this state of alarm and suspense, without our seeing any thing to cause their fears: in the morning, however, the Killehdar assured us the enemy were at the north gate of the pettah, and carried off the sentinel.

The 14th we determined to march, and acquainted the Killehdar with our intention. He much wished us to stay, and told us he expected two hundred men from a fort at a little distance, and thought it would be best

for us all to go together the next day; but knowing their irregular manner of marching, we deemed it preferable to proceed by ourselves, and we fixed on four o'clock in the afternoon for decamping. We purposed marching to a deserted village two miles to the northwestward, which we did not doubt but we could defend, and to attempt reaching the army, now partly across the Hoggree, the next day.

At the time the Mahrattas got possession of Hoordroog, (see page 53) the garrison entered into their service. About a hundred of them, and two hundred Mahrattas, now garrisoned the fort. The Killehdar informed us, that those of the former garrison, who had been chiefly in the upper parts of the hill, had revolted, and turned his people down, who were now confined to the lower pettah; we offered, with more bravado, possibly, than intention, to retake the hill for him, if he would reward our sepoy's handsomely; which he declined, saying, that as he was to leave it the next day, it was not material in whose possession it remained during the night. He again particularly intreated us to stay, until the arrival of the reinforcement he expected would enable us to proceed together in greater safety; but we again excused ourselves, as we were of opinion, the Beyders would not molest us if we marched apart; for although they are keen after plunder, it is not their object, when manifest danger is in the way: as we had not much baggage, we therefore thought they would hardly think it a compensation for what they well knew they must suffer in taking it; besides, it was not a small body who would dare to insult our party. The Killehdar obligingly furnished us with ten days grain for our whole party, taking our order on camp for the amount.

A day or two before we left Hoordroog, the value of pagodas rose to an extraordinary pitch; four rupees and a half, and the last day five rupees, were given for a pagoda. This, at first, had a singular appearance; but, on consideration, we easily accounted for it: the bramins and monied men were at a loss how to get their cash to camp, and as they were obliged to carry it in specie, that which could be the easiest removed, would

would of course be preferred; they were therefore induced to hold out extraordinary inducements to people to part with their gold. It was a lucky circumstance to our sepoys, to whom we now gave the last of our money; and as they received the pagodas at the Hurry Hal exchange, three rupees and three quarters, the difference was not to be despised. They seldom are, poor fellows, any more than their officers, at a loss how to convey their cash.

At noon we struck our tents preparatory to marching, when the Killehdar and head people came out, and so earnestly intreated us to go with them in the morning, that it would have been cruel to refuse them. They were very thankful for our compliance, and assured us they would mention it in the strongest manner to the Bhow. At three o'clock, the two hundred men that the Killehdar expected, joined his garrison.

We went in the evening to the pettah, to settle matters for our march; and as the Killehdar and his people promised to be guided by us in every respect, we requested him to give orders for his men to encumber themselves as little as possible, and to have their arms in perfect freedom and readiness. Our order of march was thus arranged:—the front being the post of supposed danger, our sepoys, of course, were to lead, our baggage to follow us. After our rear-guard, their baggage was to come, flanked by covering-parties of a hundred men each, and the remaining two hundred to bring up the rear; half of whom were to be in readiness to move expeditiously to wherever they were most wanted. They had, including gentlemen, a small party of about twenty horsemen, whose post was near us, to carry orders and intelligence. They highly approved of this disposition, and promised to observe it religiously. We could not but notice that a long line of baggage was preparing; for, in spite of every remonstrance, these people will load themselves with trumpery. Many heavy things were necessarily left behind; among others, we saw a great quantity of shot, 12, 18, and 24 pounders, that, we were informed, had been deposited here by the Bhow.

It is evident how little the Mahrattas, and others in these parts, know of our customs, from the offer of several persons, on the night preceding our departure from Hoosdroog: several merchants, who had considerable property to convey to camp, came and requested us to permit their goods to accompany our party; and for our particular protection, they were willing to make us a handsome compliment. They were told, that as their offer proceeded from their ignorance of the practices of English officers, we should not be offended at it; but had they not that excuse, it would have been an affront not to have been overlooked—It was our duty, after promising them protection, to extend it as far as was in our power, and that without any bribe, they were desired to understand, English gentlemen were seldom deficient in the execution of it.

Somewhat astonished, they gave an answer, which, although flattering, it were best to omit; least an appearance of want of modesty might counterbalance any little merit, which, from them, our impartiality claimed a confession of.

Four in the morning was fixed for the time of our departure, and at that hour we found the Mahrattas all ready; as in the night they had been almost turned out of the town by the revolted garrison, and had come to our camp for shelter. Agreeable to the plan, we broke ground at four, and no sooner had the people in the town, who, for distinction, we must call the enemy, discovered that we were on the move, than they fired sinantly at us. This made it necessary to change the order of march; for those in the rear pressed forward so much, that we resolved to let them pass, and bring up the rear ourselves. This point was scarcely settled, when the Killehdar, much alarmed, informed us, he had that moment received intelligence of a body of horse immediately in our intended route. This body was, by their fears, multiplied into no less a number than two thousand.

Not having time, or the means, to ascertain the truth of this intelligence, it was thought best to incline to the eastward; and orders were accordingly sent to the front for that purpose. This movement brought

us near the eastern hills before noticed, from which we received a fire as warm as from the opposite people. Between these we continued our route, and had to pass an awkward defile, which took us up some time; and while we halted to cover the baggage when passing, the enemy had the audacity to come within ten yards of our party, and fire from behind some rocks. It being dark, they had no particular aim: indeed, from no mischief happening, we are inclined to think their object was to frighten our cattle, and throw us into confusion, when they would have been able to plunder the baggage with impunity.

The Mahrattas had been positively ordered not to fire, on any account whatever, which they, rather unexpectedly, obeyed, except one horseman, who, on seeing the enemy so near, fired his piece. This was what we most dreaded; knowing, if these people once began to fire, they cared little in what direction, and that we might as well have so many more of the enemy; it therefore gave us great satisfaction to find our orders disobeyed in one instance only.

By day-light we had got pretty clear of the hills, and almost out of the reach of the enemy. We marched on half an hour longer, and then halted, to get every thing in proper order; for we had been somewhat deranged by the badness of the road, and ignorance and fear of our guides. We had now an opportunity of observing, how far our directions to the Killehdar, to keep his men's arms unencumbered, had been followed; and had we before known of their equipment, their would have been but little cause to dread their firing:—one man would be carrying, perhaps, three musquets; the men to whom the supernumerary two belonged, driving bullocks, or gone in search of their wives, and baggage: others had huge bundles on their heads, and backs, with their arms tied over them, and in this manner were most of our four hundred auxiliaries disposed of.

We now found that the enemy had in part succeeded, as many things belonging to the Mahrattas, and some of ours, were missing. Messrs. Emmitt and Rae both lost some part of their baggage. For our part,
having

having been so recently stripped, we had but little to lose; that little, however, was lost; but nothing of any consequence, save the stock of grain for our domestics and cattle, which could not be replaced in camp, but at an enormous expence. Our tents, bullocks, and such things, did not much signify.

Mr. Emmitt's horse was killed under him, which, and a Mahratta or two wounded, were the only accidents from the enemy's musquetry.

After a conference, we determined to march to Baugoor, about ten miles to the northwestward, where the Killehdar informed us the Bhow's garrison then was. It was our intention, if we found any enemy too strong for us, to remain in Baugoor, until relieved by the army. About nine we reached Baugoor, where, instead of the Bhow's people, we found the gates shut, and the walls lined with men to oppose us. The Mahrattas, it appeared, had been turned out as at Hoofdroog. A conference was again held, at which it was proposed to march to Rangurty; but as it was uncertain what reception we might meet with there, that proposal was over-ruled, and it was resolved to attempt reaching camp. We observed a small party of horse at Baugoor, but as they did not exceed fifty, we left the Mahrattas to bring up the rear; and forming in our original order, we again took the lead.

At this time, a letter from Mr. Ulthoff reached us, dated about the hour when we broke ground in the morning; informing us, the army was ordered to march, and would halt about a large tank, which, by the description, we knew. He advised us to remain at Hoofdroog, as the Bhow, after frequent remonstrances and hints, to take the necessary measures for withdrawing his garrisons with credit, had promised, when the army halted, to send five hundred gardees to escort the garrison and stores from Hoofdroog to camp. The Killehdar laughed at the idea of the gardees, and said the Bhow had no intention of sending a man, which we afterwards found was very true.

We now marched briskly forward to the army, which by this time was in motion, and clouds of dust pointed out its direction. Our road

laying chiefly over recently ploughed fields, it was rather tiresome marching; and as we were obliged to keep in as compact a body as possible, we were almost choked with dust. It was as hot a day as we ever felt, and we did not find any water, for want of which our people and cattle were nearly exhausted. A few horsemen accompanied us several miles from Baugoor, but what might be their intention we could not tell. Once when some bullocks strayed from the line, they politely drove them back to us again; and when they found they were not fired at, which we strictly forbade, they came near enough to converse. They had very good horses, and wore no martingals.

About one o'clock, after ascending a rising ground, we had the happiness of seeing the Bhow's army pitching round the tank before mentioned; and, what was very fortunate, the Goorpara flag, with which Mr. Uthoff informed us he always pitched, was in the quarter nearest to us, so that before two we had the satisfaction to join our friends, and soon forgot the little fatigues of the day.

As soon as we arrived in camp, our Hoofdroog friends took their leave. On this occasion, it is not unworthy of remark, the confidence the country people have in our troops. Here we have seen a party of horse, four hundred foot, with eighteen stands of colours, soliciting the *protection* of forty five sepoy, and gratefully acknowledging it. Their colours, of which the Arabs in particular are very careful, kept the whole day with our party, whether we were in front or rear.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE MUTUAL DEPREDACTIONS AND EXORBITANCES COMMITTED BY THE MAHRATTAS AND THE MYSOREANS!—PROCEEDINGS IN CAMP, AND UNTIL THE PARTY OF SEPOYS CROSSED THE TOOMBUDRA.

THE party of gentlemen that we found with the Bhow's army consisted of Mr. Uhthoff, Mr. Cruso, Lieutenant Johnson surveyor, and Mr. Harvey, assistant to Mr. Uhthoff: a guard of twenty-five sepoys was with them. Our little party pitched on the flank of the Mahratta camp, and we had not been an hour settled, when a small party of Beyders cut in, and attempted to drive off some of our cattle, but as the animals, from their fatigue, moved slowly, we had time to prevent them: several of our camels were wounded on the occasion. A party of about three hundred Beyders now made their appearance, when five hundred Mahrattas mounted and vowed vengeance upon them: to encourage them, Lieutenant Johnson put himself at their head, and they charged to within a hundred yards of the Beyders, who stood their ground, and the Mahrattas halted, wheeled about, and galloped back to camp: the Beyders went their way, and we saw no more of them.

In the Mahratta cavalry, a reluctance to charge will be frequently observed: which does not proceed from any deficiency in personal courage, but from this cause: a great part of the horses in the Mahratta service, are, we have understood, the property of the riders, who receive a certain monthly pay, according to the goodness of the horse, for their own and their beasts' services. If a man has his horse killed or wounded, no equivalent is made him by the Sirkar, but he loses his animal and
his

his allowance; he will therefore, of course, be as careful as possible to preserve both.

The Beyders having annoyed the artillery on this day's march, the Bhow found it necessary to remain with his body guard of horse, to protect the park, and did not reach camp until late in the evening.—The artillery cattle were cut from their yokes, and driven off, which detained the guns until others could be procured.

The army halting on the 16th, gave us an opportunity of examining our stock of grain, which we found was, with economy, sufficient for our whole party for four days, by the expiration of which time we hoped to reach the Toombudra.

Well might Mr. Uthoff remark that the proceedings in and about this army, indicated the commencement of a war, rather than the commencement of a peace: on one part we have seen enough to cause this remark, and on the other to confirm it, for the towns and villages all round were burned and plundered as usual.

We had the satisfaction to learn that Captain Little's detachment quitted the Bhow's army universally esteemed and regretted, and that Captain Little had been complimented with the command of Surat garrison and castle. The detachment joined General Abercromby's army, and marched with them from Seringapatam to Cannanore, where the battalions embarked; the 8th to garrison Surat; the 9th and 11th for Bombay, where, at their respective destinations, they arrived before the southwestern monsoon set in.

The army was indeed distressed for grain: rice was selling in the bazaar at two rupees per seer, gram at one seer, jowary one and a half, and raggee two seer for a rupee. On the 17th the army marched about five miles to the northward, and halted in sight of Adjampoor, the garrison of which, we learned, were in the same state that the Hoosdroog people had been in: they were this day relieved, and the town, as well as all the villages in the neighbourhood, plundered.

C. S.

Mr.

Mr. Cruso had the misfortune to break his arm, which at this time was peculiarly unlucky, as his utmost exertions were required with the hospital department. The army halting on the 18th, we took the opportunity to visit the Bhow's park, which was indeed very respectable: seventeen English 18 and 24 pounders, well appointed, are a very unusual sight in a country army: they were a present from Lord Cornwallis to the Mahrattas; and his Lordship, we understood, made a similar present, of fifteen guns, to his Highness the Nizam. The total amount of the guns of the calibre just mentioned and upwards, was, we think, thirty-eight, at this time in the Bhow's park, besides smaller, and field pieces. The guns that the Bhow originally brought with him into the field, and several others in his park, were now totally useless, from having been so much used, and so often repaired:—it was suggested to the Bhow, that if those guns were destroyed, the cattle now uselessly employed to drag them, might with advantage be put to the good ones, by which means the army might proceed less heavily; for so slow were its movements, from the scarcity and poverty of the cattle, and the great incumbrance of the park, that six or seven miles in two days were all it could perform. But this the Bhow would not listen to: leave his guns in the enemy's country! or destroy them!—no, to such a degradation, to such an acknowledgment of distress, he would never submit; every gun, he said, should cross the Toombudra if his cavalry dragged them. They were accordingly brought on, although most of his own, and several of Hurry Punt's, who on leaving Seringapatam, had, it seems, saddled the Bhow with his guns and heavy stores, were positively not worth the powder that it would take to burst them.

Rice this evening in the bazaar was three rupees per seer. To avoid repetition of the prices of grain, its rate for two months, at different places is annexed, and will shew to what an enormous price it was risen in this distressed camp. As no forage was to be procured, the cattle died in great numbers, and the followers, as may be supposed,

were in a sad state of want: the lower casts could make shift to live on the dead cattle, but many others subsisted chiefly on boiled tamarind leaves; these, however, were not always to be found. We never before heard of this vegetable being adopted as an article of subsistence, but it was at this time a considerable one with many. It is a pleasant acid, something similar to, but we think more pleasant than the English sorrel. We have often ate it on a long march, and with bread, found it by no means unpalatable. There is a singularity in the tamarind tree, that we have frequently heard remarked, and have frequently felt, which is, that its shade is cooler than any other tree: we know of no reason why it is so, but it assuredly is the case. Some natives we have heard ascribe ill effects to this tree; they say sleeping under it causes impotency, but it is doubtless a vulgar prejudice. We observed several people eat also of the fruit of the banyan tree, which out of curiosity we tasted, and found it was, excepting in smell and taste, like the fig: not very palatable or nutritious, but still not to be despised by people almost starving.

On the 19th the army marched, and were, as usual, pestered by the Beyders, on whom a gun or two was opened in the rear. We this day passed the hill forts of Rungundroog and Ramgurry; to the former, not sufficiently close, to enable us to form any accurate judgment of its strength; but by what we could observe, and by report, the hill is naturally weak, and badly fortified. Ramgurry has been described; the pettah was plundered, but the inhabitants secured their valuables by carrying them up the rock.

As the army moved so very slowly, we saw no likelihood of getting to the Toombudra with our stock of grain, which now ran very low; we therefore determined to proceed by ourselves, and make the best of our way to Hurry Hal; and we wrote to Mr. Twiss, apprising him of our approach, and the wants we were likely to have by the time we reached his abode. But the Bhow would not consent to our leaving him, as the Beyders, he said, were too strong for our small party

make their way against, and his army would reach the river in two or three days. The army halted on the 20th, and as our stock of grain was now nearly exhausted, we began also to feel the wants of the times, which until now we had pretty well guarded against. Our wheat was done, and not a grain being procurable in the army, our bread was made of jowary flour, which, without butter or ghee, was rather dry and unpalatable. Rice and gram this day five rupees per seer, and the only grain of any kind that was sold in the bazaar, was brought in by the looties, who continued burning and plundering the towns and villages. The circumstance of the army being supplied with grain, although so scantily, by the looties, will fully confirm Major Dirom's opinion of their utility, in his statement of the necessary number of followers to an army in India; quoted in page 85.

Proceedings such as here noticed, at the beginning of a peace will have a strange appearance, and may seem to militate against the probability of its being of long duration: but it is not likely that the recently restored tranquillity will be at all affected by them. The mutual acts of plunder and devastation now committed by the Mysoreans and the Mahrattas, proceed solely from a personal hatred and detestation between Purseram Bhow and the Sultan, and perhaps there are no two men existing who more mortally hate each other. Tippoo, it is said, either by his own hand or direction, was the immediate cause of the death of the Bhow's brother. Hurry Punt's army, which left Seringapatam at the same time with the Bhow's, and proceeded to Poona by a more easterly route, by Sera, Raidroog, Annagoondy, &c. was not at all molested.

The bullocks of the Bhow's guns were now grown so feeble, as to be scarcely able to drag them; the elephants were therefore severely worked: they do not usually drag guns, but walk behind, and coming to a difficult place, the animal puts his forehead to the muzzle of the gun, and pushes it over: there is no occasion for attendants to see that he does his duty; whatever he is told to do he will perform, if left to his own honour. As elephants will as long as possible be taken care of,

one

one of them was able to do the work of thirty or forty couple of bullocks, in the state they were at this time. Elephants have been supposed to require a great deal of attendance, and subject to many accidents unless carefully and daintily fed: the idea is erroneous, for an elephant requires less attendance, in proportion, than any other animal, and will live where every other, necessary for camp equipment, a camel excepted, will starve: in future, therefore, it is to be hoped that, in the movements of our armies, this noble animal, will hold his deserved pre-eminence, and whatever confidence may be placed in him, in no instance will he be found undeserving.

In all parts of this army nothing is seen but despondency and distress; instead of seeing every one busied about their concerns, an universal languor and indifference prevails, and scarcely a sound is heard throughout this once noisy camp. Horses and bullocks are dying in every street; whole lines of horses are seen picketed in the sand without a morsel to eat, while their melancholy masters are sitting beside them, unable to relieve theirs, or their own wants, perhaps equally pressing. With whatever scenes of misery a person may be surrounded, it becomes more poignant when brought home to his own breast; and we now began to feel in our own persons, what we had hitherto only commiserated in others. Having the command of cash, we would not, of course, actually want, while money could prevent it; but money now began to have no value, as a common person could, at one meal, eat the produce of a whole months pay: to give our people money, therefore, was to give them nothing, and those who brought any thing for sale, no longer demanded cash, but grain for their goods.

The army on the 21st moved four or five miles to the northward, which seemed all that could be accomplished in two days; and as at this rate, matters daily growing worse, it would be ten days before we reached the river, we determined to quit the army. A strong remonstrance was made to the Bhow, our situation explained to him, and the absolute necessity we were under of leaving him. He at last reluctantly con-

consented, but pointed out the expediency of our reaching Hurry Hal in one march, as no place nearer was in his hands, and if we halted, the Beyders would discover us, against whom, he said, we were not strong enough to defend ourselves. However impossible it was for our cattle, in their weak state to reach Hurry Hal in one march, we determined on quitting the army the next morning. As to the Beyders, admitting the worst, it was as desirable as starving in camp, which prospect seemed opening in a view not very distant.

Forage was not to be procured on any terms, and we had the mortification to see our valuable horses and cattle picketed at our doors without a morsel of food. Toward evening our horsekeeper brought a man who had a bundle of what he called forage to sell, at four rupees, which on examination proved to be the thatch of a house: on expostulating with him on so unreasonable a charge, he said he would take whichever was most agreeable, four rupees or a seer of raggee:—there was reason in this, and he was paid the money—but the horses would not eat the forage, it was so old.

Rice and gram for our family and cattle cost this day five rupees per seer, at which rate, grain only, for a single horse, would in one day cost upwards of three pounds sterling.

Will the following story be believed?—It is too true, and when retrospection brings it to mind, it furnishes other sensations than the poor desire to excite attention by an improbable tale—other emotions than a wish to deceive.—A number of poor creatures, principally aged women and children, having no means of earning a livelihood, (and of whom could they beg?) for some days existed on the undigested particles of gram which they diligently picked from the excrement of the cattle. Now grain was no longer to be procured for the cattle, this wretched resource was cut off, and they foun done—in death!—Let it not be supposed that we have painted this picture of wretchedness, with the pencil of exaggeration—powerful, indeed, is the pen that could convey an adequate

quate idea of this scene of distress—a power our pen pretends not to possess.

From such a scene of complicated misery, when there is no possibility of alleviating it, one turns with an avidity that would on other occasions be repugnant to his humanity: and although we felt ourselves peculiarly fortunate when about to leave this ill-fated army, we could not but look forward to the distresses that were daily accumulating for them to encounter: for, as from their feeble state, this unweildy body could not reach the river in less than six or seven days, it was not difficult, although painful, to anticipate the consequences of the scarcity and want, to which, if no supplies arrived, they must necessarily be reduced.

Our departure being fixed at four o'clock the next morning, and as we knew the impracticability of reaching Hurry Hal in one march, being upwards of five and thirty miles, it was necessary to make some provision for the journey. A sheep was accordingly purchased at fifteen rupees, and other necessary preparations made. For our own family we made the important purchase of two seer of rice, which cost eleven rupees. In the evening the state of the bazaar was as follows: rice, six rupees per seer; gram five and a half; jowary, five; raggee, four rupees per seer; milk, as it was called, one rupee a bottle; mutton, two rupees per seer; two or three seer of dried cocoa-nuts were exposed at six rupees per seer, and half a dozen green ones at a rupee each.

Prices of grain from the 20th March, at Hurry Hal, to the 20th May at Bejapoor.

Time.	Place.	Pukka Seer per Rupee.							
		Rice.		Gram.		Jowary.		Raggee.	
		Seer.	Quarters.	Seer.	Quarters.	Seer.	Quarters.	Seer.	Quarters.
March 20									
to the 23	Hurry Hal	5		5	2	6			
24	Binkonilly	5		6		6	2		
27	Hooley Honde	4				6			
29	Simoga	4		5		6			
April 1	Binkapoor	4		5		6			
2	Tarmakeera	5		5		6			
4	Adjampoor	4							
5	Herroor	4				5			
6	Hoofdroog	4		4		5	2		
8	Ditto	4		4	2	6			
14	Ditto	4		4		5			
15	in camp	1		1		1	2	2	

Until this time raggee was not noted.

Rupees per Pukka Seer.							
Rupees.	Quarters.	Rupees.	Quarters.	Rupees.	Quarters.	Rupees.	Quarters.
10	Ditto	2	2	1	2	1	
17	Ditto	2		2		1	2
18	Ditto	2		2		2	
19	Ditto	2		2		2	
20	Do. in the morning	4		4		5	2
	evening	5		5		4	2
21	Ditto morning	5		5		4	2
	evening	5		5		4	2

Pukka Seer per Rupee.					
Seer.	Quarters.	Seer.	Quarters.	Seer.	Quarters.
23	Carnoor	3	2	4	
25	Rana Bednore	3		4	
26	Moota Bednore	3	2	4	
27	Hamery	3		4	
28	Shahnoor	3		5	
30	Kailkunda	3		5	
May 1	Hoohly	3		4	2
5	Ditto	3		4	
6	Darwar	3		4	
7	Doodwar	3		4	
8	Moorgoor	3		4	
10	Gocauk	4		4	2
12	Bendwarree	3		4	2
13	Raibag	3		4	2
14	Coorlee	3		4	2
15	Hunny	3		4	2
17	Tullung	3		5	6
18	Dorfung	3		5	
19	Bejapoor	3		5	

Raggee hereafter unnoted.

Large measure, equal to 2 of the Bhoo.
Four seer equal to 6 of the Bhoo.

Measure somewhat smaller.

Gocauk measure.

On the 22d at four o'clock we struck our tents, and before day-light were clear of the camp. Several merchants, and others, hearing of our intended departure, accompanied us, which made our line of baggage longer than we expected or wished. Our party was pretty strong, consisting of seventy bayonets, of whom, besides gentlemen, ten were Europeans. We reached Santa Bednore in two hours, when we were alarmed by the appearance of a body of horse coming hastily toward us, which, although we supposed them Mahrattas, it was necessary to be on our guard against, and we drew up our party between a tank and a building, half a mile southward of the town. Two of our gentlemen, well mounted, rode up to them, and found they were the Bhow's industrious foragers and lootics, who presently came in crowds, and immediately began to plunder the town.

The tank near which we halted deserves notice: we had not time to measure it, but it is, by conjecture, about a hundred and twenty feet square, with temples of Hindoo architecture at the angles, and a very beautiful building in the same taste in the centre of the tank: steps of handsome stone descend all round to the water, which is now several feet deep, and pure as any we ever saw. To the westward of the tank, open only to the east, is a building of the same extent as the square of the tank, flat roofed, supported by pillars, and from the slight view we had of it, appears to be of Mahomedan origin. Near it is a column of a single stone, but not, we think, so long in the shaft as those noticed at Baugoor and Naugmungul, in pages 60 and 75.

The town of Santa Bednore is of note in these parts, but neither extensive, nor, so far as we could judge, well built. A large gurry and bound hedge inclose the greater part of the town, but the Mahrattas quickly scaled the wall, and the place was in flames before we lost sight of it. We continued our march until two o'clock, when coming to a pleasant rivulet that offered a secure position, and our men and cattle, from having been ten hours on their legs, being fatigued, we determined to go no farther, and pitched our little camp in a bend of

the rivulet. We had marched upwards of twenty miles, through an open, uncultivated country, and passed several villages, one of which fired at us, but we took no notice of it, as on the approach of the army, we knew they would be sufficiently punished for all their transgressions. Near one village, we believe the same that fired at us, were twenty or thirty human carcases, recently thrown into a pit.

The spot on which we encamped affording little or no forage for the cattle, our servants were obliged to dig for the roots of grass, which, many times during this war, had been the only food procurable; but it is very sweet and nutritious, and preferred by cattle to every thing else. Soon after sun-set it began to rain, and continued violently the greatest part of the night, which made our present quarters rather uncomfortable; but we were cheered by the idea that we were within twenty miles of Hurry Hal, and should certainly reach it the next day. A hircarrah was dispatched to Mr. Twiss, advising him of our approach, and at what time to expect us; and mentioning the preparations necessary to be made for our reception, for in the situation of our men and cattle, a few hours delay in procuring food, was a matter of real moment.

At four o'clock in the morning of the 23d we set off with light hearts, in the full confidence that it was the last day of our inconveniences. Our road took us close past a tank, or rather lake of water near a large gurry, soon after we marched, which, being much swollen by the rain, we were two hours passing. We then entered a country covered with low underwood, with frequent ravines, which for ten miles made our march tedious and fatiguing to the cattle. After marching seventeen miles, all fatigue was forgotten when Hurry Hal appeared in sight:—a shout of joy ran from front to rear, as the pleasing intelligence was communicated; the poor sepoy and followers stepped briskly forward, impelled by the near prospect of a good meal; nothing now was heard but jokes and merriment; all idea of distress was ridiculed, our fellow sufferers in camp for the moment forgotten, and
nought

nought was perceptible but happiness and mirth. Two or three of us, impatient of delay, pushed forward to the pettah wall, and were informed that Mr. Twiss and the Mahratta garrison had been gone several days, and they knew not where. The walls were now lined with people to oppose our approach.

This was indeed a thunderstroke to us all, and a depression, proportionate to our recently elated expectations, was the immediate consequence. The people from the walls told us, that if we would cross the river, no molestation should be offered to our baggage. We instantly galloped back to halt the advance, until the rear came up, as a great part of the baggage was some distance behind, not having been able to keep pace with the people, when they quickened their step at the appearance of the wished-for fort. Two or three fatigued sepoy had also lagged behind.

At this inauspicious moment a party of Beyders charged the straggling rear, and cut off what things were behind the rear guard: the people attempting to defend the baggage were severely handled; eight were wounded, and two or three desperately. Before any support could arrive the Beyders were off with their booty, and what was an uncomfortable reflection, we well knew that not a musquet in our line would go off, as from the incessant rain, the load in the pieces must necessarily be wetted, as well as the ammunition in the boxes: this it was impossible to prevent, as there was no covering for the men or arms from the rain; or to remedy, as there was no time to dry the ammunition.

Although the people in Hurry Hal denied any collusion in this transaction, we could not but suspect that they would rather have assisted, than prevented it: we had the means of revenge in our hands, being sufficiently strong to have sacked the town; but in so doing, our baggage, the defence of which was our first object, would be left unprotected at the mercy of the Beyders; and as policy on our part did not require the semblance of resentment, nor charity warrant its reality, we de-

terminated to cross the river, which we did immediately, leaving half our party to cover the ford near the grove. Bidding an eternal adieu to this grove, we could not but reflect on the many happy, as well as painful, days and nights that we had passed in this once tranquil spot; now robbed of its fruit, divested of its foliage, and become the seat of plunder and confusion.

The Beyders followed us over the river, and another party we saw cross at the ford opposite the fort. Having crossed the river we assembled to consult what was best to be done: it was proposed to march to Arnee*, as the most likely place to find Mr. Twiss; but as Arnee was out of his and our road, Carroor was thought the most eligible place to march to, and as it was impossible to determine which route he had taken, we, in a great measure, trusted to chance to direct us.

To Carroor then we bent our course, the Beyders still following us, but as we moved in a compact body, they were unable to do us any farther mischief.

After marching a mile, a letter was received from Mr. Twiss at Carroor, informing us he had been there some days, had just received our letter of the preceding evening, and was well supplied with grain. At five o'clock we arrived at Carroor, and soon sat down to a sumptuous repast, when all our little troubles were quickly forgotten. The sepoy and cattle Mr. Twiss had not overlooked, but had equally provided for their more immediate necessities.

When it is recollected we had marched forty-two miles in thirty-six hours, with empty stomachs, and under other circumstances by no means favourable, it is reasonable to suppose there was not, in India, a party of people happier than ours: to find our troubles ended, and ourselves in a friendly country after years of toil and tumult, was certainly as good a cause for felicity as can be easily imagined. Our sepoy who were

* Arnee is a respectable little fort in the Harpoonally district, on the western bank of the Toombudra, five miles from Hurry Hal; it has a town of some note, in which a weekly market is held.

were all taken off duty, and the centinels supplied by those Mr. Twiss had with him, were now able to get a night's rest, which it may be supposed they were much in want of. The wounded people, two of whom were sepoy's who had lagged behind lame, were not in so bad a way as were at first supposed, and all recovered.

Being now out of the enemy's country, we here subjoin a list of the casualties among the officers of this detachment.

Casualties among the Officers of the British Detachment that served with the Mahrattas during the War.

October 13th.	1790.	Lieut. Wynne,†	11th battalion,	Cannon shot in the knee,	Leg amputated.
		Maxwell,	8th ditto,	Musquet ball ditto,	Dead.
Dec. 13th.		Captain Little	8th ditto,	Ditto shoulder,	Recovered.
January 16th.	1791.	Lieutenant Forster	8th ditto,	Ditto groin, and arrow in leg,	Dead.
		Stuart,	engineer,	Ditto in the breast,	Killed.
February 7th.		Chalmer,	8th battalion,	Cannon shot,	Ditto.
		Price,†	8th ditto,	Musquet ball, ankle and wrist,	Leg amputated.
		Mr. Yvon,	irregular,	Several wounds,	Killed.
		Lieutenant Barry,	2d. Bombay reg-	Ill health,	Died.
March 11th.		Colonel Frederick	2d. ditto,		Died.
July 13th.		Lieutenant Moor,*	9th battalion,	Musquet ball in the arm,	Recovered.
		Rae,†	9th ditto,	Ditto shoulder,	Arm destroyed.
Dec. 24th.		Brigade Major Ross,	8th ditto,	Musquet ball, head and knee,	Killed.
		Lieut. Dordan,*	8th ditto,	Ditto thigh,	Recovered.
		Bethune,	8th ditto,	Ditto body,	Ditto.
		Lauriston,	11th ditto,	Ditto shoulder,	Ditto.
		Moor,*	9th ditto,	Ditto elbow,	Recovering.

‡ Appointed by General Sir Robert Abercromby, Garrison Quarter-Master of Tillecherry.

† Appointed by General Sir Robert Abercromby, Garrison Quarter-Master of Surat.

‡ Appointed by General Sir Robert Abercromby, Fort Adjutant of Tanna.

* Necessitated to proceed to Europe for the recovery of their wounds; enabled to proceed by the pecuniary assistance, and favourable recommendation, of General Sir Robert Abercromby to the Honorable Court of Directors.

CHAPTER XVIII.

TRAVELLING IN THE COUNTRY OF THE MAHRATTAS NOTICED.—A SKETCH OF THEIR DOMESTIC GOVERNMENT AND CHARACTER.—MARCH TO SHAHNOOR, WITH PARTICULARS OF THE CITY AND THE NAWAB.

AFTER so much fatigue, it would have been cruel to have marched the next day, as was proposed: we therefore halted on the 24th, and having received information that some of our things, such as carts, tents, and other articles, too heavy for the Beyders to carry away, had been taken into Hurry Hal, Mr. Uhthoff wrote to the head person there upon the subject; acquainting him, that between our Sirkars peace had been established, of which he could not be ignorant, and amity was supposed to subsist: impressed with this idea, we had approached his fort, not with the coward suspicion of meeting treacherous enemies, but with the generous confidence of forgotten enmity, and real friendship. In this unsuspecting state, our baggage, being unprotected, was set upon by a band of ruffians, as it were, from under his walls, and eight of our defenceless people shamefully and wantonly wounded. Although he was not accused of openly abetting in the scandalous transaction, there was room for suspicion, that his connivance had encouraged its perpetration; especially as some of the plundered articles had been taken by his people, and were in his town. Of these articles, particularly the carts, which were of eminent use to us, we demanded immediate restitution. He was warned what he might expect from Purseram Bhow, were he made acquainted with the outrage committed on his friends; and although he, the Killehdar, could not but be sensible of our ability to retort the injury, we should refer our complaint to the Bhow for his determination, rather than lose sight of that forbearance and lenity, that had ever characterised British troops. He was assured, we were charitably disposed to
2
imagine

imagine but few of his people were culpable in the affair, and it would give us pleasure, were he able to clear himself entirely from suspicion; much more pleasure than could result from measures of retaliation, in which many innocent persons must necessarily suffer with the guilty few. Still the English were never insulted with impunity; and we repeated we had in our hands the fullest means of revenge, and the bloody outrage was such, as authorised the most sanguinary satisfaction.

An answer was immediately returned, with assurances, that he was entirely ignorant of the Beyders' rendezvous, and was much alarmed at seeing them in his neighbourhood. That he had seen, with concern, the outrage of which we so justly complained, and had ordered such things as the Beyders had not carried away, to be brought into Hurry Hal, whence they might be removed whenever we pleased. The carts, tents, and some other things were recovered.

Our followers and baggage were now considerably increased, as Hurry Hal, as well as an hospital, had been made a depot for arms and stores: we had therefore those articles, with many sick and wounded, to carry to Hoobly, from which place, Mr. Twiss was to proceed with them to Bombay, by way of Goa. The rest of the party purposed marching to Bombay, by way of Poona, a journey of upwards of four hundred miles.

On the 25th, we marched to Rana Bednore, a town already noticed in Captain Riddell's march to Seringapatam (page 51.) The man who was then Killehdar, still held the same post, and retained all his former insolence; for, on our approach, he ordered the fort gates, and the bazaar, to be shut, and suffered us to buy no grain. It was debated, whether or not we should pursue the same measures that Captain Riddell adopted with such impertinent people (see page 52,) but as the inhabitants supplied us with some rice by stealth, and we were not in immediate want, it was thought best to desist.

Travelling through the Mahratta country with the Peshwa's passport, every market town is obliged to furnish a certain number of coolies and bullocks, agreeably to what the passport mentions; and to supply the traveller

veller with trifling articles, such as milk, butter, wood, straw, &c. Although this is a gratuitous assistance, being repaid by some indulgence from the Sirkar, in receiving the rents, we always made a point of paying the coolies so furnished at the usual rate of labour. On this occasion, the Killehdar, not only refused us conveyance for the stores and sick, but forbade the inhabitants assisting us, who, had they not been prevented, would have served us gladly. In consequence, on marching the next morning, many of the arms and stores were left on the ground: a list of them was forwarded to the Killehdar, who was informed, that the Bhow should be made acquainted with his conduct, and himself answerable for whatever loss we might sustain. The next day he sent them after us, but luckily we had the good fortune to outmarch them; we say the good fortune, for they really were not worth carrying; but it was necessary they should be sent to Bombay, or properly accounted for, that it might appear no wrong use was made of them.

Travelling in the Mahratta country is favourably spoken of, and a pleasing picture of their domestic government drawn, in a Dissertation on the Origin of Despotism in Hindostan, prefixed to the 3d volume of Dow's History. "The Mahrattors," says Dow, at the conclusion of his Dissertation, "though chiefly composed of Rajaputs, or that tribe of Indians whose chief business is war, retain the mildness of their government in their domestic government. When their armies carry destruction and death into the territories of Mahomedans, all is quiet, happy, and regular at home. No robbery is to be dreaded, no imposition or obstruction from the officers of government, no protection necessary but the shade. To be a stranger is a sufficient security. Provisions are furnished by hospitality; and when a peasant is asked for water, he runs with alacrity and fetches milk. This is no ideal picture of happiness. The Author of the Dissertation, who lately travelled into the country of the Mahrattors, avers, from experience, the truth of his observations. But the Mahrattors, who have been represented

"sented as barbarians, are a great and rising people, subject to a regular government, the principles of which are founded on virtue."

The high character here given to the Mahrattas, although it may not, in fact, be incorrect, must not induce travellers to conclude their property so inviolably secure as to need no caution on their part in guarding it. We have already noticed an instance or two of there being rogues among the Mahrattas, and, by way of caution, we will notice another. Major Sartorius, on his march from Darwar to Bombay, had stolen from him the box that contained his instruments, surveys, drawings, and other valuable materials, collected during his service with this detachment. At the time of this robbery, it was suspected, that no common rogue was the cause of it, but some person who had more in view than the mere pecuniary booty. Travellers would do well to convey, in the most cautious manner, whatever valuable papers they may have; for we have heard it suspected, from the known jealousy of the Mahratta Government, that their emissaries are encouraged to deprive strangers of the means of acquiring more information, than their suspicious prudence deem inapplicable to subsequent purposes.

Soon after Major Sartorius's and Captain Riddell's detachments parted at Chickowrie, the officers of the former did not find their property particularly safe; for several experienced unpleasant deficiencies, and in the latter too, some losses were sustained. In Tippoo's country we can also call to mind some rogueish tricks committed by our allies; to be sure they were not then at home, but we have no doubt, but they would have been equally unceremonious, had we been on the northern side of the Toombudra.

On the 26th of April, we marched sixteen miles on a good road, and halted at Moota Bednore, a market town of some extent and importance, enclosed by a wall and ditch, but of no strength. We pitched in a field north of the town, where there are some handsome stone buildings carrying on, which bespeak the town to be in a flourishing condition. We overtook, at Moota Bednore, a large drove of bullocks, loaded with san-

dal wood from Simoga, by way of Hurry Hal. The 27th, we marched twelve miles to Hamery, or as it is sometimes called Havery, which is also a market town, in much the same state as Moota Bednore. On the 28th, passed between Deevgarry, and the hill noticed in Captain Riddell's march, five miles from Hamery. A mile northward of Deevgarry, we crossed the Wollah at a good ford, which is a pretty stream, about two hundred yards wide, with three feet water; the banks are not high, but it is unfordable in the rains. Wollah, or rather Hwollah, in the Canareese language, signifies a river; and it is not without frequent interrogations, that any other name will be given in answer to enquiries how rivers are called. Travellers, who wish to be accurate, had therefore need be cautious how they receive such information from common people, or guides, as they conceive it sufficient to say, there is a river in the route, and will not readily tell its name: perhaps, indeed, they do not know it has any, which is not a mark of particular ignorance, as we, without reflecting, at first supposed it; for how many of our own countrymen are there, who have lived many years near a river, unacquainted with its name. It is not unlikely but this may have a particular name; for why should this comparatively trifling streamlet be dignified with the name of *the* river? Although, aware of the necessity, some pains were taken to discover it.

We marched seven miles farther along an avenue of trees, and halted in the Nawab's gardens, a little southerly of Shahnoor, of which city, and its governor, we purpose speaking pretty fully; but not having derived all our data on this subject from the most authentic sources, we may possibly err in some particulars.

Shahnoor is the capital of a fertile, rich, and extensive province of the same name, and gives the title of Nawab to its hereditary possessor. The present Nawab, Abd ul Hakeem Khan, is by marriage related to Tippoo, whose tributary he was until the war of 1784, between the Mahrattas and that prince. During the negotiations and steps preparatory to that war,

the Nawab threw off his allegiance to the Mysorean, and accepted the offers of protection and support from the court of Poona.

Tippoo's army, in a predatory incursion on the Mahratta territories, dispossessed the Nawab of his city, destroyed the palaces and public buildings of Shahnoor, blew up and erased the strong fortress of Bankapoor, called for distinction Shanoor Bankapoor, and committed every depredation on this unfortunate province, that an enraged army, impelled by the love of plunder, and encouraged by an exasperated monarch, can be supposed capable of. The Nawab, with his family, fled to Poona, where he was received and entertained at the Sirkar expence, in a manner suitable to his dignity.

Although he had already felt how little political support or protection he could expect from the Mahrattas, he was now necessitated to wait, if not in expectation, in hope, of a change of circumstances by the events of war. Tippoo, however, not only retained his own, but carried his victorious arms into the enemy's country, took many places from the Mahrattas, laid siege to Badamy, which was raised, and a peace soon after concluded; so far honourable to Tippoo, that he, retaining a considerable part of his conquests, extended his northern frontier to the Manowly baree, (see page 15) which, with the Gutpurba, and some inferior streams that fall into it from the westward, divided, and was the boundary of the two empires.

This peace continued without material interruption until the recent troubles, when the Mahratta army, commanded by Purseram Bhow, encouraged and assisted by the British detachment under Captain Little, made reprisals on the ambitious Mysorean, not only recovered what had been wrested from them by that restless prince, but traversed his country, as has been seen, even to the walls of Seringapatam; and on their advance, reinstated the Nawab of Shahnoor in the principality of his ancestors.

It may appear strange, that the Nawab, who is related to his sovereign, and bound to his allegiance by the loyalty and peaceful obedience

of his ancestors, which allegiance was strengthened by the ties of religion, as well as consanguinity, should so imprudently exasperate his powerful sovereign, and brother, by disavowing his dependence, and throwing himself on a nation, who were the bitter enemies of his prince, and aliens to his faith. His province, we are to consider, was situated on the confines of the countries of the contending powers, from one of which it was consequently subject to depredations: it was therefore necessary that he should declare his intentions unequivocally; and as he had reason to suppose the Mahrattas were the strongest nation, he chose them for his protectors, to which he was not a little inclined by a personal enmity to Tippoo: and although the consequences of that war were not such as he expected, if we admit his political sagacity to have carried him to contemplate the downfall of Tippoo's pride and power in the event of a future one, we cannot but allow him a considerable share; for if he has not the full, he has the quiet possession of the remains of his patrimony, which, from his particular situation, it is likely he would not have enjoyed, subject to the jealousy of the restless Tippoo.

Independent principalities, as they are called, such as that of which we are now speaking, are frequent under different forms of government throughout the peninsula; but although their homage, formerly paid to the throne of Dehli, (they then acknowledged no other dependence) was only nominal, they have, since the subversion of the Moghul empire, been so encroached upon by their more powerful neighbours, that very little else remains to the representatives of the families, than the same shadow of homage that themselves and ancestors formerly paid. The family of the Shahnoor Nawab, however, retained a considerable share of their territory and power, to so late a period as the time of Hyder Ally; since which it has been very much circumscribed.

The following extract is from the same intelligent little pamphlet that we before quoted in page 183.

“ In the countries south of the Kistnah, subjected by the Moghul arms, the families of the actual proprietors have held them as real independent

" dependent principalities since the virtual dissolution of the empire of
 " Hindoostan, soon after the invasion of Nadir Shah; and two of them,
 " Khans of Sanore and Karnoul, have been possessed of their territories
 " in jageer for some generations antecedent to that period. In parti-
 " cular, Abdul Hakeem Khan, the present representative of the Nabobs
 " of Sanore, or Shanoor, and circar of Buncapoor, is the seventh in lineal
 " descent as occupant, and the fourth as sovereign ruler of these forts
 " and districts. It is chiefly to be attributed to the naturally strong im-
 " portant situation of this Patan's dominions, in the fork of the Kistna
 " and Tumbhudra, that he hath been able thus to maintain his inde-
 " pendence against the repeated powerful attacks of his neighbours the
 " Merhattahs and Hyder, who have made the circumadjacent territory
 " the constant scene of mutual warfare; in like manner as it had been of
 " old, in a period little short of nine centuries, the common contested
 " frontier between the two nations of Canara and Merhet, under their
 " respective native or foreign princes. In the midst of these more recent
 " conflicts, however, the estates of Sanore have suffered considerably by
 " devastation and dismemberment; and the present proprietor hath been
 " forced alternately to pay the demands of chout, exacted on the one
 " side, and contract a family alliance with the other, in order to preserve
 " freely the remainder of his inheritance; which, nevertheless, must still
 " be pretty extensive, as yielding a neat actual revenue of near fifteen
 " lacks of rupees, from a generally desert uncultivated country." View
 of the Deccan, page 5. The latter part of this quotation, from what we
 have seen and heard of the Shahnoor province, is not correct; it is, we
 think, in general, a rich and well cultivated country.

Orme errs when he thus describes Shahnoor and Bankapoor. "The
 " city of Savanore, or Sanore," he says,* "lieth about two hundred
 " miles south-west of Golconda, and about thirty to the north-west of
 " Bishnagar: it is extensive, well peopled, situated in a great plain, and
 " surrounded.

* History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Indostan, vol. I. page 426.

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 " furrounded

* History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Indostan, vol. I. page 426.

“surrounded by a wall, with round bastions and towers. On a rock, about a mile and a half from the city, is a very strong fortress called Bancapour, whence the capital is generally called by the two names together of Sanore Bancapour, to distinguish it from another town belonging to a Polygar in those countries, which is likewise called Sanore.”

The relative situation of Shahnoor, with respect to Bijnuggur, is more than double the distance, in nearly an opposite direction, to that given by Orme; and the city is never called Shahnoor Bankapoor; but Bankapoor is sometimes so called, to distinguish it from a place of nearly the same name, that we have noticed in this work.

As soon as we arrived at Shahnoor, Mr. Cruso, who is well acquainted with the Nawab, sent his and all our respectful salutations, to inform him of our arrival at his city, our desire of paying our personal respects to him, and to know when it would be convenient to him to allow us that honour. He said in answer, that he was sensible of the attention we paid him, and as a proof of his respect for us, and the Fringees in general, were he not indisposed, he would himself attend, and conduct us to his palace. He fixed the next morning, at ten o'clock, for our audience.

Punctuality being in the East deemed highly derogatory to dignity, we set out soon after eleven; and as we had not all palankeens, we agreed to walk, and have our horses led, giving it out as a compliment intended the Nawab, that we came on foot: we well knew, however, it would have pleased him better, had we flattered his vanity by coming on elephants. The palaces, of which there are several, but chiefly in ruins, are situated in the northern quarter of the city, so that we had to go through it before we reached the ex-royal residence, where we were received and welcomed by the head physician, Mr. Cruso's particular friend.

It could not be expected that we should at once be ushered to his presence, that not being the etiquette, be the person visited ever so much at leisure;

leisure; we were therefore detained about a quarter of an hour, by the discourse and enquiries of the courtiers concerning the war. Several of the Nawab's children, who are remarkably fine boys, were brought from their Persian and Arabic tutors, to be introduced to the Fringeers.

We had to go through several apartments, before we came to the gardens in which his residence is situated. It is at the end of an enclosed piece of ground, disposed in flower beds, with a handsome piece of water, and fountain in the centre, round which we had to pass, as it were in review, before his highness, who, with a favourite son, about seven years of age, was sitting under an arch of the room, on a seat raised about a foot above the floor. We were very graciously received, seated, as usual, on carpets, and detained about half an hour; during which time, he made many enquiries concerning the war, how it was ended, and what likelihood there was of his being restored to the rights of royalty.

Not supposing he had much to expect from the peace, to avoid wounding his feelings on the last subject, we were obliged to confess our want of information: "which, however, proceeded not from indifference in his highness's concerns, but from that secrecy with which matters of great political importance are always transacted by the personage now in power on the part of the English." He appeared satisfied with this, and expressed himself greatly gratified at hearing how Tippoo was subdued and humbled; and said, turning to his attendants, (as he often does, particularly when relating any strange story, which is not unfrequent, and in which his own exploits in hunting, &c. are displayed; and are confirmed by them, by an obsequious bend of the neck) "none but the Fringeers could have done this;" and pointed to his favourite son, before mentioned, to observe us.

When speaking of Tippoo, he could not help shewing his hatred of him; and we fear he would, if he dared, shew equal dissatisfaction at his present superiors, as they must be called; for we understand his splendour

splendour and dignity are sadly curtailed by the parsimonious oppression of the Mahratta government.

Although no language but Hindvi, or Moors, was spoken, he is doubtless skilled in the learned and polite languages. He has, indeed, the reputation of being a very well informed man; and, from what we could learn, as good as it is usual for so great a man to be. He made several kind enquiries after the wounds of some of his visitors, how and where they received them, and appeared concerned, when he understood there was no likelihood of their recovering the use of their limbs. His hookah, which is his constant companion, appeared to be of English glass, curiously cut. There were several other pieces of glass, of European manufactory, about the room: Asiatics greatly admire the glass of Europe. He never drinks any thing but water of the Ganges; all other kinds, he says, disagree with him; and he has several camels and abdar̄s constantly employed in bringing water from that river*.

At the time of our visit, being very hot weather, he was thinly clad, had on no turban, but a small cap that is usually worn under the turban; with Musselmans, it is the height of indecorum to appear bare-headed: Europeans, therefore, on these occasions, always keep their hats on. We were, as usual, perfumed with atr, and when presented with beetel, which concludes all visits, took our leave. Messrs. Cruro and Twiss stayed

* The Ganges being a sacred river, its waters are highly revered by pious Hindoos; and in every city in India, Yogees are seen carrying about the streets the water of this river, which is readily purchased by the simple Hindoos, as a purification. A very little is efficacious, being similar, in its un-expelling power, to the holy water of the Catholics. Eminent pagodas, however distant, are supplied from this stream of sanctity, with water for the idols' ablutions. We read in Dow (*History of Hindostan*, vol. I. page 76) that Soomnaat, the famous divinity in the temple of that name, in the peninsula of Gadjraat, was washed morning and evening with fresh water from the Ganges, although that river is above one thousand miles distant.

It must not, however, be understood, that the Nawab drinks it from motives of piety: it is with the Musselmans, in no more religious esteem than any other river; but by many it is constantly drunk, in consequence of its reputed medicinal properties, and considerable sums are expended to procure it. See *Tavernier's Indian Travels*, page 52.

stayed at the palace, to consult with the physicians on the Nawab's case, which, it seems, was a strangury.

He was very pressing for us to make some stay at his city, but was at last convinced that our time was short; and that from the near approach of the rains, it could not be done with propriety. We told him, we should be obliged to make a longer march, on account of the delay the honour of this audience had caused.

His ladies, with whom his zenana is well stored, as he is, like all Musselmans, prone to women, stay in gardens northward of the city, whither he repairs in the evening. No man can be blessed with finer children, of which he has many: we saw six, the eldest not more than ten years old. He appeared very fond of them; they are indeed his chief happiness; as he must be too wise to be much gratified with the empty adulation that courtiers pay to, what he is but too sensible of, the pageant of royalty.

His principal show and expence, exclusive of the ladies, is in his tents and sports. On his former hawking and hunting parties, few sovereigns in India made a more magnificent display. He still fondly dwells on his exploits at these exercises; and a man must want a sense of commiseration, if he cannot, in a person of his condition, excuse the garrulity and egotism, so naturally the attendants on age and misfortune.

The Nawab now very seldom takes the field for sporting; his age and extreme corpulency, being in years, and most wonderfully fat, rendering it a labour: besides, he cannot but feel the difference between his former elevation, when, as he boasts, he has been known to challenge the sovereign of Mysore, even, to a strife of arms, and his present depression; and would not chuse it should be often seen by his dependants, and the few adherents and friends that follow the fortunes of fallen grandeur, the mortifications to which he is obliged, however reluctantly, to submit. He is a man of vast dignity; and when at Poona, imagining compliments of ceremonious enquiry were not properly paid, was very severe

upon Nana Farnaveese * himself; and that too at a time when he was expecting favours from, and indeed dependent on that court.

The city of Shahnoor is neither very extensive, or well built, having but few buildings of any elegance, excepting the palaces, and they are now chiefly in ruins. It is enclosed by a wall and ditch of no strength, and as there is no fortification of any consequence, Shahnoor cannot, as has been supposed, be a principal hold of this province. Outside the city wall, to the northward and eastward, are several long streets of houses, but mostly uninhabited; and to the southward, between the city and the gardens in which our little camp was pitched, is a lake of water. In the gardens are the ruins of a handsome palace, and elegant wells, bow-ries, fountains, &c.

The country hitherto from the Toombudra, is rich, particularly about Shahnoor, where there was more cultivation proceeding than we had yet seen.

Before we take leave of Shahnoor, we wish to state the probability of having committed some errors, respecting the time of the Nawab's flight to Poona, and the destruction of the palaces, and the fort of Bunkapoor. We do not know that we are wrong; but being in this case obliged to supply by conjecture the place of positive historical facts, it may not be superfluous to hint at the probability, and the cause of error.

* Prime minister, or regent, at the court of Poona, during the minority of the Peshwa.

CHAPTER XIX.

ROUTE FROM SHAHNOOR, BY HOOBLY, KHODSHGUL, MOORGOOR, &c. TO GOCALA,
WITH A DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THOSE PLACES—OBSERVATIONS ON THE
GHATS, AND A DESCRIPTION OF A GRAND CATARACT.

WE left Shahnoor the 30th, and marched thirteen miles to Kaikunda, a small village. Mr. Cruso, desirous of getting to Hoobly as soon as possible, prevailed on his coolies, by an extra allowance, to set off in the night with the sick, wounded, &c. in his department; the rest of the party marched, as usual, at day break, and not finding Hoobly so far as was expected, reached it with ease by three o'clock: it is twenty-one miles, by the road, from Kaikunda.

Arriving at Hoobly, we found our old friends, the Simoga prisoners were just leaving it, and as our camp was in their way, they called and acquainted us that they were proceeding by easy marches to Bagwary, where they were to be confined. The old man was very highly exasperated against the Mahrattas, and gave free scope to his indignation: in vain did his companions check him; he was not to be pacified;—he could not bear the idea of being confined for life, by a faithless people, as he called the Mahrattas, for having done his duty. The others listened a little to reason, and seemed to understand that the miseries of subjects, is one among the many evils arising from want of faith in princes. We told them, so far as we knew, of the reason of their, and Budr ul zuman Khan's detention; which was, that in a former war, after the capture of the provinces of Gooty and Balhary from the Mahrattas, by the arms of Mysore, the family, or heads of the family, of Goorpara, the then proprietary of the former province, were carried into captivity, and notwithstanding an express article in the treaty of peace, to that effect, were not liberated. Until this family are
K k 2 restored,

restored, or satisfactory accounts given of its members, which have not hitherto been received, it is supposed that Budr ul zuman Khan, &c. will, in contradiction to an article in the late treaty of peace, (see the appendix) be detained by the Mahrattas.

Although the detention of the Goorpara family, by the Sirkar of Myfore, may be, and we believe, has been urged by the Mahrattas, as the political cause of their retaliating on the person of Budr ul zuman Khan and others, yet in the eye of reason and equity, it cannot be admitted a justification for so flagrant a breach of faith: if, however, in exoneration of many of the proceedings of Asiatic courts, we seek a cause in reason and justice, the search will frequently end in disappointment; for not knowing the intricate movements of the springs by which their political machine is regulated, their decisions appear so contrary to our notions of sound policy, that conjecture is bewildered in the investigation; and many others being also repugnant to the feelings of humanity, reflection seeks the motive with amazement.

We are not clearly informed on the subject of the capture of the province of Gooty, by the arms of Myfore, or whether in reality there exists, in this case, any cause for the retaliating measures of the Mahrattas:—we first hear of Gooty as a Sirkar under the administration of Al-jum Geer, when we find it forming part of an independency² held by the predecessors of the Shahnoor family, who were dispossessed of it in the year 1758, by the Mahrattas; and Moorah Row, an ancestor of the present Raganauth Row, and Dowlut Row, of the Goorpara family, established in it; with the government of other contiguous provinces, formed, we believe, into a Rajahship.

In the three years war between Hyder and the Mahrattas, from 1776 to 1779, the province of Gooty was captured by the former, and Moorah Row carried away prisoner; of whom, as noticed, no satisfactory account has been rendered: so long back, therefore, as thirteen years, if this is really the cause, have the Mahrattas to look for a vindication of their present proceedings respecting Budr ul zuman Khan; as in the
treaty

treaty of 1779, the restoration of Moorah Row was, it is said, one of the stipulated articles. It is also said, that in the treaty of peace of 1784, this article was revived and again insisted upon, but being again broken, the detention of Budr ul zuman Khan was adopted, in the hope of effecting by retaliation, what by treaties and negotiations had been sought in vain.

After endeavouring to soften, by reasoning, the hard decree against our fellow soldiers, we took our leave of them, and Mr. Ulthoff made them a present of a hundred rupees, and a promise of interesting himself in their behalf at Poona. None of the prisoners were now in irons, nor had they any harsh treatment to complain of: their allowance for subsistence was, however, on the same insufficient plan that we before noticed.

Hoobly, by all our geographers and historians is spelled Hubely, or Hubly, and pronounced Yubely, but it is not correct, as we never heard it pronounced, by the inhabitants, otherwise than Hoobly, or Oobly; sometimes, indeed, it came nearer Hwoobly: it has for many years been a place of great trade, as appears by Orme's fragments, and other authorities; and now is a very extensive, populous, and respectable town; the most so we may say, of any in this part of the country.

Around Hoobly the country is well wooded and watered, and, allowing for the time of the year, in the highest cultivation; in short, the general appearance of this place indicates industry and happiness.

An extensive inland traffick is carried on, and a considerable trade with the coast, principally through the medium of Goa; whence, in return for sandal wood and elephants teeth, they receive raw silk, cotton, woollens, rice, &c. the former are manufactured here and sold to a large amount, chiefly for the dresses and convenience of the country people, the ladies in particular, for whose apparel, Hoobly exhibits the most tastey, and varied, display of any town in this country. The market day is Saturday, when there is a great show of horned cattle, beetel

beetel-nut, grain, cloths, and the articles above named : merchants from a considerable distance flock here with their merchandize, which makes the streets so full of people on this day, that they are with difficulty passed. The *surrats* are numerous and very rich ; their commercial intercourse, by means of houses of agency, extends northward, to Surat ; eastward, to Hydrabad ; before the war, and perhaps now, to Singapatam and Bangalore, southward ; and westward, to the sea. Bills of exchange may be negotiated on places still farther distant, and the *surrats* of Hoobly do, by their monied influence, in a great measure determine the exchange, and regulate the currency of a great portion of the neighbouring country.

Notwithstanding this is so rich and flourishing a town, there is not one building, public or private, that can be styled ornamental : all the houses are merely convenient, as these people are too wise not to prefer the useful to the agreeable.

On the approach of the Bhow's army Hoobly was summoned, but refused to surrender until a gun or two was brought against it ; when by paying a large sum of money the inhabitants escaped being plundered ; but this, perhaps, would not have saved them, had not the Bhow expected a long stay in the neighbourhood, in which case he foresaw the advantages of being near a well supplied town. As a fortification it is of but little strength ; the inhabitants are so numerous, that their forts, for they have two, on the western and northern sides, are now surrounded by houses, which can receive no protection from the forts ; so that refusing the Bhow's summons was a ridiculous piece of temerity, for which they may deem themselves fortunate that they were not severely punished. The two forts, although now in one town, were formerly distinct defences, one town, we have heard, being called Hibly, the other Hoobly ; but the increase of population has joined the two in one.

Orme, in his fragments, pages 47, 49, and 203, notes XXIII. XXIV. speaking of Sevajee's depredations, says "Sevagi's troops destroyed every thing

"thing they could not carry away; their booty was great, but in no one place so valuable as at Hubely, where they found a great store of cloth for exportation, and all kinds of imported commodities, of which Hubely was the deposit." This was in 1673, at which time the English factory at Carwar had a resident here, who, in the plunder, sustained losses equal to eight thousand pagodas. Hoobly was again taken by Sultan Manzum, in 1685.

On the 4th of May the sick and wounded, with the heavy baggage of our party, proceeded to Goa under charge of Messrs. Cruso and Twiss: Lieutenant Johnston also went to survey another route to Goa, and thence to Poona, by way of Tajgom and Meritch.

In our detachment there had been a story long in circulation, that an Englishman's tomb was to be seen at Hoobly, and having now so fine an opportunity, we determined to enquire into the truth of it.—The story ran, that a great many years ago the defunct had been agent here for a company of Christian merchants at Carwar; that during a long residence he had lived in great esteem among the inhabitants, and that as he had ever expressed great affection for a faithful dog, it had been buried beside him. Coming to the tomb in question, which is a little westward of the town, among many others, we found it exactly on the same plan with the other Musselmans of inferior note, and saw no reason to assent to the story.

Supposing, as the tale is, that the Musselmans erected a tomb to his memory, they would hardly have buried an infidel in the same place, and manner, as those within the pale of the faith, nor would their intolerance have easily admitted such an interment by any other people; and the mild practices of Hindoos are too inoffensive to allow a supposition that they would intrude an abomination among the sacred monuments even of their religious foe. Besides, the idea of sepulchral honours being paid to a dog, is alone sufficient to overturn the hypothesis, there being no animal on earth, except a Christian and a hog, that the Musselmans so much detest.

Near Hoobly, and many other towns, Mahomeddan burying places, and temples of worship, remind us that there were formerly, in this country, a great many inhabitants of that religion; but the sanguinary intolerance of that people being so repugnant to the benevolent tenets of Hindoo theology, we cannot wonder at the want of proselytes, and the consequent downfall of the Mahomeddan sway in matters of religion. So thin are the followers of Mahomed sown in this part of the peninsula, that twenty towns might be searched without finding one; and where there are a few of them, they subsist on alms, and live in a miserable state of poverty, pride, and contempt. Not even the zeal of the pillar of the faith, Tippoo, can support the tottering fabric of Islamism, or restore the doctrines of Mahomed to any respectability; for although, it is said, he boasts of having made more converts in a day, than ever his predecessor, the arch prophet, did in the same time, it is still insufficient to stamp the orthodoxy of circumcision on the minds even of his own subjects.

A Yeed-gah, a place of Mahomeddan worship, is a little northward of Hoobly; there is one also near Micondah, and many other towns, but all, like the faith that reared them, decayed and neglected.

Mr. Uthhoff having business to settle at Hoobly, we remained there until the 6th of May, when the sepoys and followers proceeded direct to Darwar, but the gentlemen of our party being desirous to see the fort of Khooshgul, rode round to the eastward for that purpose. It is a very handsome, well built, little fort, strongly situated on the summit of a rising, in the midst of an extensive plain; so regular as to form a kind of glacis, for several miles, in every direction. The fort, from its regularity, appears to have been built by a man of science, and we were told that those parts which we thought most deserving of notice, were constructed under the direction of Budr ul zuman Khan. The outer defence is a ditch of twenty feet wide and deep, carried all round; in this ditch dams are slightly carried across, to reserve water for the inha-

inhabitants of a small village, three or four hundred yards southerly from the fort, which is the only interruption to the evenness of the plain, there being scarcely so much as a tree within several miles, nor any water but in the fort, which is well supplied by springs and reservoirs. Behind the outer ditch is a breast work, with a parapet and embrasures, and a bound hedge (as these hedges are generally called) but not yet very thick: between the bound hedge and covert way is a second breast work, irregularly thrown up at the foot of a narrow glacis, and unfinished:—as we were not admitted through the outer gate, and there being so many unusual external defences, we could not judge of the covert way and ditch, but they are said to be good, particularly the latter:—the curtain is of stone, flanked by bastions, well constructed, and commanded by cavaliers, in which, as well as in the bastions, the embrasures are planned with more than common judgment, and, excepting being rather too frequent, are judiciously arranged:—the curtain has no embrasures, it being in this country very uncommon to mount guns on the rampart, which is generally very narrow, serving for little else but as a passage to the bastions or towers; or for firing with swivels and jinjals through loop-holes in the curtain; so that the parapet and banquet are seldom regularly constructed. Riding round the outer ditch, we conjectured it to be less than a mile and a half in circumference; the fort must therefore be very small, and not requiring more than a thousand men to garrison it: the entrance is through four or five strong gates on the southern side, opposite the little village.

Upon the whole, Khooshgul is one of the strongest little forts we have seen, and would, if well defended, cost great trouble to reduce, as there is no water for the besiegers. The outer ditch, breastworks, and hedge, according to the rules of fortification, are certainly injudicious, but as native troops depend more upon the supposed strength of their situation than their alertness, they would on no account willingly dispense with them.

We are not certain, but believe, and it is reasonable to suppose so, that Khooshgul was invested at the same time with Darwar, and it did not, as we observed in page 41, surrender until the fall of its parent fort; which from the length of its siege, was distinguished in the Eastern papers by the appellation of the INDIAN TROY.

Khooshgul is eight miles northeasterly from Hoobly, and twelve southeasterly from Darwar.

Going toward Darwar, we saw four hyenas basking in an open plain, which was very extraordinary, as these animals, as well as jackals and foxes, generally keep in hilly, rocky places: as we had unluckily sent our dogs with the people, we lost good sport. Several herds of deer we saw between Khooshgul and Darwar, which animals, of various kinds, are seen in flocks in every open part of this country.

We halted at Darwar between the fort and pettah, on the same ground occupied by Captain Riddell's battalion, on their march to Seringapatam: the fort was in much the same state as when we last left it, at this time twelvemonth, very few repairs having been made; the traces of the Bhow's trenches were still visible, and our approaches and batteries heaps of rubbish:—the town was filling with inhabitants, who had repaired many of the houses, and again established their weekly market:—the first of May was market day.

May 7th we marched through Beetgarry to Doodwar, places noticed in pages 15 and 45; and passed a drove of bullocks loaded with sandal wood, going to Goa from Hoobly; but this is not their direct route, although we believe it is preferred to proceeding directly by the Konnapoor and Keela ghauts, which are very rugged, of great continuance, and rendered still more difficult to pass by frequent nullas and ravines, branches, or rather the sources, of the Malpurba river.

On leaving camp Mr. Uthoff had taken care to supply himself, for the use of the party, with a sufficient number of Chandowrie rupees, as that was the rupee most in demand in camp, and had the whole war

been of the greatest value in currency : we began already to find that other rupees, of intrinsically less value, had the preference ; even the Hookrie, which in camp was sometimes eight or ten per cent lower than the Chandowrie, we found in some places was most in demand. This is to be attributed to the influence of the furrafs, in matters of exchange, which influence they, as before noticed, exert in raising the value of the coin of which they have most in hand, and debasing that they are desirous to accumulate.

May 8th.—Instead of inclining to the westward, by the route before described, we kept to the northward, and marched sixteen miles to Moorgoor, a market town of some extent and importance, enclosed by a wall and a ditch. The road from Darwar is very good, and the country all round, in point of soil, very rich ; no garden mould, indeed, can be more so. A little northward of Moorgoor are some gardens, with a well of most excellent water, near which we pitched.

Half way between Doodwar and Moorgoor we crossed the Malpurba at a good pass, near Kurrycup, a small village on its northern bank : the river here is about two hundred yards from bank to bank, with but little water. After crossing the river, a range of hills is seen extending, until lost, to the southward, through which the Malpurba winds its course to the Kristna, and in which the Manowly baree ends.

May 9th.—We marched north five miles, when inclining to the eastward, we entered the Manowlee baree, which continuing rugged and stoney for several miles, fatigued our cattle so much, that we went no farther than Jumnahal, a very poor village, three miles from the entrance to the jungle, near which we passed a rugged rivulet.

After leaving Jumnahal the 10th, we found the road continue for two miles equally rugged, but not so close and confined by trees and jungle as the latter part of yesterday's march :—four miles from Jumnahal we passed Hanmapoor, a small village, and after marching ten

miles farther, halted a little eastward of the town of Gocauck. We again overtook the Simoga prisoners, who were about leaving this town, and expected to reach Bagwarry the next day, which town, by their accounts, we conjectured to be about fifteen miles distant in a northeasterly direction; but we have not inserted it in our map.

Gocauck is a town of considerable extent and importance, second, indeed, only to Hoobly in these parts, pleasantly situated on the eastern acclivity of a hill connected with the range mentioned yesterday, and is watered on its northern side by the Gutpurba river, which immediately opposite is deep of water, but has a good ford a quarter of a mile eastward of the town. The town of Gocauck is enclosed by a wall and ditch round its eastern and southern sides; to the westward it is commanded by the hill, on which is a fort in ruins: there is also a fortification on the bank of the river, which, with the town, makes an agreeable landscape from the opposite side, but is not of much strength.

Here is an extensive manufactory and sale of silk and cotton, both in the form of dresses, and in piece goods;—at Gocauck, and several other places, we enquired of the weavers whence their raw silk was procured, but they could give no satisfactory accounts; we supposed it came from Bengal by way of Goa, Hoobly, &c. but the motive of our enquiry was, to ascertain if Tippoo's care in the improvement of his revenue, had yet brought his nurseries of worms to any perfection; and the result was, that in the centre and northern parts of his country, we found the inhabitants knew not of there being any such nurseries: in several places, however, we read of them, in the accounts of our grand army, in tolerable forwardness; but as they were, of course, all destroyed, it will be a great while ere they can be recovered so as to be at all productive; and perhaps, as our government in the Carnatic have taken up the cultivation of the mulberry, and are by every method encouraging the propagation of worms, with so much spirit and liberality,

berality, Tippoo will never be able to number silk among the items that increase his revenue.

There are no buildings of any eminence in Gocauk, or ruins, denoting it ever to have been of consequence with regard to appearance; as a commercial town, however, it has been respectable for a great length of time. Orme, in his fragments, page 203, and note LXIX, where he spells it Gocuck, mentions it to be the head place of a Sirkar in 1685, when it was taken by Sultan Mauzum.

The range of hills on which Gocauk is situated, is one of the eastern Ghauts of the peninsula: we find it necessary to explain this term, which explanation, on a subject that has been so ably handled by eminent writers, we offer with becoming deference. That vast chain of mountains, known by the name of the GHAUTS, running from Cape Comorin through thirteen degrees of latitude to Surat, is frequently in sight from the western sea at the distance of from twenty, and less, to sixty miles: the country in general between the sea and the Ghauts is hilly: above the Ghauts it is called the table land, but must not be understood as a level flat country; on the contrary, many parts of it are very mountainous. If the table land, or upper country, is supposed to be level, it is evident there must be an abrupt descent to the eastward, proportionate to the elevation of the western range:—this, however, is not the case, as the surface of the land declines to the eastward, which is proved by the rivers, with partial exceptions, all taking that direction.

It is, we believe, Major Rennell, who, with happy boldness calls the upper country an inclined plane; the inclination of the plane is, however, very trifling, and is interrupted by ranges of hills of abrupt descent, running parallel with the western range:—how many there may be cannot, perhaps, from their irregularity, be ascertained. As the Ghauts themselves are not uninterrupted, Major Rennell informs us (Memoir page 276) there is a break in their continuity opposite Paniaay, so these inferior Ghauts, in some places admit rivers to wind through them;

them; in others they are precipitated from the upper country to the lower; of which we shall have occasion to speak presently.

A traveller journeying, let us suppose, from Masuliputtun to Goa, would have to ascend the whole way from the eastern sea, to the western Ghauts; sometimes by gentle acclivities, sometimes these abrupt ranges; then to descend the Ghauts abruptly, and by a gentle declivity reach the western shore: this will be farther explained by an account of a cataract to the westward of Gocauk.

A mile westward of Gocauk, the Heron Cassiey river, from a south-westerly direction falls into the Gutpurba: a mile farther westward (the road ascending) commences a steep winding pass up a hill, and although assisted by pretty good steps, it is a very laborious walk. Soon after gaining the summit, a most striking scene presents itself of the whole Gutpurba river, perpendicularly rolling from the upper to the lower country. From the extent of the rocky bed, and pieces of weeds, and the like, left on its bushy sides, this river, in the rains, we found to be one hundred and sixty nine yards broad, which volume of water is precipitated perpendicularly one hundred and seventy-four feet two inches*.

At this time, from the unusual dryness of the season, the breadth is comparatively small, and there are two separate falls, but it even now exhibits a scene very sublime and striking. The river comes, as far as we could see, from the westward, with considerable declivity, and rushes with such impetuosity over the edge of the precipice, that the curve of the descending torrent is, by its projectile force, so great, as to carry itself quite clear of any interruptions; and somewhat more than midway there appears to be a shelving ledge, formed by the fall of a rocky fragment, beyond which the river pours, and where a person, except from his apprehensions, might sit or walk in safety.

The

* Niagara, the famous cataract in Canada, between the lakes Erie and Ontario, on the river Saint Lawrence, falls one hundred and sixty two feet: it is asserted that the mist arising from it forms a beautiful appearance like a rainbow, and may be seen at the distance of sixteen miles.

The cavern, or basin, as it may be called, into which the river falls, is very capacious, with rugged sides, formed entirely of rock, and of greater height than the water falls, owing to the declivity of the river bed above the cataract; which declivity seems to have been caused by the incessant action of such a vast body of water moving so rapidly over its rocky bed. The speculatist, who derives the causes of present appearances from remote origin, may indulge the idea that this cataract, some thousands of years back, might have been considerably farther eastward than it is at this time.—The sides of the river, in that part that we have called a basin, is a continued rock for several hundred yards, and ponderous fragments are seen lying beneath, which have been rent from the solid side by some cause equally lasting and violent: and that the rocky precipice over which the river rolls, is continually wearing away, very clearly appears, for in it are seen deep, large holes, spirally and circularly formed by the friction of eddies: the edge too, of the precipice shews in some places, the incomplete remains of these friction-formed holes, whence the rock has fallen.

It is indeed terrific to look from the edge of the precipice into the cavern below, which we accomplished by laying on our bellies and creeping until the eye just peeped over; but the strongest head could bear such a sight but a very few seconds. We had no opportunity of examining the depth of water below, but could see that, throughout the extent of the cavern, from such a violent concussion, it was always in a state of ebullition.

When at the bottom, the spray is felt to a great distance, and the noise may be heard several miles; but we do not clearly understand how a mist could arise and produce the effect mentioned in the last note, to be observable from so great a distance.

From the top of the cataract the country opens to the eastward, free from hills, with the Gutpurba winding in majestic silence through it, a striking contrast to its sublime turbulency at this spot, affords a prospect highly beautiful and picturesque; and how would the bold adventurer
be

repaid who would descend behind the falling torrent, and through such a magnificent prism behold the rising sun!

The country eastward of this place has not a single hill; to the northward, southward, and westward nothing else is to be seen. A person travelling from Padshahpoor to Gocauk, would descend these hills abruptly; a little farther to the southward, from Doodwar, we met with no abrupt descent, but a gradual, perceptible declivity; and passed through a break in the range, the subject of our present remark, between Moorgoor and Gocauk, at the place where we noticed the Manowly baree.

Mr. Emmitt, with his usual industry and accuracy, made drawings of the cataract, from above and below. The breadth of the river was carefully measured, and the space through which the water falls ascertained by dropping a plummet from the top, to the water in the basin.

To satisfy our curiosity with this singular scene, we found it necessary to spend the whole day here, and a pagoda* (of which there are several on both sides the river) opposite the fall, afforded us good accommodation to dine in; and the day being excessively hot, we were greatly refreshed by a severe hail storm, about four o'clock: the hail stones served to cool our beer, a few bottles of which, at this time, rare beverage, having for a long time been reserved for some jubilee day.

Delighted with the excursion and adventures of the day, we observed not that it was already spent before we thought of leaving the gratifying scene, and had to find our way home in the dark, and having no guides, it was attended with some adventures and difficulties. Although we saw the cataract at a very unfavourable time, being the driest part of a dry season, it was still sufficiently grand to convey to our minds a very exalted

* The pagoda in which we dined, is dedicated to MAHABDOO in his *generative* character, and has a gloomy recess with the efficient organ, as usual, symbolized as an incitement to the ardour of the deluded devotee, in the performance of these dark and mysterious *organs*. Having something in addition to our remarks in page 57 to notice, it shall be made the subject of note VIII.

exalted idea of its wonderful sublimity in the monsoon, when the river is at its plenitude; and we will venture to recommend it to any traveller, visiting these parts between the months of July and December, to make a point of seeing this cataract, as the most magnificent spectacle afforded to the contemplative eye, throughout the whole peninsula of India.

Captain Little's detachment soon after joining the Bhow's army, halted several days in the neighbourhood of Gocauk, which afforded the gentlemen an opportunity of seeing the cataract: Mr. Uhthoff then saw it, and observed a much greater body of water than at the time of which we are now speaking, but the river was not then by any means at its greatest breadth.

CHAPTER XX.

ROUTE FROM GOGAUK BY RAIBAUG TO COORSEE, ON THE KRISTNA.—AN ACCOUNT OF THOSE PLACES, THE RIVER, &c.—AND A HINDOO MYTHOLOGICAL, AND CHRONOLOGICAL TRAIT.

MAY 12th. We crossed the Gutpurba, at the pass before noticed to the eastward of the town, where it is about two hundred yards broad; and marching three miles farther, passed Aarbyengh, a small village, near which is a beautiful mangoe grove, enclosing a handsome building, and a noble bowrie of excellent water, well constructed of stone, and ornamented with many sculptures in the Canareese taste, which will be noticed hereafter. These buildings and plantation were done at the expence of a Canareese, of Chickowrie, named Seetapah Gawaree, who has piously dedicated them to one of the Hindoo divinities, of whom there is a figure in the building. A handsome flight of stone steps lead up the eastern side of the building, which appears for the intention of accommodating travellers. We continued our march eight miles farther, and halted near Bendwaree, a small village. The country passed this day was pretty good; our march rendered heavy by recent rain, which had swollen two or three rivulets that crossed our route.

May 13th. We marched a little out of our way, for the purpose of seeing Raibaug, which town is nine miles from Bendwaree, with a stoney barren tract between, and the road crossed by several nullas or ravines: we passed close on the east side of the town, and pitched a little to the northward, near some gardens, with the dry bed of a small nulla between us and the town.

We were somewhat disappointed at the appearance of Raibaug, as from the accounts we had heard, and read, of it, and being the head of a Sirkar, we expected to have found it greatly superior to its real state. It is

neither extensive, well built, or well inhabited; nor is the country about, at all adapted to induce inhabitants to settle here: and as there are no buildings, or remains of buildings, denoting it ever to have been a place of much importance, we, with others who thought so, assuredly erred. The town is enclosed by a bad wall, with entrances on the north and west sides. Opposite, and near the gate of the former, are some Mahomedans tombs.

Near our ground was a fine meadow of grass, into which we took the liberty of turning our cattle, intending to have paid for it, had any demand been made. It was at first proposed to pitch in this meadow, which was fortunately over-ruled, apprehensive of what really happened; for in the afternoon, so violent a fall of rain came on, that in a very few hours the meadow, from its low situation, was several feet deep of water. The nulla between us and the town, just mentioned to have been dry, was impassable, and overflowing its banks, came with great violence into the only tent we had left standing, (the others being beaten down by the rain) into which we had all crept for shelter, and in which there was three feet water in as many minutes. We presently adjourned to the top of the rising, and about eight o'clock, the storm having abated, we got part of a tent put up, and slept all together very comfortably. Luckily there were among us some pieces of wax-cloth, which we spread to lay upon, fearing bad effects might arise from sleeping in the water, or on the wet ground.

Our tents and every thing being so much wetted, we remained at Raibaug to dry them until near noon of the 14th, when we continued our route, and six miles from Raibaug passed a rivulet running to the westward, which had the appearance of a phenomenon, but it probably was very partial. It runs between two good-looking little towns, the southern Beird, or Beerdy, the other Chinchnee, which, in our march through it, we observed to be a neat village, or town, well inhabited, with an elegant bowrie in it. The rivulet just noticed, is, by the Canareese, called Hal-Hwoillah; but the Musselmans in these parts, too proud

to adopt a Canarese name, have translated it into their own language, and call it Dood Nulla, that is to say Milk River; which name, they said, was given it, because its waters are white; but we cannot say that we remarked that particularly. Five miles from the Hal Hwollah, we halted at Coorsee, or Coorche, on the Krishna's southern bank, which was formerly a Mahomedan town of some note; but by Braminical intrigue, headed by Purseram Bhow, it has been distressed, and most of the Musselmans have in consequence left it: there are still, however, a good many of them, who have several mosques, and are subsisted by a revenue arising from some charitable lands, secured to them by grants to their ancestors, when by the decline of its power, the Moghul government of Bejapoor was virtually dissolved. The Musselmans, or Moghuls, in Hookrie, are subsisted in a like manner, as they are also in other towns in this country: it is, indeed, we believe, their only dependence, as they are too proud and indolent to work. How this revenue is secured to them, or how collected, we are ignorant: to lessen it, however, and consequently increase their own, seems to be the determination of the proprietors of those districts, in which such towns are situated.

Near the Krishna is a burying ground, where the remains of several Musselmans of great eminence are deposited, and fakeers have stationed themselves to supply the graves with white linen coverings, and to receive the donations of persons coming to pray at these revered shrines. The enclosure of the burying ground, although out of repair, will conveniently accommodate travellers to the number of forty or, fifty, who, by giving a few rupees to the fakeers, will be welcome guests. On the door-way, entering the place where the graves are, were nailed several silver crescents, horseshoes, &c.

East of the town one mile, on an island in the Krishna, is a beautiful mangoe grove, sanctified by the ashes of Shaikh Mahomed Sooraj ul Deen, whose tomb is there. He was a peer of eminent sanctity, and had travelled to remote parts, for the purpose of converting infidels to the true faith. Having in his peregrination converted a princess of

Balkh, (or possibly she might have been a Musselman before) however, she accompanied the holy man in his perambulations, and to this peaceful retreat on the Kristna, where they resided many years, performing acts of charity and benevolence, and pouring the genial balm of consolation into the mental sores of many pilgrims; and by applying the healing plaster of conversion to their wounds, eradicated the sinful cicatrices of multitudes, who from all parts flocked hither for their benediction. His royal pupil soon followed him to the tomb, and, by her particular desire, was interred beside her pious pastor.

The Kristna here runs in nearly an easterly direction, and is from bank to bank about five hundred yards. The pass is not a good one, being rocky, and of irregular depth, and had at this time too much water to admit loaded cattle to cross.

Approaching the Kristna from the southward, the Mahratta tongue will be observed coming every day more and more into use: leaving the river, the Canareese declines in a similar proportion; so that the Kristna may be deemed the dividing boundary of the two languages. The Canareese is, however, we think, more spoken to the northward, than the Mahrattas is to the southward of the river.

The Kristna is also remarkable for dividing different styles in building: southward, the houses of the poorer sort of people are flat roofed, covered with mud or clay: northward, the roofs are pitched and thatched, but not in the manner of thatching in Europe. The thatched covering, called *chuppa*, or *chupra*, is completed on the ground, and raised bodily, and placed on the house. It requires to be renewed every year.

We are not clear, that our method of spelling the name of this river, is to be preferred to several other methods adopted by different writers: we have, we think, heard it called the *Krishna*, *Kristna*, *Kistna*, *Kishna*, *Kuthna*, *Krushna*, &c. and are therefore in doubt, although the way we use is, upon recollection, the nearest to the general pronunciation. Among the Hindoos of Canara, it is a common name with the females, who are, in a familiar way, usually called *Kustna*, or *Kurishna*.

Naming

Naming women after rivers, is not uncommon in India: as well as the Kristna, we find the Gunga (Ganges) Jumna, Bahwance, &c. have the honour of giving their names to many a beauteous damsel. It is not perhaps critically, or mythologically correct, to give the name of Kristna to a woman, because CRISHNA, as Sir William Jones spells his name, is much the same to the Hindoos as APOLLO *Nomios*, or the *pastoral* was to the Greeks, a god, amorous, beautiful, and warlike, and is to this day the darling god of the Hindostanee females. GUNGA is fabled to have sprung, like armed PALLAS, from the head of INDRA, the JOVE of the eastern mythology, and JUMNA to be the daughter of the Sun. In BAHWANE, or BHAVANI, the wife of MAHADEO, or SEEVA, we recognize the JUNO *Cinxia*, or LUCINA of the Romans, and VENUS *Urania*, of whom we have had occasion to speak before in page 58, as the goddess of fecundity and generative love. BHAVANI also is seen graced with attributes similar to those of VENUS *Marina*. One of the commonest names of the females of Canara is LUCSHME, or LUXIMEE, as it is generally pronounced, who is the goddess of abundance, and bestower of riches; and in the Indian Pantheon the wife of VISHNU, the JUPITER of ours. This goddess corresponds in attributes and character with CERES; and one of her names is SREE, or in the first case SRIS, which has a near resemblance to the Latin, and means fortune or prosperity.

It is not, however, in our intention, and much less in our power, to dive deep into the fathomless ocean of eastern mythology; that heretofore inexplicable subject has, as far as possible, been unravelled by the profound researches of the indefatigable Sir William Jones, in whose Dissertation on the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India, in the second volume of the Asiatic Researches, will be found many ingenious conjectures and conclusions.*

From

* The wildness of the Hindoo mythological mysteries still appears very great, although reduced to some form in the Dissertation mentioned in the text. Their chronology, blended with the other,

From the accounts we had heard of the famed city of Bejapoor, we were very desirous to visit it; and as it would not be much out of our way, we determined to seize the present opportunity. Major Rennell makes it lie nearly north-east from this place, but we found it more to the eastward.

Before however, we cross the Kristna, which river we shall consider as the ancient northern boundary of Canara, we purpose to give the substance of what we had opportunities of noticing of that kingdom, and its inhabitants, which, after soliciting the reader's favourable consideration, we shall lay before him in the following chapter.

is apparently more romantic. Sir William Jones, in his Dissertation on the Chronology of the Hindoos, in the second volume of the Asiatic Researches, makes many curious observations, and among others, on the following wild stanza, (page 114) which will tend to shew the immensity of their conceptions on the subject of the infinite duration of the Deity. "*A thousand great ages*" (a great age is 4,320,000 years, of which a thousand) "*are a day of BRAHMAN; a thousand such days,*" "*are an hour of VISHNU; six hundred thousand such hours, make a period of RUDRA; and a million*" "*of RUDRAS, (or two quadrillions, five hundred and ninety-two thousand trillions of lunar years)*" "*are but a second to the Supreme Being.*" The theologians, we are told, deny the orthodoxy of the latter part of the stanza, as inadequate: "*for time,*" they say, "*exists not at all with God.*"

CHAPTER XXI.

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS OF CANARA AND THE CANARESE.

TO trace the exact boundaries of the ancient kingdom of the Canarese, would require the laborious research of the accurate Rennell: a sketch of their history would be as fit a theme for his elegant pen, as the geographical delineation of their country for his pencil: but as it is impossible for the most indefatigable hand to grasp every thing worthy of its exertion, this theme may not, perhaps, readily come under his particular description. The following hints, imperfect as they are, will, it is hoped, amuse the reader, and may possibly be of some little avail to a future writer: in their present state no one feels their insufficiency more than their author; but as particulars relative to people very little known, are in general favourably received, indulgence, will, it is hoped be extended to these.

The general extent of Canara, and the outline of the principal events that forwarded its decline, we give from a pamphlet, to which on other subjects we have had occasion to acknowledge our obligation.

" That part of the Decan, or peninsula of India, south of the river
 " Kistnah, in latitude 16 and a half degrees north, and extending in a tri-
 " angular form to Cape Comorin, between the two coasts of Malabar and
 " Coromandel, comprehends in all an area of one hundred and forty
 " thousand square geographical miles; of which the British dominions,
 " including the Circar of Guntour, the Carnatic Payengaut, and its de-
 " pendencies of Tanjore, Trichenopoly, Tinevelly, Travancore, &c. may
 " comprise about 50,000; the districts of Carnool, Raichore, &c. un-
 " der the protection of the Nizam 4000; and the Nabobship of Sa-
 " nore, with the independant Rajaships of Bari, or Bounfelo, of Koork
 " and others of the Balagaut Hills of Malabar, at least 6000 more;
 " leaving

“ leaving 80,000 for the square dimensions of all the actual possessions
 “ of Tippoo.

“ The whole of the country thus described, hath been immemorially in-
 “ habited by the two Indian nations of Malabar and Canara, which
 “ though intruded upon by those of Merhat and Telinga from the north,
 “ are still distinguishable from these, and from each other, by a remark-
 “ able difference of language, religion, divisions of cast, manners, cus-
 “ toms, and interior policy. Until the middle of the sixteenth century
 “ it formed one great undivided empire called, from its capital on the
 “ Tumhbudra, Bejanagur, and sometimes improperly, by travellers, that
 “ of Narlinga; the states of Malabar, south of the river Caveri, on both
 “ coasts, though under the immediate hierarchy of the Samery or Za-
 “ morin of Calicut, being considered only as tributary dependencies on
 “ the superior Canarine monarchy.

“ It is to be observed also, that about the period now mentioned, the
 “ descendants of five Mussulman princes, who had usurped the dominion
 “ of their respective governments north of the Kistnah, under the Bamineah
 “ Mahomedan kingdom of Beder, still held in participation that portion
 “ of the Decan, peopled chiefly by the Hindoo tribes of Merhat and Te-
 “ linga, but partly by those of Oria or Orissa, and Goondwaneh, towards
 “ the frontiers of Bengal and Bahar: of these princes, the Adil-shahy,
 “ ruled the south-west division in their capital of Bejapoor; the Nizam-
 “ shahy, the north-west in Ahmednagur; the Amaud-shahy, the north-
 “ east in Berar; the Bureed-shahy, the remains of the empire of Beder in
 “ the centre; and the Kootub-shahy, in Golconda or Hyderabad, on the
 “ south-east, and ultimately along the coast northerly to the Chilkalake be-
 “ yond Ganjam. The two former dynasties were thus in possession of
 “ the greater portion of Merhat; the third held the remainder, with part
 “ of Goondwaneh; and the fourth and fifth ruled over the inhabitants
 “ of Telinga, to which were afterwards added, under the latter, those of
 “ Oria, in the circars of Rajenmundry and Sicacole. Stimulated by the
 “ ambition of conquest, and the intolerant spirit of their religion, they

“ waged perpetual war in confederacy, against Ramraje the Hindoo monarch of Bejanagur, who at length was slain in a pitched battle near Tellecottah on the banks of the Kistnah, A. D. 1565.

“ In consequence of this event, and a disputed succession internally to the throne of Bejanagur, the naicks or governors of the larger provinces became independent. Such was the origin of the modern Hindoo principalities of Mysore, Ikeri or Bidenore, Ginjee, Trichenopoly, Tanjore and Madura; and then it was also that the tributary Nair states of Malabar, viz. Travancore, Cochin, Koork, &c. with the Samery of Calicut at their head, threw off the yoke of the Canarine empire; and that the representatives of the latter, removed the seat of their government from Bejanagur to Penekonda, as a more retired or stronger situation, to oppose the attacks of their Mussulman neighbours on the one side, and restrain the rebellious spirit of their own subjects on the other.

“ After many fruitless attempts and treaties of partition between the five Mahomedan powers to conquer the feeble remains of the Canarine empire, this object was at last accomplished by two of them, those of Bejapoor and Hydrabad, by means of their respective generals, Mustapha Khan, and Meer Jumlah, between the years 1650 and 58. The former assisted by Sahoo Bolla, father of the famous Sewa, who laid the foundation of the present Merhattah state of Poonah, reduced the Carnatic-Balagaut, afterwards denominated Bejapoury; then descended into the Payengaut, and over-run successively the new principalities of Ginjee, Trichenopoly, and Tanjore, in behalf of their master, Adil Shah; but eventually for the family of Sahoo, whose second son Eckojee, became the founder of the actual Tanjorean dynasty, in 1675. Meer Jumlah, on the other hand, crossed the Kistnah, and annexed to the former dominions of the Kootubshahy, that portion of the Carnatic-Balagaut, hence called Hydrabady, including the five circars of the recent Nabobship of Kerpah or Cuddapah; and penetrated into the Payengaut along the coast as far south as Canjee or Conjeveram, re-
“ ducing

“ ducing as he went the intermediate country, sometime before dis-
 “ membered from Bejanagur, by the Telinga, or Oria rajah of the race of
 “ Narfinga, then residing at Chundergheery,

“ These two princes, however, of Bejapoor and Hydrabad, enjoyed
 “ but a short time the fruits of their acquisitions on the south of the Kist-
 “ nah; for in 1686—7, their states in turn were entirely subverted by
 “ the more formidable Mahomedan power of the Mogul Alemgeer,
 “ and reduced into the form of soubahs, or provinces, according to their
 “ actual names and limits; with this difference only, that when Zulfecar
 “ Khan in 1698 had completed the conquest of the Carnatic-Payengaut,
 “ by wresting Ginjee from its Merhattah chief, Ramrajah, the second
 “ son of Sewa, the dependant districts, being seven in number, were
 “ annexed to the soubah of Hydrabad, instead of that of Bejapoor. But
 “ generally under the description of both provinces the Moghuls includ-
 “ ed, in the financial registers of the empire, territories to which their
 “ sway never in fact extended. Thus the recent Hindoo usurpers of
 “ Tanjore, and Trichenopoly were reckoned tributaries to the Carnatic-
 “ Hydrabady; while those of Mysore, Bidenore, Soonda, Chittledoorg,
 “ Raidoorg, Herpanhely, Kennagheery, Anagoondy, &c. were confi-
 “ dered dependencies on the Balagaut-Bejapoury. As to the Malabar
 “ states, they were scarcely known in name to Alemgeer, or any of his
 “ Ministers; otherwise they certainly would have been rated like the other
 “ conquered countries on that emperor's books, and at a tribute exorbi-
 “ tantly large, no doubt, with the design of tempting the cupidity of
 “ his generals, or successors, to accomplish the accounted meritorious
 “ undertaking of subjecting the whole of Hindostan, and forcing so
 “ many more, denominated infidels, within the pale of Mussulman au-
 “ thority.”

Throughout the whole extent of the country thus described were spoken,
 the languages, called Canareese, Tellingee and Malabars; the two former in
 that portion of Canara denominated Balagaut; the latter between the
 Ghauts and the western shore: that spoken on the eastern coast is also

called Malabars; but should, we believe, in strictness be called Tamul or Tamulic, and is a mixture of Canareese and Tellingee. All these languages, indeed, bear so strong an affinity to each other as to carry satisfactory evidence of being scions of the same root; and of having even been the same dialect, although in a time perhaps too remote for present enquiry to adduce proofs from.

The corruptive intrusion of other tongues, when Canara has been, on the part of her enemies, the seat of victorious warfare, has not a little contributed to destroy the original purity of the Canareese language; although the tenacity with which all sects of Hindoos are known to adhere to the customs and prejudices of their forefathers, has prevented a like influence on their general character and domestic œconomy.

The manner in which we travelled through Canara, it must be acknowledged, does not in appearance promise many opportunities of observing their unbiassed traits; tranquillity in the infancy of its renovated existence, had not yet inspired the breasts of the forlorn inhabitants with confidence: they looked with suspicion on their unknown neighbours; with jealousy on newly acquired friendships, and with fear on a form of government, of whose influence not sufficient had been experienced to enable them to be competent to judge of its principles, or how far under its protection, their persons or property might be in a state of security.

Yet, from circumstances, we have reason to think that what little we have remarked will be characteristic of their general feature; for it has fallen to our lot to see the inhabitants of those parts, whose good fortune it was to live distant from the scenes of sorrow occasioned by this destructive war, and to live in towns undisturbed by its horrors; and notwithstanding the drains necessary to support such unwieldy multitudes as were gathered together in the field, had caused a general scarcity little short of actual famine, still the personal distresses were not brought sufficiently to their own doors to make any material alteration in

the domestic concerns of the inhabitants, so far as relates to hereditary customs or prejudices.

The characters used in writing by the Canareese and Malabars, appear, as well as their dialect, to be derived from the same source: they write from the left, as we do; the Malabars, with an iron skewer, on leaves of a species of the palmyra, commonly called the brab tree: the leaf is about two inches broad, has many folds, strung loosely by a loop at the end, and is held in the left hand, the thumb-nail of which, in those who profess writing, has a nick in it to receive and direct the skewer: the writing is performed with inconceivable quickness, and not only trifling occurrences, but public records of disbursements and events are thus written and preserved.

On public or important matters, the Canareese, we believe, write on common paper; but their ordinary accounts and writings are done with a white pencil on black paper, or rather a cloth, which is prepared something like our slate paper, and the pencil is a fossil, very similar to French chalk. A large book has but one piece of this paper, which is folded backward and forward, and will open out to ten or twelve yards in length. We are not certain if their records are written on common paper, for in a pagoda at Dooridroog, and in other places, we saw a quantity, perhaps a waggon load, of the manuscript books; two or three small ones we brought away, but they contained little else than accounts of sums expended for the services of the pagoda; the whole, however, could hardly be on the same subject.*

In times of peace this country abounds in oxen and sheep, the latter for food, the former for the purpose of labour, for the Canareese eat no beef, or swines flesh. Grain and fowls are also in abundance; but no geese, turkies, or tame ducks. The jungles and hills are inhabited by tigers, bears, and other carnivorous animals: of the cat kind, as well as
the

* Ome, in the xxv note to his fragments, on the authority of M. Anquetil du Perron, says, the Mahrattas and Canareese, "Morattoes and Canarius," use the same character and regulate their chronology by the same cycle. As to their chronological regulations we cannot speak, but their characters, to us, appear to differ materially; that used by the Mahrattas seems very similar to the Nagri, the ordinary character common to Hindoos.

the tiger, here are leopards, cheetas, and, we believe, the lynx is sometimes seen, but no lions. Of the canine species, wolves, hyenas, jackals, and foxes are on every hill, and afford good sport in chase; the antelope, and several other kinds of deer, in an open country, are seen every day in herds; some of them are very large and beautiful, having long branching antlers, and black skins spotted white: they are so fleet, it is in vain giving chase, and withal so shy, and keeping mostly in a clear country, it is difficult to shoot them. Elks are said to be in this country, but we never saw any, and a species of deer not unlike the elk, called in India the sambu.

For the gun here are peacocks, partridges, quails, snipes, doves, plover, and other delicate birds: the pheasant is not eatable, and has not the beautiful plumage of the English, or Chinese pheasant; but the jungle cock is, in every respect, but little inferior. The curmoa or florakin is highly esteemed, and here is another bird, whose name we cannot recollect, larger than the turkey, and for the spit equally good: it flies slowly and heavily, and being shy, and lighting only in clear open places, is difficult to shoot. Hares are in plenty, but no rabbits. The tanks abound in ducks, teal, and widgeon, of the former a variety, and some very large. Fishing affords but indifferent sport, for although the rivers and tanks seem to have plenty of fish, they will not take bait. We have lived several months together in a populous town, on the bank of the finest river in Canara, and were seldom able to procure fish, although had any been caught, they would most likely have been brought to us, as so much more than the usual price would have been paid: from this we conclude the Canareese are very indifferent hands at the net. In times of peace this fair country, at so reasonable a rate, affords every necessary of life, that the natives are not constrained to drain the water of its inhabitants for a subsistence, and their simplicity in food causes no demand for luxuries.

We learned that in times of plenty, the ordinary price of provisions was in this proportion: a bullock load of jowary for a rupee, or four
 4 sheep

sheep, or twenty fowls: sheep we have frequently picked at half a rupee each. A bullock load is eighty pukka seer, which, at a liberal allowance, will serve a family of six persons a month.

Fruit and vegetables are neither in such variety or quality as might be expected, where they form so considerable an article in the diet of the people: plantains should, we think from their utility, and perhaps flavour, rank first on the list of fruits; mangoes are in abundance, but very inferior to many kinds of that exquisite fruit in Bombay, Goa, and other places on the Malabar coast. Mangoes when green give a relish to the simple food of the natives; they are also salted and used as an acid, the only one indeed, the Canareese have, excepting tamarinds, for they make no vinegar, although it might be so easily procured, as it is in most parts of India, by suffering the juice that exudes from the cocoa-nut or date tree to ferment a few days in the sun, with a little coarse sugar mixed in it. This liquor, called by natives in different parts of India, tarree, neera, or sindee, by the English toddy, is procured by hanging an earthen pot on a stem whence the embryo fruit has been cut: when drank before sun-rise it is sweet, of delicious flavour, and of medicinal properties; keeping the body cool and soluble. In a few hours, by violent fermentation, it becomes intoxicating, and is drank to excess by the lower classes of people in most parts of Hindoostan: a spirit is also extracted from it by distillation. The liquor is gathered twice a day, in the quantity of half a pint, about the time of sun-rising and setting.

The other fruits are musk and water-melons, pomegranates, grapes, pine-apples, limes, custard-apples, jacks, guavas, and a few other inferior kinds common throughout India: grapes and pines seldom come to market. Cocoa-nuts and dates are in great abundance, and are sent to the coast as an article of merchandize. Heretofore it has been a received opinion, that the cocoa-nut tree would not flourish but near the sea; we have, however, seen very extensive groves, or rather forests of them,
about

about the centre of the peninsula, a hundred and fifty miles from the sea, in as fine order as any on the coast.

The vegetables are bendys, brinjals, purslain, cucumbers, raddishes, carrots, yams, sweet potatoes, &c. peas we saw but once, and then, if we recollect right, it was below the Ghauts, north of the Krishna:—cabbages were also once seen, as we noticed, at Hooly Honore, but they were growing behind a shed, and apparently without culture or attention:—a kind of bean or vetch, not a bad vegetable to those unused to the production of the garden, we frequently found in fields, where it is sown in large quantities, from which an oil is expressed:—there are also several kinds of greens common throughout the peninsula, by the general name of badjee or turkareh.

Rice is not commonly cultivated in Canara, nor gram; these kinds of grain are brought from the coast and the northward: the grain in general use for the subsistence of the natives is jowary, which is the same with that called Guinea-corn in the West Indies, where it is given to the negroes, and deemed very nutritious. Horses, instead of gram, their common food in Bengal and most of the countries north of, perhaps the 19th or 20th degree of latitude, are in this country fed with coolty, which is also substituted on the eastern coast, and we believe throughout the Carnatic, and thought to be but little inferior: but horses accustomed to one, will not for some time eat the other.

India-corn and sugar-cane thrive well, and would, as noticed before, if properly cultivated, attain the perfection of more industrious climes. We do not recollect to have seen wheat growing southward of the Krishna, but in all probability it is cultivated, although, from the unsettled state of the country it might not, at the time of which we speak.

No birds, or animals, peculiar for the beauty of their plumage, or other singularities, occur to us as natives, particularly of the part of the peninsula that we still call Canara, although from the causes related in
the

the beginning of this account, it has ceased to be known by that name in the political history of the East. Monkeys are numerous, and squirrels, of both a variety of kinds; the former disgusting by their size, and too near approach to the human figure; the squirrels are some of them very diminutive and pretty, and by being fed and cherished, become quite domesticated and free. That beautiful little bird, called baya, so frequently mentioned by travellers to suspend its nest on the extreme branches of trees, is very common here, and we mention its name purposely to gain an opportunity of introducing an account of its singularities and sagacity; which particulars are given in note X.

In common with what other people we have visited, living remote from our settlements, and out of the influence of our customs, the Canareese imagine every white man a physician; and as we occasionally appeared in that character, it was easy to discover their entire ignorance in what relates to compounds: in simples their information has been dictated by nature, and is not despicable; it is, indeed, sufficient for their purposes, for being moderate in living, and situated in a temperate climate, few people have less occasion for physicians. In cases of fever nature has furnished them with a medicine that grows in every hedge; it is a common shrub, the leaves of which being dried and reduced to powder, was, by our professional gentlemen, in intermittent cases, given in preference to bark. Antimony is used, but their confined knowledge in chymistry prevents any elegance in the preparation; nitre and allum appear to be favourite medicines, and are administered in a variety of cases. In those complaints where mercury is so freely given in India, particularly by Europeans, the Canareese are obliged to trust more to nature and the temperature of their bodies, than to any aid from medicine: the syphilis, although for reasons before noticed, it does not come in so frightful a form as in other countries, is yet their most formidable foe, as the Canareese seem to have so very little skill in the treatment of it:—cases of gonorrhœa are in the southern, and perhaps other parts, successfully treated by the infusion of a

certain herb in water, which it presently turns to a thick mucilage, and being given with nitre, soon effects a cure:—the name of this herb we do not recollect, nor can we describe it, having noticed it but slightly; it is, we believe, known in the Carnatic.

Inoculation for the small pox, we think, is not practised, nor is the disease much dreaded when it does make its appearance, which is not unfrequent, but without any extensive effects: from the same favourable causes already mentioned, the temperature of the climate, and their simplicity in food, these people have it in so benign a form as to create very little alarm: some, however, we have observed, both men and women, marked with the confluent kind. Opium is taken, not as a medicine but a luxury, in the way of inhalation; laudanum is unknown:—they make and use sal ammoniac, but know not much of its properties.

In surgery, the Canareese, it may be said, have no skill or knowledge; were a man's finger in a state of mortification they could not remove it. In bruises and contusions nature is again kind to them, as on every road a shrub grows, the leaves of which being boiled in water, the fumes, or the water, is a most excellent emollient: it is common in most parts of India, and by us called the fomentation-leaf. We have before had occasion to observe there being scorpions in this country; they are the largest we have ever seen, and quite black, but their sting is more painful than dangerous: in these cases the Canareese scarify the affected part, and rub it with hot cocoa-nut oil, and encrust it with cow-dung: the latter is a common application, and is not a bad poultice. The only snake whose bite, that we know of, is mortal, is the cobra de capello, so called by Europeans from having a membrane round its head, which, when irritated, it expands like a hood, as the Portuguese name denotes:—it is a very beautiful species, five or six feet, or more in length, and is the only instance within our knowledge, of a serpent of that size being mortally venomous; as we have ever remarked the smaller the reptile, the more dangerous its bite. In India there

there are snakes, or rather worms, not more than four inches in length, nor thicker than a tobacco pipe, whose bite is almost instant death: in Tillecherry, many years back, we recollect the death of an elephant was imputed to the bite of one of these apparently insignificant reptiles.

The idea that venom decreases in animals in an inverse proportion to their size, is natural; for as nature, we are taught, never works in vain, it would appear a superfluity to have bestowed on creatures the faculty of killing by incision, whose strength alone is a sufficient defence against its enemies, and whose contact is abundantly mortal for the purposes of procuring food.

The cobra de capello is, in a singular manner, charmed by music, rearing its head, and expanding its hood to the shrill sound of any wind instrument; and many people get a livelihood by carrying a parcel of them about in baskets, and making them dance to music for the entertainment of any curious person. The snakes thus shown are perfectly harmless, and may be safely handled by any person; it is said their impotence proceeds from a stone being removed from under their tongue, that supplied their teeth with venom: these stones were formerly, and indeed are still, highly prized as antidotes against the poison of their former possessors; they are in size, shape and appearance not unlike a tamarind stone, and may be found genuine, if by immersing them in water, small bubbles continue to arise from them. Whether or not they are found in the serpent's head, or have any virtue as an antidote, we do not determine; but the facts are universally known and admitted. Tavernier in his *Indian Travels*, page 155, has a tolerable good portrait of the cobra de capello, and he there mentions these stones.

It is not uncommon for people who frequently lose fowls, or any kind of poultry, to send, suspecting the thief, to a snake shower, who by piping about the premises, will presently call forth the cobra de capello, if there be one, and with all imaginable sang froid seize it and

put it in his basket, desiring no recompence but the snake for his pains. This species is held in high veneration by both Hindoos and Mahomedans, and submits only to those its superior in size; for the merits of these creatures seem to be measured by their magnitude, and if it were for the reason before given it would be rational enough, but this does not appear to be the motive, for the people who cherish these strange companions, have not the smallest apprehension of danger. Old fakcers, or superannuated Hindoos, retired from the bustle of the world, frequently nourish in, or about their huts, one of these monstrous snakes, which becomes quite domesticated, and is supposed by its doating master to be the guardian genius of his life and fortunes.

Accidents frequently happening from the bite of this snake, it must be a great gratification to the person that discovers the means of preserving the lives of his fellow creatures, who may have the misfortune to be bitten, and snatching them from the jaws of death by a method so simple, that every person is capable of procuring and applying it. This has lately been discovered in any volatile alkali spirit, which has been proved by a variety of cases, to be a specific in counteracting the effect of this poison on the system, which it would appear to do by stimulating the fibres, and preserving the irritability, more than in resisting the disease of the poison.

Eau de luce, answers as well as the pure caustick alkali spirit, if, allowing for the essential oils in its composition that tend to diminish its powers, a larger quantity is administered; and so long as that retains its milky white colour, when diluted, it is sufficiently efficacious.

So immediate are the effects of this specific, that if it is given soon after the subject is bitten, in a few minutes a cure will be effected; and at any period, if the medicine can be swallowed, the mortal effect will be prevented. From fifty to sixty drops, or nearly a tea-spoonful, in a sufficient quantity of water, is a dose, and if given immediately the poison is received, its effects will be prevented; if at a considerable
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time after, the dose must be repeated, until the effect is produced. If some of the caustick alkali be applied on a pledget to the wound, it will heal the sooner.

As well as against the bite of this snake, the volatile alkali appears to act as a repellent to the venom of other kinds, and may possibly be found equally efficacious against most animal poisons: at any rate the experiment is worthy of a trial. This specific was first made known by Mr. Williams, of Calcutta, in the Asiatic Researches; whence most of these particulars are borrowed; vol. II. page 323. Instances of successful treatment have also occurred in Bombay, and one has come particularly under our notice: indeed the medicine was never known to fail. As oil is frequently administered as a remedy in the bite of snakes, it may not be unnecessary to caution against the use of it with the volatile alkali, as it blunts the stimulating quality, and renders it useless.

There are in Canara, and we believe all over India, the cent'pied, whose bite or sting, like the scorpion's, is painful, but not dangerous. The practice of cauterizing is in vogue, mostly in rheumatic complaints, and sometimes in fevers. Phlebotomy is, we believe, all over India, a part of a barber's business; it is generally done in the foot with a razor. We have before noticed the Guinea-worm being more frequent in this country than any other that we can speak of: its nature and cure will be found in page 123. No other complaint occurs to us as prevalent among the Canarese. The elephantiasis, with which their neighbours on the Malabar coast are so frequently afflicted, is rarely seen above the Ghauts. It is no where in India so common as at Cochin, where a very considerable number of the natives are disfigured by it; and sometimes it has been known to attack Europeans. It is a well known complaint all along the western coast, where it is by us called the Cochin-leg; in Hindvi, it is called khorah; in Arabic, judham, which name is also used in India, a little corrupted into juzam. This most extraordinary disorder appears peculiar to hot climates. Hillary, in his Observations on the Diseases of Barbadoes, mentions it particularly, and gives instances of successful treatment.

treatment. It was known to the Greeks by the name of the leontiasis, which corresponds with the *dañl asad* of Arabia, where it is likewise so called. In the *Asiatic-Researches*, vol. II. page 149, will be found an account of the disease, and a method of cure practised in India, which appears to be the most promising of any hitherto made public.

Architecture appears the only science in which the Canareese have made any considerable advancement. Some of their pagodas are judiciously constructed, and elegantly ornamented; and by the accounts of the famed city of Annagoondy, their excellence in this art would seem with reason to claim an acknowledgment. That city is, however, unrivalled by any modern execution. The troubles of their country, of late years, when it has almost always been the seat of war, will plead an excuse for the inhabitants, in not having turned their thoughts to the softer employments of peace and tranquillity. We before noticed the funeral ceremony of a Canareese, and shall in a future chapter observe their stile of architecture, &c. which we preferred to giving all the particulars of them in this place, as they serve, when interspersed through the Narrative, to relieve it from the tedium that might attend it, if uninterruptedly continued.

Refinement in music bespeaks a degree of civilization that cannot be expected in a people situated like the Canareese, often changing masters, always subject to a foreign yoke, and labouring under the disadvantage of frequent strife and troubles, general and domestic. Their music is indeed barbarous. Their wind instruments resemble the bagpipe, in very unskilful hands; which, with a three stringed violin-like-thing, tinkling cymbals, and a kind of drum, compose their concert, and produce horrible discord.

Poetry, like music, flourishes only among a quiet people, under a free and settled government. This temperate climate, blessed with beautiful women, beautiful prospects, and a serene sky, should take the lead in amatory and pastoral poetics; but so it is, from the causes already stated,
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and the indolent turn of the men, the muses are entire strangers, and Canara's copper-coloured beauties must remain unsung.

Where neither music nor poetry exist to harmonize the soul, the polished attentions of gallantry are of course unknown. Here the unfeeling Canareese sees, without emotion, the lovely partner of his bed toiling all day unassisted in every species of domestic drudgery; and having prepared his meal, he eats by himself in sulky silence, and leaves her to her solitary repast. If they live on the produce of a garden, the labour of cultivation falls to her share: he sits at home, and stupified with opium, deigns not, when she returns from her work, one smile of approbation, or one cheering word, to lighten the labour of the day. On a journey, he mounts a bullock; she, with a child in her arms, pants after him to drive it; while he, regardless of her fatigue, conceives it not his duty to ease her of the additional load, the produce of the only passion he appears capable of feeling. Were it not his having enough of the animal in him to excite an observance of wedded rites, the Canareese might be supposed not susceptible of emotion in the presence of beauty, and marrying from motives of ease and convenience, as void of choice, whether his wife were handsome or not.

The females are, we think, lower in stature than the generality of Asiatics, are remarkable for the symmetry of their persons, and have a delicate animation in the features of the face, that renders them more than usually attractive and interesting. Black hair, and an eye "black as the raven-tinctured robe of night," are universal throughout Asia; and if the fair of Canara do not boast pre-eminence in the former, to the latter they assert that claim; and their complexion being fairer and clearer than most others, the contrasted blackness of the eye is more conspicuous, which seems to swim in a delicious languor of superior brilliancy.

It is suspected they are not particularly constant in connubial connexions: this failing, however, if admitted, would not bear severe condemnation, were we to consider, that the tie by which they are united is feeble,

feeble, not being drawn close by the interest of the heart, and must be easily loosened by attention and flattery, gratifications to which they are strangers; their novelty will therefore the more powerfully enforce them; and almost destitute of the restraints of education or instruction, those prejudices will be of little weight, opposed to the impulse of the constitution. It is, however, allowed, that when removed from the degrading indifference of their slothful superiors, and placed in situations becoming their sex, they are fully sensible of kindness and attention, and none more susceptible of the benign emotions of grateful affection.

The custom of blackening their teeth with antimony, which is prevalent among the female Canarese, will not for a long time, indeed never, appear a beauty in the eye of a European; it will, doubtless, require a long residence among them, ere he will be at all reconciled to a practice so apparently unnatural. That the custom is in so much repute is greatly to be lamented, as the females who have not complied with it, are as much to be admired for the beautiful enamel of their teeth, as those in any part of India. It is not, however, the taste or blame of the younger ones, as the ceremony generally takes place, when the unfortunate victim to this barbarous custom is at a very early age. We have had opportunities of remonstrating with the parents on the folly of it, but with very little effect. The argument they use, is, that it preserves the teeth; and truly it may be a just one; for we have frequently seen the sable rows of aged matrons quite perfect and good; it is, moreover, thought a beauty.

The men again are in the opposite extreme; as by the immoderate quantity of chuna they chew with their beetel, the enamel is corroded, and their teeth are brought to a premature decay; so that a man with good teeth is as rare to be seen as a woman with bad.

In common with most other sects of Hindoos, the women wear an ornamental ring or jewel in their nose, called in Hindvi, nutt. A great deal of money is sometimes expended, and a great deal of taste sometimes displayed, in the execution and design of this favourite appendage, which,

which, whatever mere Europeans may think, must be allowed a very becoming, and almost irresistible addition to the nose of a pretty face. This ornament is sometimes, but here not very frequently, affixed to the septum of the nose; but it then assumes a different name and form, and, we think, loses all its effect, there not being an equal opportunity of displaying either taste or judgment, as in the circular trinket, suspended in the usual stile.

Tavernier says, the Arabian women bore the septum only for the admission of the ring. “The Arabian women only bore the separation between the two nostrils, where they wear hollow rings, as well to spare cost as for lightness; for some are so big, that you may almost thrust your fist through them. Beyond all this, the more to beautify themselves, they make a round ring around their eyes with a certain sort of blacking; and as well men as women, in the desert, put the same near their eyes to preserve them, as they say, from the heat of the sun.” *

Hanway † speaks irreverently of the nutt, as it is worn by the Persian ladies, but he was too little of an Asiatic to feel its fascinating effects; and from the unpleasant circumstances attending his journeyings in Persia, it would not be surprizing if he were so displeased with every thing in that quarter, as to speak irreverently of the ladies also. He likewise mentions ‡ the custom of tracing a circle with a pencil dipped in the powder of antimony as prevalent in Persia: we believe it is practised by both Hindoo and Mahomedan females throughout India as well as Persia, and is celebrated by every amatory poet of either country.

In the notes to the History of the Caliph Vathek, page 234, the learned translator particularly mentions this custom: he says, “It was an ancient custom in the East, and still continues, to tinge the eyes of women, particularly those of a fair complexion, with an impalpable powder,

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“ prepared

* Tavernier's Persian Travels, page 85.

† Travels in Persia, vol. I. page 230.

‡ Travels in Persia, vol. I. page 185.

“ prepared chiefly from crude antimony: this pigment, when applied
 “ to the inner surface of the lids, communicates to the eye, (especially if
 “ seen by the light of lamps) so tender and fascinating a languor, as no
 “ language is competent to express.” In illustration of this apparently
 unimportant charm, quotations are taken from, and, among others, re-
 ference made to Ebni'l Motezz, Sir William Jones, Homer, Hesiod,
 Winkleman, Grævius, Tasso, Shakespeare, Anacreon, Chaucer, Ezekiel
 and other books of Scripture, Lady M. W. Montague, Herbelot, &c.

The ladies of Canara perforate and adorn their ears with rings and
 jewels, agreeable to their fancy and circumstances; but we do not recol-
 lect to have seen any with the hole of an unbecoming size, by no means
 approaching to that preposterous disfiguration in fashion among the
 Niarchees (females of the Nair cast) on the Malabar coast, where the ear
 is so overloaded, that it is sometimes brought down to the shoulder, and
 gave reason to a traveller to remark, that he could, with ease, put his
 arm, sleeve and all, through the hole of an ear. *

Montaigne, in his *Essays*, † says, “ Indians paint in black and tawny,
 “ with great swelled lips, great and flat noses, and load the cartilage be-
 “ twixt the nostrils with great rings of gold, to make it hang down to
 “ the mouth; as also the under lip with great circles, enriched with
 “ stones, that weigh them down to fall upon their chin; it being with
 “ them a singular grace to show their teeth, even below their roots. In
 “ Peru, the greatest ears are the most beautiful, which they stretch out
 “ as far as they can by art; and a man now living, says, he has seen in
 “ an eastern nation, this care of enlarging them in so great repute, and
 “ the ear loaded with so ponderous jewels, that he did, with great ease,
 “ put his arm, sleeve and all through the hole of an ear. There are else-
 “ where nations that take great care to black their teeth, and hate to see
 “ them white, whilst others paint them red.”

In no part of India, we can confidently say, do the females load their
 lips as here described; but it is in vogue among the inhabitants of Noot-
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* See note XI.

† Vol. II. page 170.

ka, on the north-west coast of America, where the nobility (for the plebeians dare not aspire to such a distinction) have an *ornament* in the lower lip of extraordinary size. We have seen one, which a friend assured us he purchased from a noble lip, that measured upwards of nine inches in circumference: it was of plain hard wood, and, except being of an oval form, exactly like the sheave of a pulley.

We are inclined to think, that in some parts of India, the females still retain the custom of dyeing their feet red: we are led to suppose so, from the rigid adherence with which the Hindoos are known to abide by their ancient habits and prejudices; and that it was once practised, appears from Sir William Jones's translation of *Sacountala*, or the Fatal Ring, an ancient drama, from the Sanscrit of Calidás, a poet who flourished centuries before the epoch of Christianity.

But of all the singularities that we have ever observed or read of, none has appeared to us so strangely unnatural, as that adopted by the Chinese females, of pinching their feet, so as to render them unfit for their original purpose, which, we apprehend, was to walk upon. In infancy, by swathing their feet tightly with cloths, or as some say, putting them in wooden machines constructed for the purpose, they are prevented from growing in proportion to their other parts; so that a full grown woman has feet of no larger dimensions, than when she was, perhaps, but four or five years old. This swadling is never disused; by some, indeed, it is said, never taken off; but we have been assured by several Chinese gentlemen, that the better sort do very frequently remove it for the purposes of cleanliness. We could not but observe, however, that they did not bear being rallied on this subject with their usual good nature, which made us suspect that something was hidden, that would not redound either to the credit of them or their ladies, were it revealed.

We have been told by those who have seen a Chinese woman's naked foot, which was a favour, notwithstanding all our sollicitation, never extended to us, that it is a very disgusting, nauseous sight. Their shoes are really inconceivably small: we have a pair that we purchased in Can-

ton, which no one would believe could be worn by a full grown person; nor should we, had we not been an eye witness, be induced to credit it.

The custom of dyeing their finger nails red, by an application of the herb hinna, is not very much practised in Canara: in those parts of India where it is a habit of the females, it is supposed a sign of being betrothed. "When females in the East are betrothed, their palms and fingers are tinged of a crimson colour, with the herb hinnah. This is called the 'crimson of consent.'" *Tales of Inatulla*, vol. II. page 15, cited in the notes to the *Caliph Vathek*, page 310.

The dress of the Canareese females, is in the usual stile of Hindoos, consisting of the saree, which is a piece of cloth, or silk, perhaps thirty feet long, and four broad, wrapped first round the waist three or four times, falling to the ground like a petticoat: it is gathered in half a dozen folds after the first round, to prevent the wearer being circumscribed in walking: being carried diagonally across the breast, and sometimes round the body, it falls over the head, and forms a veil for the face. The saree are, of course, of all colours, and of variety of prices. The chulee is a short small robe, coming just below the breasts, which it braces and conceals; it is tied in front, and is made very tight and open, but just coming over the shoulders, and comes no lower down in general than half way to the elbow, where it is girded by a bracelet, if properly so called. The better sort wear a lungee, or petticoat, under the saree, but it is frequently omitted. The chulee is a Hindoo name; Musselmans, by whom it is also worn, call it mohurrun, but it is not its common name, signifying sacred, forbidden, holy.

The saree is certainly a very majestic dress, and appears very much the same as we see on some of the statues of Greece and Rome. The Canareese, in addition to the ornaments already noticed, wear also the usual ones round the neck, wrists, and ankles; rings of course on the fingers and thumbs, but not often, as some other Hindoos do, upon the toes. Another ornament is here worn, that we do not recollect to have seen

seen on the coast, which is a zone of silver, two or three fingers broad, bound round the waist over the farree, and fastened in front by a spring or clasp.

On the coast, the dress of some of the casts is very singular. The Teatees and Muckatees (females of the Teah and Muckwa casts, the former husbandmen, the latter fishermen) are in their appearance very immodest to the eye of a European: their dress consists of a single piece of cloth like the farree, and wrapped round the waist in the same manner, but not brought any higher; and as nothing else is worn, the bosom is entirely exposed. The cloth is generally white, or a light blue, with a broad perpendicular border of a deeper colour, or of gold or silver flowers, and bound round the waist by a silver chain, from which, on the right thigh, a small silver box depends by a smaller chain of many folds. This box holds the chuna, which all ranks chew with their leaf and beetel-nut. They wear also ear-rings and bracelets, but no ornament in the nose, or round the ankles. Their most extravagant decoration is the necklace, which, of those who can procure them, are mostly composed of gold coins, and sometimes two or three rows deep. Venetians are in great esteem, and chiefly worn; but we have seen half-joes of Portugal, and guineas of England, mixed with them, and strung profusely round the neck of a female of Malabar, receiving in that envied station a value ten times tripled.

The Teatees are in general tall, uncommonly graceful in their gait, and very cleanly in their persons; for a day never passes with the better sort, and votaries of pleasure, without one general, and several partial lavements: and although a European will at first be scandalized at seeing the breasts exposed, the novelty soon wears off, and he becomes familiarized to the luxurious, but immodest display.

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* We have read, that in some parts of India, a cassia of silk is worn by the ladies, of such peculiar elasticity, that although it may be stretched to four or more feet, it will of itself contract to the size of a ring.

One universal custom to us had a singular appearance: the Teatees all wear false tails; be their hair ever so beautiful and long, they add this strange appendage. No ornament whatever is used in dressing their hair, it is rolled up in a club behind, and smoothed with perfumed oils.

Distant countries have customs and prejudices as opposite as their situations: to notice those customs, and to record them faithfully, is the duty of a traveller, and is perhaps to those who read merely for amusement, the most acceptable part of his labours. Thus the brightest gem in the dowry of a British fair, is here held in no estimation; the Teah cares not for a wife while burdened with virginity; and we have been assured (which we have no reason to discredit, although we do not positively assert it) that, on the part of the female, initiation in the mysteries of Venus, is a necessary preparation to a Hymeneal connexion. After marriage, however, chastity is expected, and deviations from the narrow path of virtue are held in high discredit.

Although while among these people, nearly two years, we were not particularly observant or inquisitive, such a singularity in the dress did not go without some enquiry, as to its origin and cause. We were told, that many years ago, during the reign of a princess, the men were addicted to practices so vile, that a distant hint of them only can be given, and to wean their minds from such intercourse, and turn them to their proper object, she caused the upper part of the females garments to be lain aside; supposing such a continual display of attractive charms, could not but have the wished for effect.

Objections may be made to this supposition; for if the politic princess was desirous to work a reformation by these means, she would have ordered females of a certain class only to bare their beauteous bosoms; for it must be admitted, that if loose minded men, and such there are, feel a gratification at the illicit sight of budding beauty, sensations widely different are excited, by an exposition of the ravages made by time on age and infirmities. Another authority informed us, that a treasonable in-

surrection

urrection was nearly effected by the aid of the females, who carried arms under their garments, and supplied the men with them at a seasonable period; and from this cause proceeds their present nakedness. At the time, this appeared but an allegorical repetition of the other, although we cannot now recollect all the figures that gave it that appearance.

From what has been said of the Teatees, it will readily be concluded, that their morals are corrupted at a very early age, which in justice ought not to be spoken of so much to their shame, as to the shame of their indifferent superiors; and perhaps the immoral example and participation of Europeans, may, in some degree, tend to keep up this system of depravity: its origin is, doubtless, from times more remote than European example could influence.

Although were the general suffrages of mankind taken, a majority would in all likelihood be found in favour of those Cyprian damsels, of whom we shall have occasion to speak pretty largely, under the name of dancing girls, in the northern parts of the peninsula, &c. where ingenuity is tortured to discover refinements for the purpose of attracting and gratifying the other sex; yet by some it is asserted, that their studied elegance sinks before the unaffected grace, and unadorned charms of these thoughtless beauties, who, unconscious of their superiority, are the Paphian Queen's most powerful advocates.

So far is it from our desire to affect the information necessary to decide on this matter, that we would not be understood to speak from any but the most superficial observation, authorized by the result of such enquiries as circumstances enabled us to make, and which not to have made, would confess an unusual want of curiosity.

Another sect we must notice on this coast, as a striking contrast to the Teatees: this is a race of Musselmans, called Maplas, who, it is said, owe their origin in this quarter to the circumstance of a ship having been wrecked upon the coast; for they have been navigators from remote ages, and are now the best in India. The Mapla women seem as if studiously contrasted to the Teatees; as instead of shewing their breasts, they go so
muffled

muffled up, that not a feature of their face can scarcely be seen; and they carefully avoid meeting any other cast, Europeans particularly, to shun whom, they will turn, and run back, or down a lane. The Teatees, when they meet a European, should they have any thing covering their breasts, which sometimes, when walking in the sun, happens accidentally from a handkerchief they frequently carry on their head or shoulder, they entirely remove it; and this action, trifling as it may appear, affords an opportunity of displaying a movement of inexpressible gracefulness.

We have before mentioned the Teatees' extreme cleanliness, and we need not perhaps particularly mention, that they are not scrupulously virtuous: the Maplas are here directly opposite; for they are chaste to a proverb, and filthy to a degree, seldom changing either their masters, or their linen.

Strange it is, but equally true; and melancholy, the more so for being almost unexceptionable, that the purity of mind, at least in practice, of Indian females, may be weighed by the scale of their personal uncleanness, and *vice versa*; as if purity of person and mind were incompatible. No women in the world are so particularly attentive to cleanliness and sweetness as the eastern votaries of pleasure, and the looser classes; and none perhaps more filthy than the rigid adherents of morality. As well as of the Maplas, we have noticed chastity to be a characteristic of the Bandjarahs, of the Parsees of Bombay, &c. negligence of personal cleanliness is their characteristic also.

The ladies of Canara, although very cleanly in their persons, have not, nor that we know of, have any ladies of the Decan, that refinement in the hummam, which in Hindostan is called *gil é khooshboë*. This is an earth so prepared, as not to have more roughness than our finest soap, leaving a peculiar delicacy and softness on the skin; and being scented with the most grateful perfumes, may be conceived a high seasoning to the voluptuous palates of the salacious sons of circumcision. This earth is noticed by many eastern writers, in divers ways: one well known fable makes the earth to have imbibed its sweetness by associating with
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the rose; evidently, and elegantly, inculcating the advantages of good company.

Tobacco is not so much used by the Canareese as by most Eastern nations; in those parts, however, where it is used to excess, so much attention is paid to cleanliness, that it is less disagreeable than the smaller quantity more grossly used by the Canareese. The women seldom smoke, but the inferior people chew a small quantity of tobacco with their bectel. It must be observed, that the ladies, or females above the common classes, of India, although accustomed to both smoking tobacco, and chewing bectel, do them with so much attention to cleanliness, as not to offend the most punctilious nicety. The extreme elegance of the smoking apparatus not leaving the smallest indelicacy in the breath, and the beeri, or bectel, in moderation, is highly esteemed as a sweetener of it. Nothing indeed can be a greater proof of their utility, and agreeable effects, than being grateful to the ladies of Hindoostan; for no females on earth can be more attentive to their personal attractions, nor readier to reject any thing that might have the most minute tendency to lessen them. To an Englishman, it may possibly be a stronger argument, informing him that his own countrywomen, so famed for delicacy and sweetness, do not scruple to partake of the refined luxury of inhaling tobacco in the Eastern stile; nor do they despise the beeri, although, perhaps, it is not in so much, nor so deserved estimation as the hookah.

To conclude our imperfect account of this country, and its inhabitants, we shall give the result of observations made on the weather, during a period of a year and a half that we were in the upper country; but it must be kept in mind, that exact correctness cannot here be expected, both on account of the rough manner in which the account was necessarily taken, and the losses that we sustained of a great part of the data, as noticed in the narrative.

In the month of January, the mornings are very cold, with considerable moisture from the dewy vapours, until they are dispelled by the sun, which brings also a light breeze, that decreases after noon. The ther-

monometer is seldom higher than 75° at the hottest part of the day. The winds prevail chiefly from the north-west. Rain is uncommon in this month.

The mornings of February are not so cold as in January, and the heat of the day is greater, otherwise the weather is much the same.

In March, hot weather, with lightning, and now and then a shower of rain may be expected. Toward the end of March, the thermometer will sometimes be above 80° ; but if not exposed to the sun, the heat of the day is not oppressive.

April is the hottest month in the upper country, in which the thermometer fluctuates between 75° and 85° ; but it is sometimes much more, as a letter received lately from Poona, mentions, that on the 9th of April 1793, the Mercury at 3 P. M. was at 100° , and had for several days been as high.

Rain is frequent in this month, particularly in the evening, and early part of the night. Thunder and lightning, with blasts of wind, in the evening.

May is also a hot month, but the air is rendered cool by the moisture of the atmosphere, as rain is in this month very frequent, from the near approach of the south-west monsoon on the Malabar coast.

In the month of June we have felt severe rain at Poona, and at Seringapatam; but it does not rain continually, and seldom in the day, as upon the coast. Indeed all our remarks tend to confirm the idea, that this region being so much elevated above the sea, partakes of both monsoons, but feels not the violence of either. June is not so hot a month as April and May, but it is still rather unpleasantly so, and the nights are also close and sultry. Thunder, lightning, and wind, are frequent in this month.

July is a wet month, but the showers are rather frequent than severe. The weather, in regard to heat, is much the same as June. Thunder and lightning is not uncommon in this month.

The

The rains abating on the Malabar coast, there are not many showers in August, and the weather in general is moderate and settled. Fogs are seldom seen in the upper country, nor are the dews very heavy. Toward the end of September, the days are hot, but somewhat refreshed by morning and evening breezes, which are of longer continuance in October, and renders that month the pleasantest of the two. Some rain may be expected in this month, but no very heavy showers. The monsoon on the Coromandel coast, extends its effects to the upper country, and causes showers.

November is a temperate, pleasant month; the mornings in the latter part rather cold; a few showers of rain may be expected. The weather continues to increase in coldness all December, and is in the mornings rather too severe: the evenings are very pleasant. This and the next month appear to be the driest and coldest of the year.

The nights, the year throughout, are clear to a degree unknown in Europe, or, perhaps, in the lower regions of India, and, when moonlight, are inexpressibly serene and pleasant; for very seldom does a cloud intercept the rays of a single star. The days are likewise in general very clear.

CHAPTER XXII.

ROUTE FROM THE KRISTNA TO BEJAPPOOR, BY WAY OF INAPOOR, HUTNY, TULUND, COORSUNG, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THOSE PLACES, AND REMARKS ON THE TASTE OF THE CANAREESE, &c. IN USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL ARCHITECTURE.

OUR little party we left on the Kristna's southern bank: that river was crossed on the 15th of May, and had too much water in it to admit loaded cattle to cross; we were therefore obliged to unload the camels, and transport our baggage across in baskets, which took up three hours. There was in the deepest part, near the northern bank, almost five feet of water; and the pass is not a good one, being rugged and rocky. The banks of the river are high, but the river is not so broad as the Toombudra at Hurry Hal; being here, we conjecture, under six hundred yards. The Kristna is greatly increased near Meritch, by the junction of a river which takes its rise from a variety of streamlets that fall from the Ghauts, about the part that our detachment ascended them: it is called the Warnah, and is of course lost in the Kristna, which takes its rise farther northward, and coming nearly south past Tajgom and Meritch, receives the waters of several smaller rivers: then bending eastward, it receives also, in the course of three degrees, the Malpurba, Gutpurba, Beemah, Toombudra, and winds its way to the Eastern Sea, or Bay of Bengal, as noticed in another place.

Our road for a mile continued near the river; when leaving the little pleasant island before mentioned, we passed through Inapoor, a pretty large, but not an important town, two miles from Coorsee, in which there are, as well as at the latter place, many Musselmans, who are subsisted in a similar manner. Several neat buildings, both in the Hindoo and Musselman tastes, we observed in passing through Inapoor; and
outside,

outside, to the southward, is a tomb of a man of note, near a large tank.

Leaving Inapoor, our road continued very good, and we passed Hutral, a small village on our right, and Tangree on our left, the former three, the latter five miles from Inapoor. A rivulet, about eighty yards across, called the Haugrannee, runs between Tangree and Chinal, a small village, half a mile south-easterly from Tangree. If we suppose these places to have been named by Muffelmans, and trace their signification in Hindvi, they might be fancied somewhat indelicate; Chinal, is a prostitute; Tangree, the thigh, &c.

Hutny, where we halted, is six miles from Tangree. Our road this day very good; country rich, but from the season of the year, not yet much cultivated.

This town, by some writers, is called Hutteney; our orthography, however, in many cases, as well as this, is determined by the manner in which the inhabitants themselves express the names of their own towns. Where it is by them differently pronounced, we have sometimes put down the different spellings; and if we are obliged to differ from other writers, or to take liberties with their relations, we beg it may be understood we do it with due deference, and not with a view, or wish, of superseding better authorities. This remark adverts to a variety of instances in this work.

We have made a practice, and we could almost venture to recommend it to others travelling in this quarter, of estimating the trade, wealth, and even merits and manners of a town, by the extent and appearance of its durrumsalla; which, in the Mahratta country, is the same with the seræ of the Moghuls, and the choultree of the Carnatic; namely, the accommodation of travellers.

Every town of consequence, indeed almost every village, proportionate to its size, has a durrumsalla, which, being open to all ranks and religions, is, in a country where there are no inns, very commodious and convenient to travellers. In towns where there are no public buildings
of

of this description, or if it is inadequate to the number requiring accommodation, the hospitable Banyans supply the want, and furnish the houseless wanderer with a habitation. What we have to say on the subject of durrumsallas, comes with propriety from this place, where we were accommodated in a very magnificent one; and as it afforded our party a pleasant repose, we shall, in return, be particular in describing it.

It is situated about half a mile eastward of the town, in a grove of trees, that prevents its being seen at any distance. The figure is a square, and it will, when finished, be sufficiently capacious to contain five hundred persons. At present the southern and western sides only are completed, in which our party, in number about two hundred, were comfortably disposed of. In common with most of the buildings of this kind, it is of one story, open inside only, the outside, excepting the gates, presenting a blank wall. There are stone steps leading from the gates to the top, which is a flat terrace, and will, when finished, be a delightful seat of a moonlight night. In the centre is a religious building, apparently ancient, covered by a dome; it faces the south, and is, as to the whole design, neither a mosque nor a pagoda, but partaking of the character of both; in devotion, however, it is used only by Hindoos.

Rafter, to whom the town of Hutny belongs, and to whom too much praise cannot be given, for his attention to the interests of his tenants, expended twelve thousand rupees on the western gate, which still is not so handsome as the southern. On the right of the latter, is a pretty apartment, about twenty feet in length, and fifteen in breadth, (the uniform depth of the building) the front formed by three arches, of which we, five in number, took possession. Although so small, the excellence of the workmanship made the expence of building it amount to seven thousand rupees. Our horses and camels were picketed round the religious building, in our sight, which custom is adopted by merchants, who on market days come from too great a distance to return the same night; to whom this building serves as a place of deposit for their goods, and
abode

abode for themselves. The whole building is of elegant hewn stone, and is carried on by the voluntary contributions and exertions of all religions. Mr. Emmitt made a drawing of the southern gate, the arched apartment, and some adjacent buildings, including part of the temple.

We shall take this opportunity of saying a word on the taste of the Canareese, (for so we must still call these people, although to the northward of our imagined boundary) in useful and ornamental architecture. They are very lavish of the chissel, and spare no pains to vary the ornaments, so as to have no two alike. Under a ledge, which projects about two feet, to throw off the rain from the apartments of the building just noticed, are inserted stones for its support, handsomely sculptured into lions, tigers, men, birds, &c. and no two corresponding. If the Canareese were supposed to understand the Grecian orders, without any refinement in their knowledge of architecture, and had occasion to support a roof by columns, we should see the Corinthian, Doric, and Ionic, blended in all the confusion of tasteless irregularity.

Even in windows, which we will, for instance, suppose requisite on each side of a gate, they will display this talent for diversification, and make one a square, and the other perhaps an oval. This certainly, to those whose architectural ideas are formed on rules and regularity, has an unpleasing effect, but from habit it ceases to be hurtful to the uncritical eye; and it moreover gives frequent opportunities of observing, how near in their sculptures they imitate the objects to be represented, on which score, we cannot, in justice, withhold from them an acknowledgment of considerable merit.

Nor if their execution only be considered, will a scientific admirer of this art deny his approbation; and if taken unconnectedly, their design is sometimes found far from inelegant. The column before noticed at Naugmungul, page 75, appears to be perfectly regular and beautiful; not regular, indeed, if examined by the rules of any one order, but so arranged in its different parts, as not, so far as we can judge, to offend a critical eye. Respecting the elevation of the shaft proportioned to its
diameter,

diameter, this column approaches nearer to the Ionic than any other order, being as one to eight; and its form is also octagonal. Neither this, nor the pillars noticed at Bangoor, or Santa Bednore, (pages 60 and 230) had any distinguishing chapiter, or capital; but sometimes we do see an entablature, and volutes generally resembling leaves of the cocoa-nut, or the palmyra species of tree, from which it would appear, that these people borrowed their first ideas of proportion and ornament in architecture, from that natural and noble column; as the more accurate Greeks did the oldest order from the still nobler column, man himself: for we learn, that “taking the measure of the human foot, and finding it to be
 “in *length*, the sixth part of the *height* of the whole body of man, they
 “fixed on that proportion for their columns, and made those of the
 “DORIC order, the first invented, six times as high as the diameter, including the capital. The conception was in every respect accurately
 “just; for indeed man may be truly denominated a noble column, of
 “which the square base of his feet forms the pedestal, his body the shaft,
 “his head the capital; and thence it arose, that an order having the
 “*proportion, strength and beauty* of the human body, was universally
 “introduced into the more substantial edifices of the ancients.”

Still improving, as the sun of science diffused its broader and more extensive rays, “the Ionic owed its existence to an enraptured contemplation of the delicacy and beautiful proportions of the female form; for, of this order, it is the established maxim, that the diameter be exactly
 “one *eighth* part of the height of the whole column.”

In Mr. Maurice's Indian Antiquities, (page 461) these interesting subjects are pursued, and thence the quotations above marked are borrowed.

It is certainly foreign to our work, to enter into any critical disquisition on the stile of building in India, and were it not, it is foreign to our intention to impose an idea of our possessing the requisite abilities to throw any satisfactory light upon the subject; but we must notice, that if some of the columns do convey an effect, combining elegance and
 strength,

strength, others seem to be totally repugnant to the rules of art, and the dictates of nature. In Mr. Hodges's Travels in Asia, a curious plate is given of a column, but as we have not the work at hand, cannot refer immediately to it, in which a degree of beauty is annexed to its stability; but in some parts pillars will be seen possessing neither. We have before noticed the probability of Indian architects borrowing the rudest ideas of their art from the palmyra; and it would seem that those of later ages, blind to the propriety that guided their predecessors, although they have, like them, taken nature for their original, have perverted and misapplied the copy. We now allude to some pillars and representations that we have seen, in which it would appear, that, instead of the palmyra, the cypress is taken as a model; which tree, however graceful and majestic as supporting itself, is an unhappy archetype to be guided by, in forming a support for any thing super-incumbent.

Columns framed from this imagined model, swell out at about one eighth of their elevation, and rise in a conical form to the capital. Between the basement and the increased diameter, which part should, by every geometrical rule be, at least equal in circumference to any other, is therefore the smallest and weakest portion of the column, excepting perhaps, where the shaft approaches the entablature: this evidently must produce such an effect, as arises from contemplating what possesses neither grandeur, simplicity, or stability. If we mistake not, the pillars supporting the lofty portico that forms the entrance into the palace at Bangalore, come under the lash of criticism in this respect.

One word more, on the subject of stairs, and architectural remarks are dropped. The people of the peninsula, Hindoo and Mahomedans, seem to have no idea either of elegance, propriety, or even convenience, in raising their staircases. Leading up to pagodas, or descending into bowries, the steps are sufficiently correct; but in their habitations, their palaces, their mosques, so injudiciously are the staircases constructed, that a person is obliged to feel his way almost in the dark: and should he meet another, is scarcely able to pass. The Peshwa's palace at Poona, is, we

understand, (we speak from hear-say, as we never were in it) ascended by these kind of steps, which are generally of stone, a foot and a half high, and as much in breadth, which measurement makes them very inconveniently steep.

Had we not already employed so much time, and that possibly not advantageously, on this topic, we should be induced to seek for a cause of this inconvenience, in the prudence, or policy, or perhaps it might be called, fear of the former enthroned tyrants of the East; but apprehensive of fatiguing the reader's patience on a subject, that, understanding very imperfectly, may lead us into errors, we return to Hutny, which is a large town, well peopled, and in a very thriving state: its commerce is extensive; from Surat, Bombay, Rachore, Narronpet, &c. various merchandizes are imported. The merchants, who are very attentive, obliging people, informed us, they had commercial correspondents and connexions in the former of these places; which is a great distance for such concerns, when we consider the difficulties of conveyance, and other inconveniences. The manufactures are silk and cotton sarees, piece goods, &c. but their staple is grain, with which this fertile district furnishes them in abundance. The town is enclosed by a wall and ditch of no great strength, and there is a stone building, which they call a fort, but as a fortification, Hutny is not worth speaking of. The entrances to the town are on the northern and eastern sides, through pretty well built gates; but there are no buildings in or about Hutny worthy of particular notice, excepting that already described. An avenue of mangoe trees, planted by Raster in 1785, reaches from this town, in a southerly direction, nine or ten miles to the Kristna. This being so favourable a place for us to procure all we wanted, it was determined to give our cattle a day's rest, and we accordingly halted on the 16th.

Several merchants came out to us in the morning, and invited us to return their visit, which in the evening we did, and were very politely received. We saw several of their best and most valuable manufactures and wares; and although they knew we should buy but little, they with
great

great readiness exposed their most costly things, as if with a view to impress us with a favourable idea of their commercial opulence.

Hearing there were several Europeans in the town, who, by the description, we knew did not belong to our party, we sent for them, and, among them, recognized a deserter from the 2d Bombay regiment, while at Darwar; as he was in other respects a notorious character, we determined to carry him to Bombay. As it would have been a great incumbrance and hindrance to us, to have taken the other three, and as we knew them not, they were suffered to go their ways.

It appeared strange that a party of vagabonds should be thus suffered to wander about a country, whose government is known to be so jealous;—we noticed this to the merchants, who gave no decisive answer: indeed it appeared, that so long as they molested no one, no one would molest them.

By Orme we find "Huttany" mentioned as a very considerable mart in 1679, in which year it was taken from Sevajee, who had before reduced it, and sacked by the confederates in Bejapoor, by whom it was proposed to sell the inhabitants for slaves; but this measure was warmly opposed by Sambajee, Sevajee's revolted son, who could not, however, carry his point, and in consequence, from the detestation of co-operating with allies who sold people of his own religion, he returned with the troops under his command to his father, and was reconciled.

The English factory at Carwar, about the middle of the seventeenth century had considerable traffickings with Hutny, but it so frequently changed masters, and being immediately in the scene of the troubles of those times, it was found necessary to drop the intercourse*.

We left Hutny the 17th of May, and marched six or seven miles over a stoney, but pretty good road, and passed Burchee, a small village; five miles farther we passed Igly, a good looking village, and a

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* Consult Orme's Fragments, pages 121, 193. Note L11.

few miles farther halted in some buildings on the southern side of Tulsung, a respectable town, enclosed by a good wall eighteen miles from Hutny. The road this day was pretty good, over an open country, apparently well inhabited, and capable of cultivation. We saw several herds of antelopes. Hurry Punt, with his army, returning from Seringapatam, lately passed Tulsung. A very severe squally night, with much lightning and rain.

May 18th we left Tulsung, five miles from which we passed Hoonwar, not a very large, but a respectable, town, seemingly in a thriving state: a high broad road runs in a northeasterly direction from Hoonwar, to, we believe, Punderpoor.

No village occurs between Tulsung and Hoonwar, nor is a hill or tree, or bush to be seen, nor any water between those places: a streamlet of water runs close easterly of Hoonwar, and a few miles farther we passed another rivulet with some gardens and a bowrie, and soon after saw Oorsung in a low situation; it is a respectable place, enclosed by a good wall, and ditch, and has a fort of stone; over the gates of which, in the east and west faces, are two monstrous buildings:—there are gardens and a fine bowrie of excellent water, close north of the town, which is on the western side of the fort. Half a mile from the fort, to the southward, is the durgah and tomb of Hajee Mackaä, a man formerly of some note for piety, where there being pretty good accommodation, we put up. Near the enclosure is a large bowrie, but not of good water, and an aqueduct, supported by arches, out of repair. Oorsung is twelve miles from Tulsung; country between very open, no hills or trees being seen the whole way: soil pretty good. Oorsung, Awursung, or Iresung, is so called by Hindoos; Musselmans call it Tec-kotta.

After leaving Oorsung on the 19th of May, we marched over a very open country the same as yesterday, about seven miles, when the outer wall

wall of the city of Bejapoor appeared. This city having drawn us so far to the eastward, being to Europeans unknown, and being in itself highly deserving of particular notice, we shall readily describe such parts and objects as came under our observation :—but cannot be so full as we could wish, and indeed have promised, on account of being disappointed in not receiving from India some papers, that the kindness of our friends there, led us to expect.

C H A P. XXIII.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CITY OF BEJAPPOOR.

THE first view we had of Bejapoor, was from a rising half a mile west of the outer city-wall, from which point a large dome is the principal object, and on coming nearer, an incredible number of smaller ones make their appearance. The outer wall, on the western side, runs nearly north and south, and as we could see no end to it in either direction, we concluded it to be of great extent:—it is a thick stone building, about twenty feet high, with a ditch and rampart: capacious towers built also of large hewn stone are at the distance of every hundred yards, but are, as well as the wall, much neglected, having in many places tumbled into the ditch, from which, and receiving other rubbish, that name cannot now with much propriety be applied to it. The towers are curiously constructed: it appears, that after they were originally built, an additional covering, or casing, of large stones, was applied, which from several has fallen off, and left the supposed original tower quite perfect.

A mile and a half from the western wall is a town called Toorvee, built on the ruins of the former city; and although, as to the number of inhabitants, this is now but an inconsiderable place, the ruins around it denote it to have been a superb residence. About a mile beyond Toorvee, the intermediate space being filled with magnificent piles of ruins, we passed a noble building, the burying place of Chinga Sahib: it will be noticed hereafter. Mr. Rae and the writer of this narrative had separated from the party, and were cordially invited into a habitation, by the fakeers of Chinga Sahib's kubr or tomb: observing we were travellers, and strangers, they pressed us to repose at their abode, and offered

us meat and drink. They had never seen a European before, and were, as may be supposed, very inquisitive. After staying with them a short time, we took our leave; thanking them for their hospitable offers, we excused ourselves in not accepting them, as our party was too large for their accommodations, and it was inconvenient to separate. We promised to visit them again before we quitted Bejapoor.

Continuing our route eastward, we rode two miles farther, and found our party conveniently accommodated in the buildings about the burying place of Ibrahim Padshah, a former sovereign of this kingdom. Seeing the fort at a little distance, we agreed to ride round it, and first passing through a pretty little clean town to the southwestward of the fort, we entered the covert way, which we found a hundred and fifty, and in some parts upwards of two hundred yards broad: the ditch, which in many places is now filled with rubbish, was originally a formidable one, excavated out of the rock, on which, serving as a foundation, the fort is built:—the curtain is of great height, perhaps from the berm of the ditch forty feet, entirely built of huge stones, strongly cemented, and frequently ornamented with sculptured representations of lions, tigers, &c.—The towers flanking the curtain are very numerous, and of vast size, built of the same kind of materials, and some of them have ornaments at top resembling a cornice, and otherwise in the same stile with the curtain. We had no conception of the size of the fort when it was proposed to ride round it, and as it took us upwards of two hours to accomplish its circumference by the counter-scarp of the ditch, the medium of our conjectures was that it is eight miles; if measured by the glacis it would, of course, be a great deal more:—the curtain and towers in the southern face are in the worst state, and seem to have been battered; the ditch there is filled with sand, &c. and we were shewn the places where Allum Geer erected his batteries against this fort; the spot for which does credit to his judgment as an engineer.

On

On returning home, that is to say, where our people put up, we examined the elegant buildings in our neighbourhood, and as they are as much deserving notice as any that we had opportunities of examining, some of them we shall describe particularly.

The mosque and mausoleum of Ibrahim Padshah are built on a basement one hundred and thirty yards in length, and fifty two in breadth, raised fifteen feet; it is enclosed by buildings of one story, open both out and inside, for the accommodation of visitors, travellers, &c. The entrance to the inclosure is on the north side, by an elegant, lofty gateway, with minarets of great height at the corners:—opposite the entrance a handsome flight of steps lead through a curious gate, up to the raised foundation, on which the mosque and tomb are built.

The mosque inside is a plain building, one hundred and fifteen feet by seventy-six, covered by an immense dome raised on arches, five in the long eastern face and three in the depth:—a staircase leads to the top of the mosque, round which there is an elegant railing with lofty minarets at the angle: a second railing higher up forms a balcony round the base of the dome, and is finished in the same stile of elegance, with corresponding minarets. On the top of the dome is a column, crowned with a crescent.

Fronting the mosque, at the distance of forty yards, having a piece of water and a fountain between, stands the stately mausoleum of the king and his family:—it is a room fifty-seven feet square, inclosed by two virandas; the inner thirteen feet broad, and twenty-two feet high; the outer, twenty feet broad by thirty, supported by seven arches in each face:—the interstices of the stones at top are filled with lead, and clamped together by ponderous bars of iron, some of which have been wrenched from their holds by the destructive Mahrattas, supposing, perhaps, that they were of a metal more precious. The stones are so neatly joined as not to be perceptible in the inside, where the tops of the virandas are ornamented with beautiful sculptures, chiefly passages

from the Koran: but the sides of the room are in the most elaborate stile:—it is indeed wonderfully so.

A black stone, but not, we believe, marble, is the chief material on which chapters of the Koran are raised in manner of basso relievo, and polished equal to a mirror. The part cut out to give a due degree of prominence to the letters, has on the northern side been beautifully gilt, and adorned with flowers on a blue ground in imitation of enamel. The doors, which are the only pieces of wood in the building, are handsome, and fludded with gilt knobs; around the door ways in each face are a variety of ornaments exquisitely executed. There is a window on each side of the four doors, and over them arches of open work, so contrived, that what is not cut out express passages from the Koran. Round the southern door is a tetrastich containing an account of the expenditure for this building, by which it appears to have cost fourteen lacs, and thirty-one thousand pagodas: it is not thus expressed, but in a mystic manner, to bring in as often as possible the number NINE, which is of virtue in astrological calculations; the lines conclude thus:—one hundred and fifty-nine thousand pagodas, nine times told*. Estimating the pagoda at its highest value, the amount is nearly seven hundred thousand pounds sterling; which sum we were informed was expended on the tomb alone, but we apprehend it includes the mosque and adjacent buildings, and even then, is an enormous sum in a country where labour is so cheap:—six thousand five hundred and thirty-three workmen, we were told, were employed on this elegant structure, thirty-six years, eleven months and eleven days†.

After some examination we discovered two dates in the open work of the windows in the southern face; one was the year of the Hejra 1029, which the fakeer who has the care of the tomb said, was

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the

* It is also a mystic number with the Hindoos, being not only one of the lunar cycles, but considered by them, among other mysterious conceits, to be an emblem of the Deity, because if multiplied by any other whole number, the sum of the figures in the different products remains always nine; as the Deity, who appears in many forms, constitutes one immutable essence. *Asiatic Researches*, vol. II. page 113.

† See note XII.

the epoch of the completion of the building, and that he knew of it before, but did not like to discover it; his answers to our enquiries on that subject were, however, widely different, and before the date was found out, he declared there were no inscriptions to that effect. Not being read in Arabic, we could not clearly understand the subjects of these dates, and the fakeers who shew these places are, in general, deplorably ignorant, and too abject to correct any error in an observer, should their ignorance admit of such a discovery: we cannot therefore speak very intelligibly on this point. The other date was 23, and may be the number of years in which the building was completed; or the age of the king at some particular period; or, what is most likely, the year of his reign. Should any person skilled in Arabic, after reading this account, visit this tomb, we recommend him to be particular in examining these dates, as in the first a letter renders the 2 rather obscure, almost confounding it with a 3. If our copying is right it answers to A. D. 1619.

The only inscription we saw in Persian, is to the memory of a daughter of the king's, paying a pretty compliment to the infant virtues of the deceased. One expression we recollect was, that the name of Zorran Sultan, honoured in virtue, being engraven on this building, dignified every pillar, and was the surest perpetuity of its fame. We write from memory, as this inscription was not copied.

All the door frames, windows, and every part are ornamented with innumerable conceits, executed in the most masterly manner; indeed from the designs, fancy seems here to have opened her richest, and from the variety, her exhaustless store: in point of execution the artist was certainly worthy of such an exquisite delineator; every excellence of architecture seem here united, and makes this tomb surely one of its noblest productions.

The room, the external ornaments of which we have attempted to describe, is inside, a dark gloomy place, lined with black stone, perhaps marble; and contains six graves, which are always covered with a fine
white

white cloth. The graves are north and south; the eastern one contains the body of Hájee burra Sahib, the Padshah's mother; next her Taj Sultan, his queen; thirdly the king himself; on his left Zoran Sultan his daughter, she died at six years of age; next, her brother, the king's youngest son, Boran Shah; leftmost Shah Inshah, the king's eldest son.

Over this room a dome is reared forty-four feet diameter, with minarets and railing the same as the mosque. Mr. Emmitt made a drawing of the mosque, mausoleum, the gate, and some of the adjacent buildings, which we much wish was in our power to give with this account, as it would convey to the reader a clearer idea of the elegant appearance of these beautiful buildings, than mere description is capable of.

The gentlemen of our party resided in a neat little mosque appertaining to the kubr of Ibrahim's wet nurse: that monarch had, it seems, shewn his gratitude for the faithful services of his foster mother, by erecting a handsome tomb over her remains. It is the general plan to all sepulchres of consequence, to have a mosque, with a piece of water and a fountain between them, but all we saw here are neglected, and the sources that supplied them with water dried up.

On coming to Bejapoor we were cautioned against the thieves with which it was said to abound, and were therefore on our guard, posted some extra centinels, and picketed all our horses near our own habitation. In the night, notwithstanding, some villains had the address to convey one of the horses from the line, and although they were discovered almost in the act, and an alarm immediately given, under favour of the night, they got off with their booty.

May 20th. An application was made to the Killehdar for permission to see the fort, and to our great satisfaction obtained. About ten o'clock we entered the fort, through three gates in the southwestern side, one of which was handsome and strong. Soon after passing these gates, we saw on our right an elegant bowrie of capital water, by our conjectures one hundred yards in length by seventy-five: steps down

to the water are built all round, and it is surrounded by a regularly built enclosure of houses, that look upon the bowrie, two stories high and supported by arches, all of fine stone:—the passage to the bowrie is under an arch fifty feet wide, which, as well as the bowrie and buildings, was constructed at the expence of Sund ul Moolk, a eunuch of Ibrahim's court: he is buried in a handsome tomb at Oor-sung.

At a little distance from this piece of water are two very elegant lofty domes, erected over the remains of Abd ul Rizak and son, fakeers in the reign of Ibrahim: there are vaults below them, into which we descended. Although these tombs are not ornamented so profusely as some others, so far as we can judge, a scientific eye would be as much pleased with these as with any building in Bejapoor, they are so elegantly neat. Notwithstanding their age, and being neglected, they are in perfect repair; nor is there any appearance or likelihood of decay, elegance and durability are so happily blended.

Not far from Abd ul Rizak's, is the sepulchre of Allum Geer's queen; we believe, the mother of his favourite son Kambucksh, but cannot in this place enter into any inquiry on the subject of his family, but which, as before hinted, we have in view for another part. A square range of buildings of one story and considerable extent, open inside only, incloses the tomb, which is raised a few steps in the centre, built of white marble, beautifully cut and polished: the tessellated pavement is also of marble, with agates of divers colours inlaid between the stones. This monument has suffered from sacrilegious hands.

Near the enclosure of the monument of Allum Geer's queen, is the sepulchre of Ali Adul Shah, one of the sovereigns of this kingdom; it has been an elegant structure, but is in a state of decay. Adjacent to this is a burying ground, containing a number of promiscuous graves, not worthy of particular attention here, but which would, viewed comparatively, eclipse the supposed magnificent repositories of the proudest kings of Europe.

We went next on the rampart, which being too narrow, the guns are in the towers; some of the guns were measured, and will be particularly noticed hereafter. We were then taken to the jamai-muzjid, or great mosque, which is indeed an august structure. We cannot but feel how inadequate we are to describe the meanest of a thousand buildings in this wonderful city, and would be very glad to see the pen of a person skilled in these matters so worthily employed: ours was but a transient view, and for our own part, totally unused to such sights, we were so lost in admiration, that we scarcely believed what we saw to be realities.

The large mosque was begun by Sultan Mahmood Shah, king of Bejapoor, and continued by his successors to the fourth generation, but never completely finished. The front has been shivered by lightning; otherwise it is in tolerable repair. It is ninety-seven yards north and south, by fifty-five: wings, fifteen yards broad, project seventy-three yards from the north and south ends, enclosing, on three sides, (with the body of the mosque) a large reservoir for water, and a fountain. Five lofty arches spread the whole extent of the eastern front, under the centre of which a few steps lead up into the mosque; and the wings, open only toward the centre, are supported by wide and lofty arches. Opposite the entrance is an arched niche, hid by a curtain, which being drawn aside opens a scene of vast elegance:—the artists here seemed to have exerted their ingenuity to the utmost, and have disposed of their gilding and enamel with great taste. The prevailing embellishments in most of the ornamented buildings are passages from the Koran, the names of God, Mahomed, and the Khalifs, with some of the favourite religious apophthegms from the writings and sayings of Mahomed: they are generally protuberant, polished or gilt, with the ground work enamelled. Beside the niche are a few steps against the wall, of beautiful alabaster. The floor of the mosque is terraced, and divided by a different coloured chuman, into partitions of three feet by two. The dome is very large, with a railed balcony round its base, which, however,

ever, cannot be said to rest on the body of the mosque, as the dome rises from a kind of basement, and not from its own greatest diameter, as it increases to the centre; so that all below that part is what is not commonly given to the cupolas in Europe, and seem added for the intention of shewing from the ground the greatest magnitude of the dome, which would otherwise be hidden by the body of the building. We made but a very short stay on the top, as the sun, reflected by the terrace and dome, made it insufferably hot. The wings, which are also flat and terraced, are several feet lower than the mosque, and have steps leading down to them from the top. We were invited to sit; carpets were ready spread under the centre of the dome; and as the day was excessively hot, the coolness here was very refreshing.

The sacred grandeur, united with simplicity, that is so striking in this building, appears to us as better calculated to inspire the devotee with sensations suitable to the purpose of prayer, than the eye-distracting elegance of some of the magnificent temples of Christianity. Minds expanded by science, and illumined by the ray of reasoning morality, can make the necessary discrimination; but others, unenlightened and uninformed, might be lost in admiration of the works of mortals like themselves, and forget that humility which all religions inculcate as essentially requisite, when man, impotent and insignificant, enters into the presence of his Creator. The internal senses, by which alone man knows his Maker, instead of being abstractedly absorbed in the contemplation of his attributes, are divided in viewing the splendour exhibited by the pride of his weak brethren, and diverted from their right direction, by attention arrested to bewildering sounds.

A handsome young man, son to the superior fakeer of the mosque, was sitting on the carpets, and asked several pertinent questions: he was a very well bred man, and desired our guides to shew us what he called the burra gombuz, the great cupola, which is the burying place of Sultan Mahmood Shah, and well indeed does it deserve the name given it by the fakeer.

It is one room, fifty-one yards square inside: at each corner, on the outside, is a circular building joining the angle, of the same height with the wall, which, by our conjecture, was a hundred feet. These buildings, at the angles, are of eight stories, about twenty feet diameter, and appear for little else than to ascend by, to the bottom of the dome.

This mausoleum is a plain building, excepting the grand entrance on the southern side, where there is a very lofty door-way, richly decorated with sculptured inscriptions, gilding, &c. Above the door, under a projecting range of stone, are some well executed ornaments: the inside is also plain, having but a few decorative designs, such as urns, pines, &c. over niches in the wall, but they are peculiarly beautiful. The body of the king is in a vault under the centre of the dome. This room, which we before noticed to be one hundred and fifty-three feet square, has a dome reared over it of one hundred and seventeen feet diameter in its concavity;* so that between the bottom of the inside of the dome, and the wall that supports it, is a space of eighteen feet, which is occupied by an arch, there being no intermediate support. This immense cupola has been much neglected; in some places it admits the wet, in others shrubs are growing from it, which will cause a premature decay.

The muzjid, or mosque, is in the same plain stile of elegant grandeur with the mausoleum, but its minarets are the handsomest we saw. Neither the jamai muzjid, nor Sultan Mahmood's tomb, have any external ornaments above their domes; the latter is almost the only one we observed on the usual plan in other parts, of half a circle, or as it is commonly described, a bowl inverted: all the others are in the form of a globe, with the bottom segment only cut off.

Although we have particularly given the dimensions of this building, and the jamai muzjid, they cannot be very exact, as we had no opportunity of measuring them, but in the rough way of pacing over them; but the dimensions are not perhaps very erroneous, as we took the medium of our measurement, and being in the practice of pacing short distances,

* This is between St. Peter's at Rome, and St. Paul's, of London; the internal diameter of the former being about 140, of the latter 100 feet.

distances, we seldom erred very much. Ibrahim Padshah's buildings were measured.

The house of Ubber Sahib is an elegant building, having a lofty, open front, supported by pillars, looking upon a noble piece of water.

Although we had now been several hours walking about this wonderful fort, we had not yet seen the inner fort, or citadel, nor perhaps should we have found it in a whole day's examination. It consists of a strong curtain, frequent towers of a large size, a fausse-braye, ditch, and covert-way, the whole built of masonry materials, and well constructed. The fausse-braye is very wide, in some places sufficiently so to admit of gardens and reservoirs of water, and has on the western side the only pagoda we saw in Bejapoor. The ditch is, in most parts, a hundred yards wide;* its original depth cannot now be ascertained, as it is chiefly filled with rubbish: the covert-way is a good deal destroyed. The entrance into this fort is through several gates, at one of which a small guard was placed; it is called the iron gate, but it is of wood, and only cased with iron plates.

The fort inside is a heap of ruins, none of the buildings being in any repair, except a beautiful little mosque, built by Ali Abdul Shah, Ibrahim's father. The cutcherry faces this mosque, at the distance of two hundred yards, having gardens between. Near the cutcherry are the remains of a residence, or much frequented place, of Ibrahim's; it is particularly striking for the beauty of the stones, which are of a fine black colour, and wonderful precision in the execution. All the arches in this city, which being the general stile of building are very numerous, are of that description called by us Gothic; excepting in this beautiful retreat of Ibrahim's, where they are of elliptic and other forms.

No buildings but the palaces of the kings, and accommodations for their attendants, are in this fort, which is nevertheless almost filled with their ruins. One of the palaces was on fire, and had, we were told, been burning

* This appears a very great width, but it is so marked in our memoranda taken at the time, and which our recollection does not induce us to alter.

burning for fifteen days, but it most likely was an exaggeration. These palaces are the only buildings among those we have noticed, that can suffer much from the effects of fire, as none of the others have any perishable materials in their construction. The front of one of the palaces is formed of three arches; that in the centre, although twenty-nine yards broad, is still so lofty as to be out of proportion. Near the ruins of the palace of Ali Adul Shah, is a dupper of extraordinary size, made in the usual shape, the contents of which, by our conjecture, were equal to two hundred gallons. We were told, it was used to contain ghee for the royal household.

Leaving this fort or citadel, we passed through several neat bazaars, in our way home, and visited a tower near the western side of the fort, called the ooperee-boorj, or lofty-tower; and from the top, to which there are sixty-nine steps winding on the outside, it commands a view of the whole fort, which we could see was an irregular circle; the angles of the curtain being very obtuse, with an immense tower at each, which we were assured amounted to three hundred and sixty; but although we were not inclined to discredit it at the time, we, on reflection, think the number must have been exaggerated. The fort has seven entrances, only five now in use, the other two, one of which is an iron gate, are shut. The number of gates, they told us, was meant to correspond with the days of the week, and the number of towers with the days of the year. The fort, we observed, contained several distinct towns; and although so great a part of it is covered with ruins, there is still room for corn-fields and extensive enclosures; in short, it appeared in itself a nation. The inner fort, which must be much more than a mile in circumference, appeared but as a speck in the larger one, which, in its turn, is almost lost in the extent occupied by the outer wall, described in the beginning of the account of this most wonderful city.

The enormous size of the guns we saw, corresponds with the magnitude of the fort; they seem, indeed, made for each other: three only came under our observation, which were particularly measured: and we

T t

learned,

learned, that although the towers were formerly well stored with such guns, only twelve now remained. Here follow the dimensions of three guns, which may be depended upon as correct, as they were measured by us with great care.

On the south-eastern side of the fort, in an immense tower, is a Malabar gun, the first we saw.

Its diameter at the breech	-	4 feet 5 inches
length from breech to muzzle	21	5
circumference of the trunnions	4	7
diameter at the muzzle	-	4 3
of the bore	-	1 9

There is a short gun lying near this monster, whence its name, cutcha-butcha. The proportions, as here given, are evidently very faulty.

A tower, still larger, on the south-western side, holds the largest gun; it is of brass, cast, as appears by the inscription annexed, in the year of the Hejra 1097, of the Christian era 1685, by Allum Geer, in commemoration of the conquest of Bejapoor, then governed by Sikunder, the last king of the original Mahomedan dynasty.

Diameter at the breech	-	4 feet 10½ inches
muzzle	-	4 8
of the bore	-	2 4
Length	-	14 1
Circumference in the middle	13.	7

It is called Moolk é Meidan, or Mulick é Meidan, the Sovereign of the Plain, is beautifully worked, and polished almost equal to glass, but, as appears from the measurement, a most mishapen bungling piece. There are several inscriptions embossed on it, (this expression is not perhaps correct) in Arabic, and one in Persian, which is annexed; but not in so beautiful a character as the original, which we were unable to imitate. Having occasion to take some notes at this gun, we found a seat in it very convenient for that purpose. Several stone shot are lying beside this

اللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ

بسم

ن

یغ حسنہ جلوس والا
اطابق سنہ ۱۰۹۷

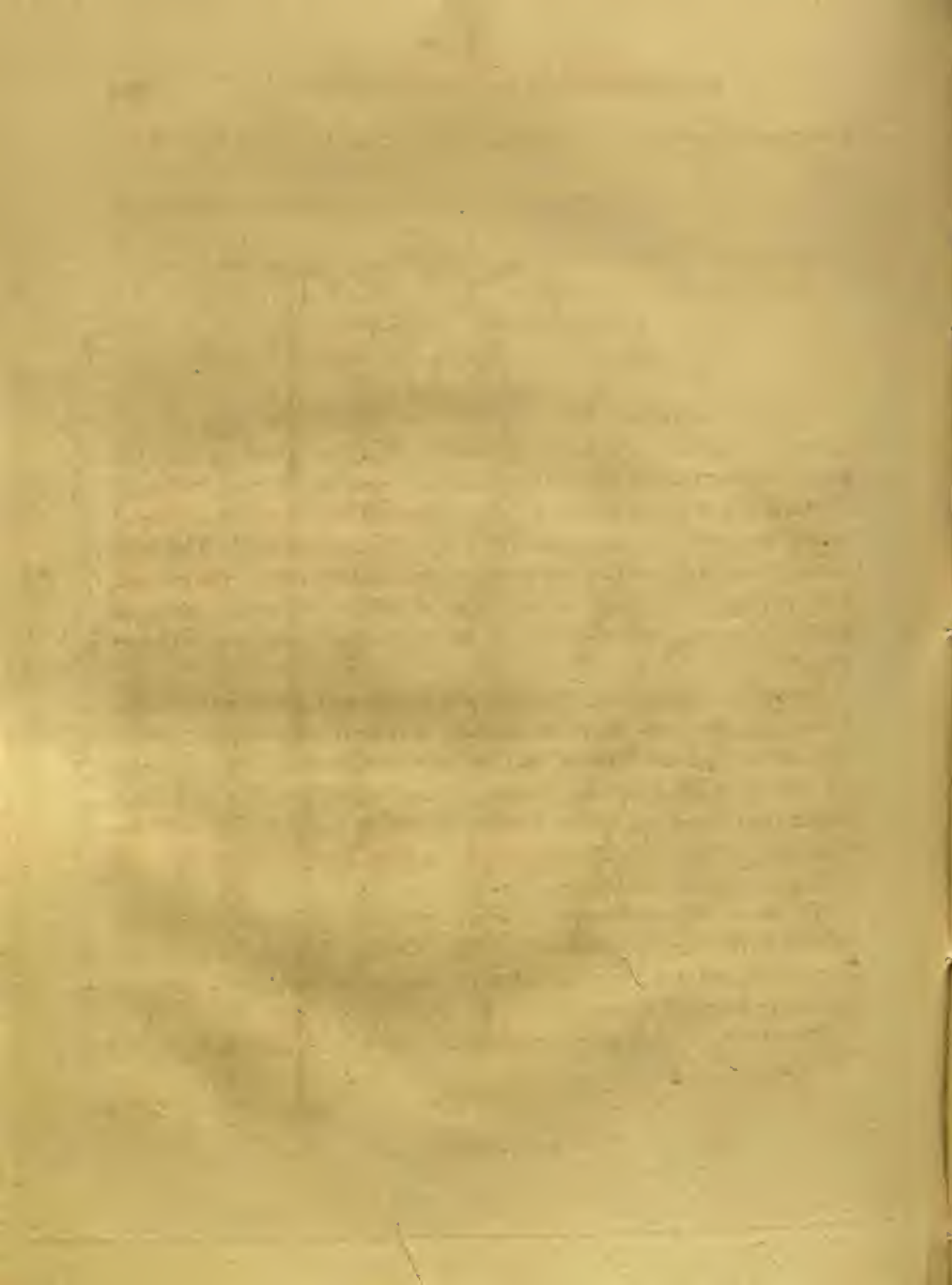
شاه عالم کی غلے پاو شاہ حسین پنا فتح پور اکبر
آنکہ داد عدل داد ملک شاہان را کہ قشور و اعتبار
کفایت ملکیت را کنت

Inscription on MOOLKE MEÏDÂN, a large Gun in BEJAPOOR :

Signifying it to have been cast in commemoration of the

CONQUEST of that FORT by ALLUM GEER —

in the year of the Hijri 1097 (A.D. 1685) and of his reign the 30th



this gun, and we saw its rammer, which is an unwieldy spar like a mast.

The third gun is on the ooperee-boorj, and is called Lumcherree, or Far-flyer.

Its length is	-	-	-	-	30 feet 3½ inches.
circumference at the breech	-	-	-	-	9 2
at the muzzle	-	-	-	-	} 7 7
measured over the largest moulding	-	-	-	-	
at the smallest part	-	-	-	-	6
diameter of the bore	-	-	-	-	1 1

This gun continues of the same circumference, 9 feet 2 inches, from the breech, to one fifth of its length, when it decreases to 7 feet 10 inches.

The first and last of these guns are constructed of bars of iron, hooped round, not upon carriages, but lying upon blocks of wood. The brass gun is fixed on its centre, on an immense iron inserted in the ground, and grasping its trunnions in the manner of a swivel, its breech resting on a block of wood, supported by a thick wall, so that it cannot recoil when fired.*

Besides the inscriptions, the brass gun has several ornamental devices upon it, particularly about the muzzle, where, if we recollect right, a lion and a tiger are fighting, and one of their mouths expanded forms the muzzle of the gun, in a manner, to our recollection, not very clear. About the fort we saw several small guns, cast of brass, and curiously inlaid with gold, and with tiger mouths, a plan Tippoo has followed in casting some of his field pieces.

We were told, that there never was but one other gun so large as Moolk e Meidan, which was its sister, Kurk o Bedjlee, Thunder and Lightning, and that it was carried to Poona, and perhaps melted down, as we never heard of it there.

About four o'clock we returned home, much astonished and gratified by what we had seen.

T t 2

May

* See note XIII.

May 21st. During breakfast, and the early part of the day, we had several visitors, of whom we asked many questions. This city, we were told, in its flourishing state, contained, of inhabited houses, nine hundred and eighty-four thousand, four hundred and fifty-six; forty-five thousand bowries; sixteen hundred mosques. The number of bowries we thought exaggerated; the mosques, we believed, not over estimated; and as to the houses, although it is scarcely possible to form any judgment, it must be allowed, such an unheard-of number cannot but stagger credibility. On expressing our doubts to our informant, we were told, that the authentic records still exists, from which his information was derived.*

The confederacy of the Mahomedan kings of the Decan, against Ram Rajah of Annagoondy, so often and so imperfectly noticed by eastern historians, was headed by Ibrahim, of Bejapoor; his colleagues were the sovereigns of Hydrabad, Amednuggur, and Beder. A pitched battle was fought, to which both parties brought an incredible host, and the contest, which commenced with the day, ending in favour of the confederates, the unfortunate Rajah was in the evening taken and beheaded: relative to which event, and expressive of the manner of his death, an equestrian statue is said to be in Bejapoor. Annagoondy, after being sacked by the confederates, was annexed to the kingdom of Bejapoor. It

* Some cities are mentioned by writers of eastern history, that, excepting in the number of houses, still exceed the account here given. Mr. Maurice (page 118 of his *Indian Antiquities*) speaks of Chundery, a city in the province of Malwa, as containing three hundred and eighty-four markets, three hundred and sixty caravanseras, and twelve thousand mosques; and Mundoo, once the capital of the Soobah, whose fortress is twelve coss in circuit. Palibothra, the supposed capital of ancient India, is, by Mr. Maurice's authorities, (Strabo, Pliny, and Arrian) said to have had on its walls five hundred and seventy towers, and that it had sixty-five gates: page 32. And Owde, the capital of a province, by the Brahmins, is asserted to have extended over a line of forty miles. *Asiatic Researches*, vol. I. page 259. The city of Canougg, on the banks of the Ganges, was enclosed by walls fifty coss, or one hundred miles in circumference: Maurice, page 36. And in page 42, we are told, from the authority of the Ayeen Akberry, that in the beginning of the sixth century, under the reign of Maldeo, it contained thirty thousand shops, in which beetle-net was sold, and sixty thousand bands of musicians and singers, who paid a tax to government.

It was during the reign of Sikunder, that this fort fell to the Moghul Allum Geer, after a siege of eleven years. These pieces of information are here given as they were received; and it was our intention to have particularly commented upon them, and to have endeavoured to rectify several errors in dates that occur in our best histories, relating to this quarter, of the last two centuries. In the chronological table, and biographical sketches of the family and successors of Allum Geer, that we have hinted at in page 70, we should have had an opportunity of giving some particulars of the siege of this city and fort; but, from several causes, we are obliged to omit the account altogether. One cause is, the contradictory accounts of different writers are so striking, and the great time that it must take to collate and adjust such a mass of matter, that we are deterred from the attempt while so little leisure is on our hands: at a future time, however, we have it in view, and hope it will be found a curious and interesting subject.

The kubr and mosque of Ibrahim Padshah, we observed to have been struck with shot in many places, particularly the domes; one of the arches in the northern face of the tomb is knocked down, and the whole of that face rent. The fakcer informed us the damage was received during the siege by Allum Geer: that last mentioned he particularized, as sustained by a shot from Moolk e Meidan, which, however, in those troubles, could not have been the case, as the gun was cast in commemoration of the event that ended them. None of the persons with whom we conversed on the subject, who, to be sure, were not men of any consequence, knew on what account that gun was cast, nor seemed at all to be read in Persian.

In answer to our enquiries respecting the extent of the outer wall, we were informed it would be a whole day's journey to ride round it, which made us drop the idea of measuring it, as was before intended. It was built by Ibrahim, who also built the fort: the inner fort was constructed under the direction of Ali Adul Shah.

Mr. Ulthoff, and the writer of this account, went forth to examine such places as appeared most deserving of notice; but it was with difficulty we could determine which were most so, among so many objects that at once offered themselves to view, any one of which would, in another place, have excited our admiration. We saw innumerable mosques, kubrs, and bowries, many in tolerable repair, but by far the greater number in ruins. A religious building, of that description formerly noticed under the name of Yeid-gah, is on the western side of the fort: it is a wall fifteen feet high, and one hundred and thirty yards square, with an entrance on each side, except the western, where, for the space of eighty feet, the foundation is raised half the height of the wall, and paved with large flag stones, in which are inserted strong rings and bolts of iron, of whose uses we were ignorant. This building is uniformly plain, except the western end, where the wall, facing the east, has an arched niche in the centre, and nineteen arches on each side, with a smaller between every two. At the angles are small towers, from which the people are summoned to prayers, and for the purpose of assisting at the sacrifice of the Koorban, for which latter purpose the Yeid-gah are principally intended. This was built by Allum Geer after the conquest of the fort. Viewing it from the ooperce-boorj, it had the appearance of an amphitheatre, and we imagined was for the purpose of gladiatorial and gymnastic exercises.

We viewed with pleasure the lofty dome over the body of Shah Nawaz, a minister in the reign of Sultan Mahmood Shah. The ancestors of the present Nawab of Shahnoor, are buried in front of a very handsome muzjid, under what is called a chaputra, which is a raised portion of ground, of a square form, containing the tomb stones. This chaputra is built of handsome black stone.

The kubr of Ameen Sahib is situated on a rising, two miles westward from Ibrahim Padshah's, and being newly white-washed, is seen advantageously from a considerable distance. A gilt column and crescent are raised from the top of the dome. Ameen Sahib, or as he is more properly

perly called, Ameen deen Allah, was a fakeer of great piety, during the reign of Sultan Mahmood Shah. The durgah of his tomb is more resorted to than any in the city, and as his jattarah, or anniversary festival, was just past, it was still crouded with fakeers and pilgrims. We remarked to some fakeers, that the shrine of Ameen Sahib, though only a fakeer, was elegantly adorned, and respectfully attended, while the repositories of their famous kings were suffered to decay, and remain in a state of ruinous neglect, with but a solitary attendant to tell to whose memory the ostentatious mausoleums were erected. Ameen Sahib, they remarked, was not like those tyrants, who, by ambitious violence, reign sovereigns of a day; he, by his piety, abstinence, and benevolence, had secured himself an eternal throne in heaven; and when here, said they, the princes of this world fell at his feet, and were happy in his favour: hence, they morally observed, we discern the distinction between the sublunary pride of sovereigns, and the spiritual piety of a fakeer; the memory of the one is revered, even by kafirs, to the remotest corners of the world, while the others, in the circle even of their own power and pride, are suffered to lie unrevered in oblivious neglect, mouldering among the unhonoured dead.

As this canonized personage was frequently stiled *khôjeh*, we apprehend he was a eunuch; so that not feeling the impulse of the most powerful passion, (the conjecture we admit is uncharitable) abstinence on that head might have been no more than a negative virtue. Among Mahomedans, however, the most unbounded gratification of that appetite is by no means a deadly offence. The lusts of the flesh are not so sinful as with Christians; and the sagacious prophet did wisely, in promising his followers a refined continuance after death of those pleasures, which, during their lives, constitute their most exquisite enjoyment; a more likely method of gaining converts, which appeared the grand intention, than teaching them to expect things avowedly incomprehensible.*

Mahomed

* See note XIV.

Mahomed knew the genius of his countrymen too well, to suppose they would be captivated by the idea of mere spiritual enjoyment in the world to come; he therefore declared, that as the body, in this life, takes so much part in the sufferings of the soul, it should, in justice, partake of its happiness hereafter, by the most exquisite enjoyment of every corporeal sense. A vulgar notion has prevailed, that the Arabian prophet excludes women from his paradise; but he had too high a regard for the sex, to be guilty of so unpolite a piece of injustice: the idea originated from a verse in the koran, which most certainly allows no place there for old women. This gave so much uneasiness to an ancient dame, that she remonstrated to Mahomed upon the cruelty of the exclusion; when the prophet rendered her immediately perfectly happy, by declaring, that all the old women should be restored to the bloom of youth, before they entered those mansions of bliss. See Richardson's Dictionary, vol. I. page 699.

Having thus endeavoured to rescue the memory of the Arabian prophet from the imputation of such an ungallant exclusion, we give a new doctrine of an author more modern, and although no prophet, certainly more reasonable; and although we do allow the following to be of the two the most rational idea, we would not willingly admit its orthodoxy: rejecting both extremes, truth, and justice perhaps, lie between.

“ SAY to the tyrant man, whose pride denies
 “ Thy sex a soul, and bars them from the skies,
 “ That when the date of female worth expires,
 “ And sickening nature yields her latent fires;
 “ When beams no more the lustre of the eye,
 “ And death o'er beauty hails his victory;
 “ To life by fate recall'd, the sex assume
 “ Celestial charms, and never-fading bloom;
 “ In roseate bowers recline, or blisful rove
 “ Through scenes of boundless joy, and rapturous love:

“ That

- " That there, so Heaven ordains, a blooming band
 " Of youths, obsequious to each fair's command
 " Attentive waits, and as her fancy wills,
 " Each task of duty, or of love fulfils.—
 " Then to the peremptory tyrant, say,
 " Who hopes this lot in Heaven, must here obey;
 " Bow to superior worth, to sense refin'd,
 " Bless the benignant sway of womankind;
 " Hail the fair fabrick of a hand divine,
 " And own the SOUL that animates the shrine.—
 " Or, driven for ever the realms above,
 " His soul in vain shall pant for HEAVENLY LOVE*."

In the enclosure to Ameen Sahib's tomb, we saw four fine geese, the only birds of that species we had ever seen in the upper country, and they were here prized as rare, curious birds. Our enquiries if money would purchase them, were received most ungraciously, and was, we believe, the reason why we were not permitted to see the inside of the sepulchre. Having lost our credit at this place, we departed, lest these intolerant wretches should lose their respect; and having in mind our promise of re-visiting the fakeers, from whom we received the first civilities, as already noticed, we went to Chunga Sahib's, and were very cordially received; and it being a very hot day, immediately invited to repose, which we declined, and greatly surprized the fakeers, when we told them, we never practised a luxury, to them so grateful and refreshing. They asked us a great many questions about the war, and we had the satisfaction to find, that the fame of the British arms had reached this remote city. Every day, indeed, since we left camp, we had occasion to observe the conviction of the whole country impressed with the same idea, and every one with whom we conversed, as well in the Bhow's

U u

camp,

* A morsel for a Musselman from "Salmagundi."

camp, as since we quitted it, readily declared, that the prowess of the Fringees had effected every thing in the splendid events of the late war.

These people had heard of the rapid progress of the French in the peninsula, and mentioned the name of Monsieur Buffy; they were not, however, ignorant, that the decline of their power had been almost equally rapid; and that their former brilliant elevation, like the dazzling transient appearance of a meteor, serves only to make their present depression the more obscure. A Frenchman had been heard of visiting this city, but the appearance of a European was so novel, that these people enquired was ours the natural colour, or were we painted. To satisfy them, one of us bared an arm, and they were surprized to see it so much whiter than our faces and hands, which, from so long a residence in India, were, of course, comparatively dark, and being lately so much exposed to the sun, were sadly burned and blistered. Our horses' furniture furnished much speculation, and our attendants were highly diverted with the enquiries of the fakeers. They expressed their astonishment at our understanding their language so perfectly, (as they termed our knowledge*) and were curious to learn the state of their religion and language in the parts we came from. The great distance of our country from theirs was a subject of surprize; and this also furnished a theme at all visits to Bramins and others in the Bhow's camp.

We took our leave with mutual expressions of esteem, and proceeded to Chunga Sahib's kubr; which, notwithstanding the many wonderful fabrics we had seen, still, for its grandeur and elegance, claimed our admiration. The mosque and mausoleum are joined by a communicating wall, which is not usual. The dimensions of the building are fifty-eight yards by seventeen. The palaces and buildings by which it was once surrounded, are now in ruins, and no one takes care of the sepulchre and mosque, which will, however, from the durability of their construction, flourish through ages.

Previous

* See note xv.

Previous to entering mosques of any eminence, or the tombs of men of revered memory, visitors are expected to throw off their shoes or boots, which, of course, no one at all curious would refuse complying with: it is no more than taking off the hat on entering a Christian place of worship. Some tombs, such as Ameen Sahib's, must not be approached by kafirs, or infidels, to within a certain distance, until the shoes of the abominable visitor are removed*. It is usual for persons of any appearance, to make a trifling present at these places; two or three rupees is reckoned handsome.

At three o'clock we returned to our residence; but knowing our stay was short, the time usually devoted to meals and repose could not be satisfactorily spared. With considerable regret, we determined this day to be the last of our stay at Bejapoor; but it was some consolation, that the short period of our visit had not, on our parts, been suffered to elapse in idleness: indolent, indeed, must he be, who, to contemplate on the magnificent variety of this once proud city, would not be roused to exertion.

We could not in prudence sojourn any longer here, as we had come much farther out of our way, than from the position of Bejapoor in the maps, we supposed there would be occasion for; and the rains being now so near at hand, it would be necessary for us to make long marches in consequence of this deviation from our route. Bejapoor is now ascer-

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tained

* Removing shoes, previously to entering places of sanctity, is common through many parts of Asia: it is not exacted in China, but at Nepal we read of its being enforced. *Asiatic Researches*, vol. II. page 312.

Shoes are in India reckoned so very contemptible a part of the dress, as not to be admitted into company. Visitors always leave their shoes at the door previous to entering a room; and although the observance of this custom is not exacted from Europeans, it is by many deemed a mark of disrespect in a native entering a gentleman's apartment otherwise than barefooted; and not unfrequently gentlemen at our own presidencies and settlements, insist on a strict adherence to this mark of respect in all native visitors, whatever may be their situation and fortune. Being heaven with a shoe, or slipper, conveys, as noticed in another place, an idea of the most degrading and abject kind: hence so little is the shoe respected, that shoemakers, among the Hindoos, are only of a very inferior cast, and the Mahomedans deem it a low, mean vocation.

tained to be half a degree more to the southward, than was before imagined.

Previously to marching on the 22d, we paid a visit to a tomb, to which we had been particularly directed. It is called Mootee Gil, or Mootee Gilawur, and to account for its name, the following relation was given of it. A nobleman, of great property, was suspected of being too rich, and it was determined by his sovereign, to attain him, and sequester his riches, or to mulct him severely. This coming to the nobleman's ears a short time before the intended plot was ripe for execution, he convened the ladies of his family, and told them his situation. As a great part of the desired property, was in pearls and other ornaments for the zenana, the ladies unanimously agreed to disappoint the mercenary views of their rapacious sovereign, and had all their pearls pulverized to powder. Being no longer an object of jealousy, to plunder him was of no utility, and the nobleman escaped. The useless gems laid a long time in the family, and were at length given to a fakcer, named Maloone hubeeb Allah, who, during his life, caused this mausoleum to be erected, and white-washed the inside of it with chunam, made of the aforesaid pearl.

The truth of this tale we do not pretend to vouch for, but certain it is, the inside of this beautiful dome has something peculiarly elegant in its appearance; being somewhat dark, the case with most of the tombs, its shining property throws a degree of light, that makes the delicately designed embellishments of this sepulchre the more perceptible.*

An inscription is over the door, containing the fakcer's name, and a date, which is 1011; of the Christian era 1602.

Traditionary legends speak hyperbolically of the riches and magnificence of the former sovereigns and nobles of this city. It is said, large
sums

* The ostentatious name of Mootee Gil, we have read of in a different part of India. A person so called, is now Moorshedabad, formerly the residence of Mahabub Jung's father, who opposed her uncle Sooraj ul Dowla, in his accession to the Soubahship of Bengal; and being deceived by the promises of that politic prince, she put herself in his power, and died in confinement about 1759.

sums of money, and valuables, are to this day found secreted, as is supposed, during the troubles of war. We were in particular told, that at this time a negotiation is on foot, for the purchase of an old wall of no great extent; and that an individual had recently offered a lacs of rupees for the valuables it was supposed to contain, expecting to be enriched by fums, &c. said to be concealed in its foundation.

When we left Bejapoor, proceeding to the northward, we did not, as we expected, see the outer wall, whence we concluded it had never been continued all round, (one man in the fort told us so) or if it was, no vestige of it remained in that face. Our route for several miles was past and over the ruins of buildings, that must indeed have been superb. It must be observed, that none of the buildings here described, the palaces in the fort excepted, have in them an inch of wood: they are in general constructed of the most massy stone, and in so durable a stile, that one is almost induced to suppose, that the rudest hand of time, unaided, could scarcely have effected such devastation; nor would it seem that such ponderous piles were reared by the hands of men. The massy materials of some, the minute exquisite workmanship, and still great durability of others, the ingenuity of the projectors, the skill of the artists, every thing indeed that adorns the science of architecture, are here united in so many instances, that the mind can scarcely realize the grandeur and magnificence of the objects that are, in every direction, scattered so profusely: on the other hand, such mountains of destruction, noble even in ruins, dictate the idea, that it proceeded not from the ordinary revolution of time and things, but that they were rent from their foundation by some violent convulsion of nature.

Although the name and the fame of this city had reached Europe, it was never before particularly noticed by a European. Such travellers and authors as have attempted to describe it, have done it in a most inaccurate and insufficient manner. Tavernier is the only writer that we know of who was ever there, he says, "Vilapour is a great scrambling city, "wherein

“ wherein there is nothing remarkable, neither as to the public edifices, nor as to trade. The king’s palace is a vast one, but ill built; and the access to it is very dangerous, in regard there are abundance of crocodiles that lie in the water, which encompasses it.” Tavernier, it appears, by his travels, visited Bejapoor in 1648, and we are surprized to hear him say, there are no public edifices remarkable. Ibrahim’s mausoleum, and hundreds, perhaps thousands of other buildings were at that time in existence, that would, had he seen them, have given him a different idea. The approach to the king’s palace, he says, is dangerous, in regard there are crocodiles: we can almost venture to affirm, that the ditches of the fort were never wet; a part of the ditch of the inner fort is used as a reservoir, and has good water, but no crocodiles.

Were not Tavernier’s reputation for truth at rather a high pitch, we should be almost inclined to suspect that he never was at Bejapoor; at any rate, he must have been there too short a time, or noticed it too slightly, to allow of his making such assertions.

Bernier says, that “ Viziapore is very strong, but situated in a bad, dry country, which has scarcely any good water, excepting what is in the city.”

The city is indeed well watered, having, besides such an incredible number of bowries, several rivulets still-running through it. The large bowrie, built by Sund ul Moolk, would go a great way toward supplying the garrison and inhabitants of the fort. As to a bad country, the land all about is rich, but very bare of wood; and how such a vast number of inhabitants got fuel, we are at a loss to say: it must, however, be recollected, that the quantity used by Asiatics is comparatively very small, and a considerable part of that is cow-dung.

Baldrus, speaking of the kingdom of Bejapoor, says, “ Its capital city, which bears the same name, lies seventy leagues beyond Goa, eighty from Dabul, and is said to be five leagues in compass, with very strong walls, and five noble gates, on which are mounted above a thousand brass and iron pieces of great cannon. They tell us, among these,
“ there

“ there is one carrying no less than five hundred and forty pound weight
 “ of gunpowder, cast by a certain Italian, a native of Rome; who, be-
 “ ing questioned by one of the king's commissioners concerning the
 “ money he had disbursed on this account, threw him into the same
 “ hole where he had cast the cannon before.” This gun must be Moolk
 e Miedan, already described, and farther notice taken of her in note XIII.

Mr. Thevenot says, “ The city of Viziapore is more than four or five
 “ leagues in circumference; it is inclosed by a double wall, provided
 “ with a quantity of cannon, and by a ditch, a *fond de cuve*. The pa-
 “ lace of the king is in the middle of the city, and it is likewise sur-
 “ rounded by a ditch full of water, in which are some crocodiles. This
 “ city has several large suburbs, filled with shops of goldsmiths and jew-
 “ ellers; besides which, there is little other trade, and little else to
 “ remark.”

Neither Bernier, Baldæus, nor Thevenot, had ever been at Bejapoor; nor, says Mr. Orme, note LXXIII. of his *Fragments*, do we know of any person now living who has. From that note we have taken the above quotations, excepting that from Tavernier, whose travels only are in our possession.

Orme refers to Baldæus, in Churchill's Collection, vol. III. page 540.

Thevenot's story of the crocodiles, was most likely copied from Tavernier, and will be copied by every future writer, until superseded by better authority.

The indefatigable Herbelot had most inaccurate ideas of this city: his enquiries, indeed, could have been but imperfectly answered. He says, under the article *Viziapour*, “ *Nom de la ville capitale du royaume de*
 “ *Cuncan, ou Decan aux Indes. L'on ne'n parle icy, qu'à cause qu'il*
 “ *semble que ce soit la même ville que les Arabes & autres Orientaux ont*
 “ *appelée Soumenat, qui est dans le même position que Visapour.*” Bib. Orient. page 913.

We in another place have noticed, that Sumnat, or Soomnaat, is situated in Gudjraat, on the peninsula formed by the gulphs of Cambay and Cutch,

Cutch, and the Arabian Sea : Herbelot is therefore most egregiously mistaken. Soomnaat to us appears to have been celebrated only from the eminence of the Deity, with which its magnificent temple was honoured, and never to have been a city of any extent or celebrity. The Ayeen Akberée says, " the temple was situated upon the shore of the ocean, and " is at this time to be seen in the districts of the harbour of Deo, under " the dominion of the idolaters of Europe."

This harbour was named after Byram Deo, a Hindoo prince, who was driven from Soomnaat, by the sanguinary intolerance of Mahmood I. in A. D. 1022. When it fell into the hands of the Portuguese, they were pleased with its name, and it is still called Dieu, Deo, or Diu.*

* See Dow, vol. I. pages 74, 77. Rennell's Memoir, page 226. Ayeen Akberée, vol. II. p. 86.

CHAPTER XXIV.

ROUTE FROM BEJAPPOOR TO JEJOORY BY PUNDERPOOR, MOORISHWAR, &c. WITH
SOME ACCOUNT OF THOSE PLACES.

WE left Bejapoor the 22d May, and passed Aarkeera, a small village on our right, six miles from our place of departure, and Seedapoor, three miles from Aarkeera; three miles farther we halted at Booblaad, a place of no consequence: good garden grounds, and a pretty little mango grove to the south-west—Road pretty good and free from impediments, excepting two or three ravines between Bejapoor and Aarkeera.—Country open—Some hills to the north-eastward.—Soil indifferent. The immense dome of Sultan Mahmood's mausoleum is seen from some risings near Booblaad. Ameen Sahib's being newly whitewashed, and favourably situated, shows superbly on the road.

May 23d. We left Booblaad and crossed a nulla close westward of it; the road continues good over rather a stony country, to Jalyal, a small village, six miles from Booblaad: six miles farther, two rivers join near Carasgy, a small market town of little note, where we halted; one of the rivers is called the Bejapoor-Nulla, the other the Boor, which name, after their confluence, it retains. The country has but few hills—Soil uncultivated and not capable of much improvement—Road pretty good.

In this town is a dome over a Mahomedan's grave, which may be seen at some distance: there is a considerable number of Musselmans in Carasgy, and as this was a day among them, set apart for the remembrance of an occurrence in religion, we knew they would be in a state of enthusiastic intoxication, and that it would be better to avoid than to punish their insolence, which they could hardly be expected to refrain from, if there were opportunities of their mixing with our people: we therefore encamped outside the town.

The Fakeers, and indeed all the Mahomedans in these petty places, exist in shameful indolence and sloth; these wretches, although the most intolerant on earth, never scruple taking, or meanly craving alms, from all religions. One fakeer we observed at this kubr, who from his age and miserable infirmities would have excited our compassion, had not contempt for his intolerant anathemas suppressed every other emotion. Making some enquiries respecting the character and miraculous performances of their saint, we understood he had travelled from afar, and asking his motive for it, this poor creature, with all the insolence of impotent fanaticism, replied, "to erase from the face of the earth the hated remembrance of infidels (on whose head, oh God! through the means of thy prophet, realize a catalogue of curses), and on its ruins establish the fame of the faith."

We had rain this and the two last nights.

May 24th. Left Carasgy at day-break, as usual, and marching seven miles, crossed a nulla a little to the southward of Ootgee, a large village, enclosed by a wall and a ditch: some of the head people came out and politely invited us to stay, but as it was too short a march, we could not accept their invitation, and after half an hour's conversation we took our leave. Six miles from Ootgee, we passed Salgur, two miles farther Junglegy; a mile from Junglegy we passed Bawanchee, and Nimonee a mile from Bawanchee, which is two miles from Balownee where we halted; they are all places of no consequence except the last, and that is not very large. A stream is between Bawanchee and Nimonee. Distance marched this day, upwards of twenty miles; road very good, and country open and plain; soil very indifferent.

May 25th. Our march was past a large tank of water soon after leaving Balownee, and over an uncultivated stony plain for six or seven miles, when we marched through Munglewera, a large respectable town, with a good market, and a decent fortification of stone. Leaving Munglewera, we passed a large tank on our left, and a mile farther crossed the Maun-River, which is about two hundred yards broad, and
although

although now with but little water, from its high banks it appears to be a respectable stream in the rains. After marching upwards of twenty miles, we came to a place of accommodation, with some elegant pagodas, built on the acclivity and summit of a hill, with a noble flight of stone steps leading up to it, and commanding a fine view of the city of Punderpoor, and the river Beemah washing its eastern wall. The place of accommodation is built entirely of fine hewn stone, and is called Gopaulpoor; one of the pagodas was built by the famous Ragobah, so well known in Bombay. This day's march was through an open country, and the latter part a good soil, well wooded and watered, with no hills in sight; a hot parching wind made our march tedious.

We put up in a commodious *durumfalla* about the centre of the town, and were much pleased with the regularity and cleanliness of this beautiful place. It is inhabited principally by Bramins, and is esteemed the most sacred situation in this country. The river Beemah washes it on the eastern side, and is also sacred, and a noble stream; with a number of good boats, constantly plying upon it, being now very deep; and in the rains,* we were informed it sometimes overflows the town.*

This city (if properly so called) is not very large, but regularly and well built; the streets are broad and very well paved, and may be called handsome from the number of noble houses with which they are adorned. Almost all the principal members of the Mahratta empire have houses here, to which they at times resort for a temporary relaxation from the fatigues of official occupations. The Peshwa's house is handsome, but not so elegant as Tuckajee Holkar's.† Nana Furnaveese, Rafter,

X x 2

Purseram

* Major Rennell says, "the Beemah is a principal branch of the Krishna, coming from the north-west, and joining it near Edghir. It rises in the mountains on the north of Poona. It probably not far from the sources of the Godavary; and passes within thirty miles of the east side of Poona, where it is named *Beerah*, as well as *Bermah*." Memoir, page 257.

We have often heard it called *Beerah* and *Beemrah*, as well as *Beema*: *Beerah* appears to be a corruption, but of the other two we are not clear which should be preferred.

† Tuckajee Holkar is a Mahratta chief or Jageerdar, whose possessions lay to the northward of Poona, contiguous to Scindia's: the Mahratta territories on the south of Poona are divided be-

twice

Purseram Bhow and others, have elegant seats here. Scindia has not, but his mother has several, and is a very liberal donor to many of the pagodas. The city is in the territory of Purseram Bhow. The market is very extensive, and well supplied, not only with grain, cloth, and the productions of this quarter, but with a variety of English articles; there being a whole street of Boras'* shops, in which the merchants of Poona and Bombay are concerned. A taste in building prevails here that has a handsome appearance: the foundation and first story of the houses are built of stone, and the remainder with red brick. Leading from the town to the river are several noble ranges of stone steps, and the front next the river is faced with a wall of stone. Many of the pagodas are very handsome, but we did not examine any of them particularly.

Punderpoor is daily encreasing in populousness and splendour, and we could not help anticipating its prosperity so far, as to look forward to the time when this shall be the seat of government.

To support the superstitious ceremonies and impositions of Braminical tenets, recourse is had to some prejudices apparently ridiculous: among others, they say, that from the extreme sanctity of this city, the adjacent lands become so holy that no grain will grow on them: true it is that although the lands about Punderpoor are as rich as any we ever saw, they bear nothing but a consecrated herb.

We found here a capital reinforcement of camels, sent from Poona by Sir Charles Malet, to expedite our march. Sir Charles had also forwarded

tween the Peshwa, Purseram Bhow, and Raster; in the same manner as their northern possessions are between the Peshwa, Scindia, Tuckajee Holkar, and Futteh Sing. See note XVI.

Scindia's capital is Ougeen, and Holkar's, Indore, about half a degree westward of Scindia's.

* The Boras are an industrious class of Musselmans; generally shopkeepers or itinerant pedlars. A great many of them are in Surat, Bombay, and Poona; some of them are men of great property: they have customs peculiar to themselves, some of which we have heard are very singular. The pedlars carry boxes, in their contents exactly similar to the Jews in England; others go about crying old clothes in precisely the same tone as the filthy ragabonds of London, and entice the servants to rob their masters and mistresses in the same manner as those nuisances are suffered to do in our Metropolis.

forwarded a supply of wine and other luxuries, to us highly acceptable. The camels were particularly opportune, as in our last march a camel and several bullocks of our party, were knocked up, and left on the road.

On the 26th we halted, and were very agreeably entertained examining this beautiful city.

The 27th we marched and were a little obstructed by two nullahs which cross the river, with a considerable depth of water and mud; these would at times be impassable.

We passed several small villages, and after marching seventeen miles halted at Malcoomby, a place of no importance.—Road this day very bad; but from the capital assistance of Sir Charles's camels, our fatigued cattle came up pretty well.—Soil tolerably good.

On this day's march we observed the drill plough in use, if that name can be applied to so simple a piece of machinery. The plough is composed of two-pieces of wood, one rising from the earth, in a curve backward to the ploughman's hand; the other projecting forward, is fastened to the yoke of the oxen: a small bar of wood runs horizontally across near the foot of the projecting piece, with three teeth, behind each of which a hollow bamboo, about four feet long, is supported by a small bar on the hinder piece, similar, and parallel, to that with the teeth; which pieces of bamboo inclining backward, are joined at the top by half a cocoa-nut shell, as a receiver of the grain, which by it is distributed to the bamboo conductors, and conveyed into the rills made by the teeth. A machine, we believe like a harrow, is afterwards dragged over the sown field. The harness of the cattle is altogether as simple as the plough: draft cattle always have their nostrils perforated, and a string passed through, tied behind the horns; this string is never taken off, and when the cattle are driven, no other harness is required than a rope, leading from the driver's hand to the nutt, as the nose-string (as well as the nose-jewels of the women, as already noticed) is called.

This is all the harness ever used, even for drawing gentlemen's carriages in India, if we except a thong that depends from the yoke and fastens it to the bullocks. The ploughman here noticed, was sowing raggee, which he carried in a calabash at his back.

May 28th. We left Malcoomby, and in the distance of a mile passed two nullas and a small village, and five miles farther marched through Akhloofs, a large and respectable town, with a fort and well supplied bazaar. This was market day. Akhloofs is near a mile through, and has several handsome bowries and buildings in and about it. Directly after passing the town, the Nera river is seen on the right, which river we crossed half a mile north of Akhloofs, near Surattee, a small village on its northern bank. The Nera is a pretty little stream, about a hundred yards across, with but little water: this pass is a very good one. Four miles from the river we passed Luckwaree, a small village, and a mile farther we stopped a short time at Raree, where we meant to have halted, but not finding such good accommodations as we wished, we inclined to the eastward a mile, and put up at Rera, a village of much the same kind with Raree, of very little extent or importance. The road this day was tolerably good, except the last two miles, which were rather stony. Speaking of Raree or Rera, we observed the inhabitants joined their names, calling either of them Raree-Rera.

As we had rain almost every night, we found it convenient to halt at a place where we could get some shelter for our people, as well as ourselves; for our tents, what were left of them, were of very little use, being worn out. From such constant marching, and frequently through jungles, the gentlemen with Captain Little's detachment, wore out at least two sets of tents during the service, and some who were so unfortunate as to lose theirs, were put to the expence of three.

This was represented to government but was not redressed.

In the Bombay army, an allowance is made to the officers for purchasing a tent previously to taking the field, and a monthly stipend given for carrying it. Until this war campaigns were never known to last longer

longer than the period of the fair season, in which case the allowance (like all the allowances in our service when first established) was sufficient and liberal. In this war, however, the troops, we have seen, kept the field two years complete, yet no additional sum was given for the purchase of new tents, although they were so circumstanced, particularly Little's detachment, that it was impossible to make one set last the service. Not only was an additional allowance withheld, but, as if trying to what the army could be brought to submit, that established for a series of years, was reduced before they took the field: thus a subaltern, who heretofore received for tent purchase six hundred, and for carriage monthly, a hundred and five rupees, received, this war, for the former three hundred rupees, for the latter fifty.

Fifty-five rupees a month for two years (commencing with a deficiency of three hundred) makes a wonderful difference, on the balance side of a subaltern's accounts at the expiration of that time; and we hesitate not to declare that this measure, whoever recommended, and whoever adopted it, was the most unpopular, cruel, and injurious to the Bombay army that was ever put in practice.

There never was a war so unprofitable to the army, as this, or so profitable to their masters; many a subaltern left the field with more of Tippoo's lead in his body, than of his gold in his pocket, and to withhold their pittance at the commencement of the war, was as unfeeling, as unjust not to restore it at the conclusion, when the events of it pointed it out as an act of ordinary honesty.

May 29th. Two miles from Rera we passed Surrubwaree, and a little farther Wangee, both small villages: four miles farther we passed Waree, a small place; and three miles from Waree brought us to Attoorna, a large village, whence the road runs a mile west to Lazoorna, a similar village or town, close southerly of a nullah of water. The names of these places are also joined; the natives calling either of them Lazoorna-Attoorna. From Lazoorna we marched five miles, and halted at Sunfur, a place of no consequence.

Road this day pretty good.

May 30th. Leaving Sunfur, we marched three miles, and passed Catee, a small village, near which are some gardens and a good bowrie, with a neat garden house, situated at the entrance of a babool jungle, a furlong-deep, through which we passed, and continuing our route three miles farther, crossed a nulla which runs through extensive gardens and plantations, with elegant summer-houses, and bowries in them: fountains and avenues of cypress trees render these gardens very cooling and refreshing. Baramootee, a large respectable town, with a strong fortification, is about a mile from these gardens; the best part of the town is enclosed by a high wall: the Kurrah river divides the town; the western division appears the neatest. We did not intend to halt here, but were desirous to see the fort and enclosed town, but on applying, were told we could not be permitted to enter. We then walked about the outside town, which is extensive, and were accompanied by some officers from the fort, to whom we spoke on the subject of being refused admittance, and made them so heartily ashamed of it, that the Killehdar was informed, from whom a most pressing invitation was sent to us, to visit every thing worth seeing in the fort. It was now our turn to show our consequence, and very much against our inclination, we declined the invitation, and obstinately persisted in refusing to go, although they were very importunate. The Killehdar, &c. were desired to understand that English gentlemen made no improper requisitions, and that having once been refused admission into the fort, we could not, consonant with our feelings of propriety, accept an invitation in which civility and good manners appeared too late.

We now much regret having so vehemently opposed their inclination and our own, for this place is well worth seeing, and their refusal at first, does not, on reflection, carry with it so disrespectful an appearance as it did at the time; they were not, indeed, then obliged to know who we were, as we had no other equipage than our horses, and their usual attendants; as soon, however, as our line came up, and they saw
a party

a party of sepoys and a respectable string of camels, horses, servants &c. they were, as we observed, very desirous to atone for the seeming disrespect, which proceeded, they said, from not knowing who it was, that wished to honour their fort with a visit.

We were informed there was a European *gentleman* in the fort, and having many surmises who it could be, we sent, acquainting him who we were, and wished to know if he was in a situation requiring any little assistance that might be in our power to afford him. He came out to us, and we found he was one of those vagabonds, who had left the service of their own country, for situations with the armies of the native powers: this man was, we have no doubt, a deserter from one of our regiments, as he gave a very unconnected account of himself.

Our party passed close north-eastward of Baramootee, and crossed the Kurrah near the town. A mile from Baramootee is Meerud, called also Amrawottee, a large town enclosed by a high wall, and commanded by a good looking fort on its northern side; in which we were told there is a gun as large as any in Bejapoor. Two miles from Meerud we came to Waggas, a small village near the Kurrah, which river we again passed, and halted at Anjangow, a village on its north-eastern bank, half a mile from Waggas. The Kurrah, in general, is about a hundred yards broad, with but very little water, and as its banks are low, we apprehend it is never any considerable stream. Mullaad, a large town, a mile south-westerly from Baramootee, is washed by the Kurrah, beyond which to the southward we know not where it runs. Road this day pretty good: soil in general poor, with stony uncultivated risings.

From Anjangow the road continues along the Kurrah, at the distance of a furlong or two, and is intersected by many creeks and ravines, of very little impediment at this time, but which would in the rains, perhaps, render the road impassable. Julgaum is a large village, or rather two large villages, as the town is divided by the river, three miles from Anjangow; three miles from Julgaum we passed Carrattee, a small village; Loony, a larger village, is seen on the other side of the

river in a southerly direction, two miles from Carrattee. Babobrdy is a small village, a mile from Carrattee; the road to which place continues beside the river, which now takes a sweep round a babool jungle, along which we marched three miles, when the Kurrah again crosses the road a little distance from Moorishwar, where we halted the 31st of May. Country pretty good, well wooded and watered, with some cultivation proceeding.

Moorishwar is a large town, with a tolerably good market: we had good accommodations in a durramfalla near a large handsome pagoda.* A very elegant little building is carrying on in this town by a Canareese; it is a dome over a square building of stone, so beautifully ornamented, that it would be noticed for its workmanship even in Bejapoor.

The method in which these people build a dome or an arch is curious: a mound of earth or chunam is raised the intended height and size of the dome or arch, over which the stones are placed; and when completed on the outside, the support is removed. These people seem to have but little knowledge of the powers of mechanism: when a large stone is to be raised, it is dragged up a slope, raised of earth for the purpose; the inclined plane is indeed the only mechanic power that seems to be generally understood: the screw is unknown, and although the pulley may not, its complex powers are: the lever is, we apprehend, the first mechanic assistance any man or men would discover; it is not however applied with any force in this country. From having so little aid from powers known by more enlightened people, we ought to allow the inhabitants of this quarter the greater merit for their exertions without them; and it is really surprizing how they are able to effect so much by mere strength.

Although

* In this pagoda, the junction of the stones on the floor exhibit a turtle of very great dimensions; this is not an uncommon animal to see portrayed and sculptured in pagodas; there is one on the landing place of the steps ascending Gopaulpoor; handsome buildings, before noticed, near Panderpoor. In the mythological traditions of the Hindoos, the tortoise is expressive of one of the incarnations of Vishnu, and is supposed by Mr. Maurice, Vol. I. page xxiv. (where the History of Ancient India, is imagined to be a species of astronomical mythology) to have reference, as well as the Testudo of the Egyptian Hermes, to the sign that slowly winds round the north pole.

Although the mechanical powers are not now observed to be much in practice in this country, they must doubtless have been fully understood in the peninsula in former times. A variety of structures in Bejapoor could not have been reared without an intimate acquaintance with them; we may however conclude that the Moghuls brought arts and artists with them from Hindoostan. Many places of Hindoo origin also bespeak that people to have been adepts in all that relates to the mechanical parts of architecture; their laborious and wonderful perseverance excites astonishment in several parts of the peninsula, where perhaps are the oldest monuments in existence of Hindoo industry and ingenuity.

Mr. Uthoff left our party, and proceeded with dispatch to Poona; some horses having been forwarded to Moorishwar, by Sir Charles Mallet, for that purpose.

June 1st. Our sepoy, &c. took the direct route to Rajwarry, where we intended to halt; but having heard much of Jejoory pagoda, Mr. Rae and the writer of this narrative determined to ride round by that road.

We passed Mauree, a small village three miles from Moorishwar, and seven miles farther reached Jejoory, which is a pretty large town, and, excepting a few shopkeepers and retailers of fruit, vegetables, and such small wares, seems entirely filled with Bramins and beggars. This town would not deserve particular notice were it not for its pagoda, which being of great celebrity, and having attached to it a number of dancing girls, of whom we have occasion to speak, we shall dwell upon that subject in the next chapter.

On entering the town of Jejoory, we were surrounded by a croud of beggars importuning us for alms, and contending who should have the honour of showing us the pagoda. With some difficulty we reached the foot of the pagoda hill, where we dismounted, and were accompanied up by a troop of these beggarly wretches. This pagoda is of very great celebrity, built on the summit of an unconnected hill, at the distance of less than two miles from a high range, that runs in a south-

easterly direction. The ascent is by a handsome flight of broad stone steps on the north-eastern side, and being of considerable height, and rather steep, the walk up is somewhat fatiguing: arches are in many places thrown over the stairs, which have, on each side, frequent buildings of stone, some of a pyramidical form for lights, others have the appearance of recesses. The pagoda in which the deity is placed, is ancient and not very handsome; but the enclosure is elegant and extensive, beautifully finished with fine stone, and the pavement is also of large flags.

From the coolness of this elevated enclosure, which being open commands a fine prospect, we would willingly have spent an hour in it, had we not been so pestered by the sturdy beggars with which it is filled.

We were desirous to take the bearings of a number of places comprehended in the view from this elevation; but could not use the compass from the intrusions of our troublesome attendants.

Poonadur, commonly called Poorunder, we had reason to think is in sight from this pagoda, but we saw it not. Sansworce, a large village, bears N. 70° E. distant about six miles, and Belfur, a smaller, N. 35° E. about two miles; these were the only places we could notice. There is a very large tank, elegantly built with fine stone, a little to the south-westward of the pagoda hill, but it appears to be built in too high a situation: on the northern side of the pagoda there is an entrance, but no stairs yet built to ascend by; it will perhaps be completed.

CHAPTER XXV.

A SINGULAR FEMALE SEMINARY IN JEJOORY, AND OTHER PAGODAS; WITH REMARKS
ON THE DANCING GIRLS OF HINDOOSTAN.

A PRINCIPAL part of our errand to Jejoory pagoda, was to enquire into the customs and regulations of a particular class of females, its attendants, called Moorlees. We before understood them to be the daughters of the poorer people, who, to avoid expence, devote their beautiful children to the service of the god of this temple: after such presentation, they assume the name of Moorlee, and are fed, cloathed, and educated, at the expence of the pagoda. On particular occasions, they sing and dance in the same manner as the common dancing girls, called Kaanchnee, and on all occasions are subservient to the pleasures of the Brahmins. We were informed, although it is repugnant to the spirit of the institution, that they do not, on proper application, withhold their favours from others, or even from strangers.

As it reflects no discredit on a family, to devote their beautiful daughters to the service of God and the Brahmins, rather indeed an honour, so the artful institutors of a practice so productive to their fallacious gratifications, have instilled into the minds of their deluded flock the idea, that marrying a Moorlee is an action pleasing to the Deity, and consequently propitious to the temporal and spiritual welfare of the compliant party. Thus by ejecting the remains of their debaucheries, and even receiving solicitations for them, as a mark of particular favour, when no longer possessing the bloom of youth and beauty, continual vacancies occur for the introduction of fresh subjects, as victims, to be sacrificed at the shrine of voluptuousness and sensuality. Two hundred and fifty Moorlees were at this time attached to Jejoory pagoda, who, by reputation, are creatures of exquisite beauty; the few we saw of them by no

means diminished that reputation: they were elegantly dressed, and had a profusion of ornaments, arranged with great taste.

An institution evidently originating in the sensuality of man, but avowedly for the honour of the injured name of religion, being in itself so curious and interesting, we shall, in addition to our remarks on it, quote the speculations of other writers, elucidatory of this singular system of depravity.

We know not to what deity the pagoda of Jejoory is dedicated: if to Mahadeo, or, in his generative character, Seeva, the following quotation will be explanatory of the impiety of this "abominable mockery of every thing sacred, under the insulted name of religion:" if to any other of their gods, it will evince a plurality, through whom this species of degenerate devotion is supposed acceptable.

Mr. Maurice, in page 387 of his *Indian Antiquities*, contemplating the enormous and aggravated impieties committed during the celebration of the mysteries of Bacchus at Rome, and the multiform impurities of the mysterious ORGIA of the BONA DEA, where he says, "The season of nocturnal gloom, in which these mysteries were performed, and the inviolable secrecy which accompanied the celebration of them, added to the inviting solitude of the scene, conspired at once to break down all the barriers of modesty, to overturn the fortitude of manly virtue, and to rend the veil of modesty from the blushing face of virgin innocence. At length licentious passion trampled upon the most sacred obstacles which law and religion united to raise against it. The Bacchanal; frantic with midnight intemperance, polluted the secret sanctuary, and prostitution sat THRONED upon the very altars of the gods;" by a natural transition proceeds to the kindred institution, and those "obscene abominations connived at in India, and even promoted by the more corrupt Brahmins, with respect to that ill-fated and prostituted race, THE WOMEN OF THE IDOL."

"Incited unquestionably," says Mr. Maurice, "by the hieroglyphic emblem of vice, so conspicuously elevated, and so strikingly painted
" in

" in the temples of MAHADFO, the priests of that deity industriously
 " selected the most beautiful females that could be found, and, in their
 " tenderest years, with great pomp and solemnity, consecrated them (as
 " it is impiously called) to the service of the presiding divinity of the pa-
 " goda. They were trained up in every art to delude and to delight; and
 " to the fascination of external beauty, their artful betrayers added the at-
 " tractions arising from mental accomplishments. Thus was an inviolable
 " rule of the Hindoos, *that women have no concern with literature*, dispensed
 " with on this infamous occasion. The moment these hapless victims reached
 " maturity, they fell victims to the lust of the Brahmins. They were
 " early taught to practice the most alluring blandishments, to roll the ex-
 " pressive eye of wanton pleasure, and to invite to criminal indulgence,
 " by stealing upon the beholder the tender look of voluptuous languish-
 " ing. They were instructed to mould their airy and elegant forms into
 " the most enticing attitudes and the most lascivious gestures, while the
 " rapid and graceful motion of their feet, adorned with golden bells and
 " glittering with jewels, kept unison with the exquisite melody of their
 " voices. Every pagoda has a band of these young syrens, whose business,
 " on great festivals, is to dance in public before the idol, to sing hymns in
 " his honour, and in private enrich the treasury of that pagoda with
 " the wages of prostitution. These women are not, however, regarded
 " in a dishonourable light; they are considered, as *wedded to the idol*,
 " and they partake of the veneration paid to him. They are forbidden
 " ever to desert the pagoda where they are educated, and are never
 " permitted to marry; but the offspring, if any, of their criminal em-
 " braces, are considered as sacred to the idol; the boys are taught to play
 " on the sacred instruments used at the festivals, and the daughters are
 " devoted to the abandoned occupation of their mothers."

With due reference to the respected opinion of Mr. Maurice, we
 think he errs in saying, "they are never permitted to marry;" informa-
 tion acquired on the spot, and the authority of other writers, lead us to
 differ from that opinion; and the reflection that the artful influence of
 this

this depraved degrading devotion, would leave nothing undone that might tend to complete their purpose, dictate our more reasonable supposition that they have instilled into the minds of their deluded flock the idea that marrying a Moorlee is an action pleasing to the deity, and consequently propitious to the temporal and spiritual welfare of the compliant party;—thus by ejecting the remains of their debaucheries, and even receiving solicitations for them as marks of particular favour, when no longer possessing the bloom of youth and beauty; continual vacancies occur for the introduction of fresh subjects, as victims, to be sacrificed at the shrine of voluptuousness and sensuality.

“A system of corruption,” continues Mr. Maurice, “so deliberate and so nefarious, and that professedly carried on in the name and for the advantage of religion, stands perhaps unrivalled in the history of the world, and the annals of infamy. It was by degrees that the Eleusinian worship arrived to the point of enormity above recited, and the enormities, finally prevalent, were equally regretted and disclaimed by the institutors; but, in India, we see an avowed plan of shameless seduction, and debauchery; the priest himself converted into a base procurer, and the pagoda into a public brothel. The devout Mahomedan traveller, whose journey to India in the ninth century, has been published by M. Renaudot, and from which account this description is partly taken, concludes the article by a solemn thanksgiving to the Almighty, that *he* and *his* nation were delivered from the errors of infidelity, and were unstained by the horrible enormities of so criminal a devotion!”*

Tavernier, in page 37, of his *Indian Travels*, notices the votaries of this institution in these words.—“When the old curtisans have got together a good sum of money in their youth, they buy young slaves, whom they teach to dance and sing wanton songs, and instruct in all the mysteries of their infamous art. And when these young girls
“are

* See *Anciennes Relations*, p. 88: and *Voyage de Tavernier*, livre, I. chap. v. beginning at “Cette pagode est remplie de quantité de nudités,” &c.

" are eleven or twelve years old, their mistresses send them to this
 " pagod, believing it will bring them good fortune, to offer and sur-
 " rendered themselves up to this idol." This was noticed of a pagoda
 near Cambay.

In the Asiatic Researches, Vol. I. page 166, mention is made of the
 Moorlees under a different name. " In the well known *Anciennes Ré-*
lations, translated from the *Arabic* by that eminent Orientalist EUSEBIUS
 " RENAUDOT, the Arabian traveller gives this account of the custom of
 " dancing-women, which continues to this day in the *Decan*, but is not
 " known among the *Hindoss* of *Bengal* or *Hindoestan* Proper." " Il ya
 " dans les Indes des femme publique, appellés, femme de l'idole, l'origine
 " de cette coustume est telle ; lors qu'une femme a fait un voeu pour avoir
 " des enfans, se elle met au monde un belle fille, elle l'apporte au *Bed*, c'est
 " ainsi qu'ils appellent l'idole qu'ils adorent, aupres duquel elle la laisse,"
 " &c. An. Rel. p. 109.

" There are in India public women, called *women of the idol*, and the
 " origin of this custom is this : when a woman has made a vow for the
 " purpose of having children, if she brings into the world a pretty
 " daughter, she carries it to *Bed*, so they call the idol, which they adore,
 " and leaves it with him."

" This is a pretty just account of this custom as it prevails at this day
 " in the *Decan*, for children are indeed devoted to this profession by
 " their parents, and when they grow up in it, they are called in *Tamulic*,
 " *Devadassi*, or *female slaves of the idol*. But it is evident they have
 " changed their masters since this Arabian account was written,*
 " for there is no idol of the name of *Bed* now worshipped there. And
 " the circumstance of this custom being unknown in other parts of India
 " would lead one to suspect that the Bramins, on introducing their system
 " of religion into that country, had thought fit to retain this part of the
 " former worship, as being equally agreeable to themselves and their
 " new disciples."

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* *Anciennes Relations des Indes et de la Chine, de deux voyageurs Mahométans, qui y allèrent dans le neuvième siècle. Paris 1718. 8vo.*

We cannot trace the smallest similarity in the names by which these girls are called in Tamulic, and, we apprehend, Mahrattas; in the former, on the Coromandel coast, we find them called Devadâsi; Moorlee is what they are named at Jejoory.

In "Sketches relating to the history, religion, learning and manners of the Hindoos," the author says,—“But the dancing women, who are the votaries of pleasure, are taught every qualification which they imagine may tend to captivate and entertain the other sex. They compose a separate class, live under the protection of the government, and according to their own rules. No religious ceremony, or festival of any kind, is thought to be performed with requisite order and magnificence, unless accompanied by dancing, and every great temple has a set of dancers belonging to it.”

The societies of dancing girls are so grateful to Asiatics, that both Hindoos and Mahomedans tolerate and cherish them: in cities they are regularly assessed, and produce a considerable revenue. They are mentioned by every author, however ancient, and we read that the Imperial city of Kinnoge in Hindoostan, when taken from the Musselmans, early in the sixth century, contained within its walls SIXTY THOUSAND BANDS of singers and musicians, who paid a tax to government. By musicians and singers, the dancing girls are doubtless meant.—Dow, vol. I. page 16.

Dow, in vol. I. page 76, notices an institution similar to the Moorlees, in the pagoda of Sumnaat in the province of Gudjraat. The capture of this temple by the arms of Mamood I. in the year 1022, is elegantly described, and speaking of the vast spoils found in the pagoda, Dow says: “Among the spoils of this temple was a chain of gold, weighing forty maunds, which hung from the top of the building by a ring. It supported a great bell, which warned the people to the worship of God. Besides *two thousand* Bramins, who officiated as priests, there belonged to the temple *five hundred* dancing girls, three hundred musicians, and three hundred barbers, to shave the devotees before they were

"were admitted to the presence of Sumnat. The dancing girls were either remarkable for their beauty or their quality, the Rajahs thinking it an honour to have their daughters admitted."

Indulging in such luxurious voluptuousness with these love-exciting syrens, in the inviting recesses of their own cloisters, no wonder that these priests should, so far as relates to public concerns, have acquired the reputation of being quiet and inoffensive. Temperance in diet is a characteristic of the disciples of Brama, and highly politic is their abstinence while their gratifications arise from a different source: for whatever may be the preposterous offspring of the heated brains of European Bacchanals, the wiser Bramins confirm, in their practice, the more rational idea, that offerings at the shrine of the vine-crowned god, are never seen with smiles by the goddesses of the magic cestus.

Orme, in his "History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Hindostan," vol. I. page 178, speaking of the Bramins in Seringam pagoda, has this passage: "Here, as in all the other great pagodas of India, the Bramins live in a subordination which knows no resistance, and slumber in a voluptuousness which knows no wants; and sensible of the happiness of their condition, they quit not the silence of their retreats to mingle in the tumults of the state; nor point the brand, flaming from the altar, against the authority of their sovereign, or the tranquillity of the government."

We cannot avoid expressing our wish that the clergy of other countries, who, if they have not similar, have, in general, equal cause, were, like the Bramins here described, sensible of the happiness of their condition: but it seems incompatible with the unemployed time, which, in all countries, is necessarily annexed to the indolence of their avocation, and which in active minds, such is the infirmity of humanity, is unhappily, too often devoted to the purposes, on which the forbearance of the Bramins, is, by Orme, so elegantly commended.

This inviting subject we shall conclude by an extract from the Abbé Raynal's History of the East and West Indies, vol. II. page 20. The

Abbé writes absolutely like an Asiatic, and had he gone to Surat, would, perhaps, have found realized, the fascinating effects that he, with so much animation, paints to his, and the reader's imagination.

"All that the mythologists and poets have feigned as enchanting, concerning the nymphs and priestesses of Venus, which renders the worship of that deity so celebrated in antiquity, is to be found," says the Abbé's translator, in a note, "realized among the Balliaderes of Surat." The name of Balliadere, we never heard applied to the dancing girls; or saw but in Raynal, and 'War in Asia by an officer of Colonel Baillie's detachment:' it is a corrupt Portuguese word.

"During their repose, the common indulgence of the inhabitants of Surat was to stretch themselves upon a sofa, where they were rubbed by men of singular dexterity, or rather kneaded like dough. The necessity of promoting the circulation of the fluids, too often retarded by the heat of the climate, first suggested the notion of this operation, which affords them an infinite variety of delightful sensations. They fall into such a tender state of languor that they sometimes almost faint away. This custom was said to be brought to the Indies from China; and some epigrams of Martial, and declamations of Seneca, seem to hint that it was not unknown to the Romans at the time when they refined upon every pleasure, as the tyrants who enslaved those masters of the world, afterwards refined upon every torture.

"They had another species of pleasure at Surat, which perhaps our effeminacy would have envied them still more, and this was their female dancers, whom the Europeans call Balliaderes, a name given them by the Portuguese.

"Numbers of these are collected together in seminaries of pleasure. The better sort of these societies are devoted to the richest and most frequented pagodas. Their destination is to dance in the temples on their great festivals, and to be subservient to the pleasures of the Bra-

of

“ of renouncing all, that they may the more freely partake of every enjoyment, chuse rather to have women of their own, than at once to defile the states of celibacy and wedlock. They do not invade another man's right by adultery, but are so highly jealous of the dancers, whose worship and vows they share with the gods, that they never suffer them, without reluctance, to contribute to the amusement even of kings and princes*.

“ The rise of this singular institution is not known. Probably one Bramin, who had a concubine or a wife, associated with another Bramin, who had likewise his concubine or his wife; and in process of time the mixture of so many Bramins and women, occasioned so many acts of infidelity, that the women became common to all those priests. Let but a number of single persons of both sexes be collected into one cloister, and a commonalty of men and women will soon take place. By this mutual intercourse jealousy was probably extinguished; the women were not uneasy at the increase of their number, nor the priests at that of their order: it was rather a new conquest than a rivalry.

“ It is no less probable, that in order to palliate this licentiousness in the eyes of the people, all those women were consecrated to the service of the altar: and that the people readily consented to this kind of superstition, as it ensured their wives and daughters from seduction, by confining the lawless desires of these monks to one particular spot.

“ The contrivance of stamping a sacred character upon these courtezans, might make parents the more willing to part with their beautiful daughters, and to consent that they should follow their calling, and devote themselves to these seminaries, from whence the superannuated women might return to society without disgrace: for there is no
“ crime

* “ Doubtless,” says the commentator, “ they are of opinion that love, that pure and celestial incense of beauty, would be but profaned in those hearts, where all is vanity and baseness, and where even the prostitution of every principle of honour, often paves the way to the most honourable stations.”

" crime that may not be sanctioned, no virtue that may not be debased by the intervention of the gods. The most sacred truths may be perverted, by wicked men, to the worst of purposes. The very notion of a Supreme Being, may, in the hands of a crafty priest, be made subversive of all morality. He will affirm, not that such a thing is pleasing to the gods, because it is good, but that such a thing is good, because it is pleasing to the gods.

" The Bramins wanted only to gain another point to complete the institution; which was to persuade the people that it was decent, holy, and pleasing to the gods, to marry a Balliadere, in preference to all other women; and thereby induce them to solicit the remains of their debaucheries as a particular mark of favour.

" In every city there are other companies not so choice as the former for the amusement of the rich; there are even strolling companies of them, conducted by old women, who having been themselves trained up in these seminaries, are, in time, promoted to the direction of them*.

" These handsome girls have the shocking custom of being always followed by an old deformed musician, whose employment is to beat time with an instrument of brass, which the Europeans have lately
" bor-

* " By way of contrast, whimsical enough, but the effect of which is shocking, these girls always carry along with them some hireling musicians, a set of vile and deformed monsters, disgraceful to nature. These have tambarins, cymbals, and flutes, with which they perform concerts, not very agreeable indeed, but abundantly regular. These airs, however, give life to the pantomime, the subject of which is commonly an amorous intrigue. Love displays in these ballets all her charms, and artfully suits them to the tastes of the spectators whom the Balliaderes wish to enamour.

" These female dancers pay very little regard to modesty, but without any particular exposure. In private their licentiousness is under less restraint. By the lascivious looks, and wanton postures of these priestesses, full of the deity who inspires them, the contagion of enthusiasm and passion, with which they are inflamed, is conveyed to all the senses, which they instantaneously set in motion. It is indeed no longer a passion; it is an electric fire, which is communicated from one single body, to all the bodies that surround it; it is a fire still more subtle than that visible spark, causing an universal tremor in the organs, and a general commotion in all the members of the assembly."

" borrowed of the Turks, to add to their military music, and in India
" is called a *tam*. The man who holds it is continually repeating that
" word with so much vehemence, that by degrees he works himself
" up into dreadful convulsions, whilst the Balliaderes, intoxicated with
" the desire of pleasing, and the sweets with which they are perfumed,
" are at length transported beyond their senses.

" Their dances are, in general, love pantomimes; the plan, the design,
" the attitudes, the time, the airs, the cadence, are all expressive of
" this passion, with all its raptures and extravagancies.

" Every thing conspires to the amazing success of these voluptuous
" women; the art and richness of their attire, as well as their ingenu-
" ity in setting off their beauty; their long black hair falling over their
" shoulders, or braided and turned up, is loaded with diamonds and
" stuck with flowers: their necklaces and bracelets are enriched with
" stones: even their nose-jewels, an ornament that shocks us at first,
" is wonderfully pleasing, and sets off all the other ornaments by the
" charms of symmetry, the effect of which, although inexplicable, is
" yet sensibly felt by degrees.

" Nothing can equal the care they take to preserve their breasts, as
" one of the most striking parts of their beauty. To prevent them from
" growing large or ill-shaped, they inclose them in two cases made of an
" exceeding light wood, joined together and buckled behind: these
" cases are so smooth and so supple, that they give way to the various
" attitudes of the body without being flattened, and without injuring
" the delicacy of the skin. The outside of these cases is covered with
" a leaf of gold, studded with diamonds. This is certainly the most re-
" fined kind of ornament, and the best calculated to preserve beauty.
" They take it off and put it on again with singular facility. This
" covering does not prevent one from seeing the palpitations, sigh-
" ings, and tender emotions of the breast: it conceals nothing that can
" excite desire.

" Most

“ Most of these dancers think it an addition to the beauty of their
“ complexion, and the impresson of their looks, to trace a black circle
“ round their eyes with a hair bodkin, dipped in the powder of anti-
“ mony. This borrowed beauty, celebrated by all the Eastern poets,
“ at first appeared very singular to Europeans, but has from habit be-
“ come perfectly agreeable to them.

“ This art of pleasing is the whole life, the whole employment, the
“ whole felicity of the Balliaderes. It is not easy to resist their seduc-
“ ing manners. They even obtain a preference over those beauties of
“ Kashmeer, who fill the seraglios of Hindoostan, as the fair Georgians
“ and Circassians fill those of Ispahan and Constantinople. The mo-
“ desty, or rather the reserve of proud slaves, sequestered from the society
“ of men, cannot balance the miraculous arts and wiles of these expert
“ courtezans.”

CHAPTER XXVI.

ROUTE FROM JEJOORY TO POONA—SOME ACCOUNT OF THAT CITY—ROUTE
THENCE TO BOMBAY—AND THE CONCLUSION OF THE NARRATIVE.

ON leaving the pagoda we were desirous of making the customary compliment, and attempted to lay down a few rupees, but were interrupted by such a crowd pressing for the money, that the attempt was vain.—One ingenious fellow was near succeeding, by advancing with a silver stick, and announcing himself Choobdar of the pagoda; but as soon as the others saw the money, half a dozen more instantly stepped forward, urging similar authorities, and each reviling his rivals as impostors. In this embarrassed state we attempted a precipitate retreat, but the passage by which we ascended was filled with these vociferous claimants. Running round to the northern entrance, we descended hastily as possible, and were followed down a very rugged and awkward track on the back side of the hill, by a number of these troublesome attendants; and taking a circuit by the large tank, found Mr. Rae had effected his way down the eastern stairs, at the foot of which, surrounded by a troop of our sturdy beggars, we mounted our horses, and galloped briskly a mile out of the town, to a bowrie and some gardens, and waited there for our attendants and guides: before their arrival, however, we were overtaken by about twenty of these persevering creatures, women as well as men, whom we found it difficult to shake off.

Two miles from Jejoory we passed the Kurrah, which runs between two pretty large villages, half a mile from each other; the northern Quatulla, the other Dahlowrie. Six miles farther we passed Pissaury, a small village on our right, and after riding ten miles from Jejoory,

joined our party at Rajwarry, which is a town of some note, inclosed by a wall, with a tolerable good market. The country between Moorishwar and Jejoory, and thence to Rajwarry, is in general stony and barren. We were accommodated in a durrumialla in the town, but as it was exceedingly hot, and well stored with muskeetoës, we preferred sleeping outside the town wall, where, kicking away the stones, and as usual, spreading a boat cloak upon the ground, for by this time we had no bed or bedding, our sleeping apparatus was prepared; and substituting a great coat for a pillow, we repaired to rest. In the morning we were surprised to find some one had had the address to remove the great coat, and all the things that were not actually in wear: whether this is a proof of ingenuity, or sound sleeping, we know not, but it is noticed to put travellers on their guard.

June 2d, we left Rajwarry, and passing Waggaipoor a mile from it, marched about the same distance farther, when a ghaut occurs, which is generally called the little Boor ghaut: it is not steep, nor more than half a mile in descent. Looking from the top of the ghaut, the country is quite open to the eastward, and free from hilla: the range, on, or rather near, which Jejoory is situated, is seen at the distance of six miles, extending in a northerly direction, on which extremity is the fort of Mullurghur. Many villages are in sight from the ghaut, but as we had straggled from the line, and had no guide, could not learn their names. We left the party at Rajwarry, for the purpose of visiting Omla, or Oomlee, a respectable little town in a flourishing state, about a mile eastward from Rajwarry: it has a handsome pagoda and several neat buildings, and extensive gardens to the southward. Nearly a mile from the bottom of the ghaut we passed Wutree, a considerable village, and two miles farther Tarda, a small place. Leaving Tarda the road continues bad and stoney for five miles, when we came to Looney, a considerable village, and there halted. Being now so near Poona, the perambulator was packed up to avoid observation.

Had

Had we, after crossing the Krishna, proceeded to Poona by the usual route of Meritch and Tajgom*, we should have descended three ghauts, similar to that noticed on this day's march; by proceeding so far to the eastward, by Bejapoor, two of them were avoided: this may farther explain what we have remarked in another place, respecting the inclination of the plane of the upper country.

On the 3d of June we were met by Mr. Uhthoff, and conducted to Poona, where we arrived before nine o'clock; by conjecture about twelve miles from the village we left.

After so long a time spent in the unsettled scenes of a campaign, it was of course a pleasing circumstance arriving at the residence of English gentlemen; and particularly at so happy a society as we found at Poona, to which we were welcomed in the most attentive manner by Sir Charles Malet, the British resident at that court; and during our stay there, entertained with the greatest hospitable kindness. Tents were ready pitched for the reception of our sepoy and followers.

The residence of Sir Charles Malet is known by the name of the Sungum, being situated, as the word denotes, at the confluence of two rivers, the Moota and the Moola; after which mixtures of waters, their names join, and the Moota-Moola falls into the Beemah, about fifty miles to the eastward. Sir Charles's former residence was in the city, but not being a pleasant situation, he was permitted to build habitations on this spot, which until that time had no buildings of any kind, save an old neglected pagoda in ruins, still remaining in the gardens, a contrast to the neatness of the buildings erected at a great expence by him, and the gentlemen of his suite. The Sungum is a little town quite detached from the city, being divided from it by the Moota, and inhabited entirely by the gentlemen, their attendants, and two companies of sepoy, stationed here as the resident's honorary guard. Sir Charles's garden is watered by both rivers, by means of aqueducts: it produces all the fruits and vegetables of this country; here is an excellent vineyard; apple and peach-trees thrive well, and promise to be a great ac-

quisition to the horticulture of these parts. Stately cypresses and other ornamental trees, contribute to make this a charming retreat, and we readily declare, that with the advantages of society and situation, the Sungum is the most enviable residence we ever saw in India. Sir Charles's stud is elegant, consisting of forty or fifty noble animals from Arabia, Persia, &c. Several elephants on state visits compose part of the retinue; this show is requisite at Eastern courts, where there is always considerable pomp, and it is necessary for ambassadors to assume an appearance of ceremonious dignity.

Poona, the metropolis of the western Mahratta empire*, the residence of the Peshwa and his court, is situated something less than a hundred miles southeasterly from Bombay: the city is not very large, covering an extent of not more, perhaps, than two square miles, tolerably well, but not elegantly or handsomely built, and in an increasing and flourishing state. There are several houses in it apparently more elegant than the Peshwa's palace, which is a handsome, although it has not the appearance that might be expected in a royal residence. The city is very well supplied by extensive markets, and there is a long street in which are displayed a great variety of English finery, such as looking-glasses, globe-lamps, &c. The police of Poona, we have understood to be uncommonly well regulated, but cannot speak particularly on that subject.

On the northwestern side, the city is washed by the river Moota, about two hundred yards in breadth, and very shallow of water, over which it was intended to build a handsome stone bridge, and opposite the city the piles are seen, but the Peshwa who began this laudable work unfortunately died; his successor continuing it died also, from which events it was adjudged an undertaking unpleasing to the gods, and it has not since been revived. There is, we believe, a wooden bridge over the river, as it is not fordable in the rains, a little higher up, but in bad repair. The vicinity of Poona is well watered by fre-

* See note XVIII.

quent streamlets, and ornamented with groves and gardens, in which the cypress holds a proud pre-eminence.

Major Rennell in his memoir, page 208, thus speaks of this city—
 “ Poonah is the capital of the western Mahratta empire, and is situated
 “ about thirty miles on the east of the ghauts, a hundred road miles
 “ from Bombay, and about seventy-five from the nearest sea coast. It
 “ is meanly built, and not large; and lies quite open and defenceless.
 “ Pooroonder, a fortress on a mountain, about eighteen miles east-
 “ south-east of Poonah, is the place of refuge in case of invasion; there
 “ the archives of government are deposited; and there, I believe, the
 “ principal officers usually reside. Whenever an invasion has happen-
 “ ed, the Mahrattas never thought Poonah a place worthy of defence,
 “ and have accordingly destroyed it with their own hands. In a state
 “ that can conveniently exist without a great capital, no doubt but that
 “ great advantages are gained, in war, by a release from such an in-
 “ cumbrance. An overgrown capital full of rich inhabitants, and a
 “ kind of general repository of wealth, however pleasant it may be, as
 “ it respects polished society, and the elegancies of life, yet from the
 “ greatness of its extent, and other circumstances, incapable of defence,
 “ must be considered as a great political evil in a state: it is like a for-
 “ tress that exposes its weakest part to the enemy, and points his at-
 “ tacks; and, to pursue the allegory, there may be some danger of the
 “ garrison sacrificing the interest of the empire at large, in order to pre-
 “ serve their own property in the hour of assault. The Scythians, who
 “ were not chained to the soil, could never be conquered; and those
 “ who have no large capitals stand in the next degree of security,
 “ all other circumstances taken into the case. If the question be con-
 “ sidered as it concerns morals, the objections are yet stronger; for
 “ the larger the capital, the greater will be the proportion of the popu-
 “ lation that is corrupted*.”

A little

* If this be admitted, and reason and experience certainly enforce the argument, what must we think on contemplating the proud city of London? that seat of elegance and luxury! that sink of iniquity and vice!

A little to the westward of the city is a cave, excavated in the same manner as those on the island of Elephanta, but comparatively very small.

The Peshwa has a menagerie of wild animals, but it is not a large, nor a very select collection. It consists of a rhinoceros, a lion, several royal tigers, leopards, panthers, and other animals of the cat kind.—An extraordinary camel is by far the most curious creature in the collection: it is of that species called, we believe, the Bactrian camel, and has two humps of such unweildy dimensions, that when lying down it cannot easily rise, from their enormous weight: it is quite white, with very long hair, a characteristic of its species, about its head and neck*. The animal is of course a *lusus natura*. It was, as well as the rhinoceros, we learned, a present from Scindia. The lynx is a delicate animal, called in India and Persia, from its black ears, *seeah-goosh*. Sir Charles Malet has all these animals, with others, represented in clay by a Bramin, who has great merit in his modellings: the placid serenity of the camel, and the ferocious confidence of the tiger he is happy in hitting.

On the 8th of June, being quite refreshed by so long a halt, we reluctantly took leave of Sir Charles Malet, and the gentlemen by whose attentive kindness, and envied society, our stay at Poona had been rendered so agreeable, and marched to Tulgom, an inconsiderable town about eighteen miles northwesterly from Poona. This town is generally called Tullygom, or Tillegom, and is well known to the Bombay army,

* Before we saw this camel, which is the first of that species that came under our observation, we had been at some loss to understand how the raiment of St. John the baptist was made, as camels in general have no hair at all fit for that purpose.

"And the same John had his raiment of camels hair, and a leathern girdle about his loins: and his meat was locusts and wild honey."—St. Matthew, chap. iii. verse 4th. The commentators were doubtless right in supposing the locusts of the Evangelical Historian to mean, not the insect but the fruit of a tree so called. They grow the size of a finger, and to the length of a foot, quite black when ripe, and of a sweet rich taste. We have frequently ate them on the march in this country: but should by no means, unless in a case of greater necessity, care for adopting them as a food, as they are of a strong cathartic quality.

army, which on an expedition against Poona in 1778, penetrated as far as this neighbourhood, where an action was fought with the Mahrattes and the Bombay army—marched back again.

There is a large tank on the southern side of Tulligom, which supplies extensive gardens with water. Our society was now reduced to three: Mr. Harvey, Mr. Rae, and the writer of this narrative:—Mr. Uhthoff remained at Poona on business, and Mr. Emmitt for the re-establishment of his health, to which rest was required, after such unremitting attention to his laborious professional pursuits.

We left Tulligom the next morning, and after a rugged and tedious march, reached the head of the Boor Ghaut, and halted near Coondallah, a small village, we believe, for we did not see it, near the ghaut's summit. The last four or five miles of the road is very rugged, with a considerable declivity; and is thickly stored with a spontaneous shrub, bearing a very pleasant fruit called corinder, or cooroonda, not unlike our smaller cherries. Sir Charles Malett's hospitality, we found, extended beyond his own mansion; he had furnished us very abundantly with necessaries and luxuries for the remainder of our journey. Leaving Coondallah the next morning, we descended the Boor Ghaut, which, although very rugged and steep, is not so much so as the Ambah pass, by which Captain Little's and Colonel Frederick's detachments, as already noticed, ascended to the upper country. Soon after leaving Coondallah, we passed a deep horrid chasm close to the road side; the sun had not yet affected the condensed clouds, which rolling to and fro in this abyss, intercepted the sight to the bottom, and surely did, if aught on earth can produce that effect, convey to the mind a perception of some supernatural chaos.

Most writers on subjects in which the peninsula was the scene, have enriched their works by a description of these stupendous mountains. Scenes, of the sublimity with which these strike the imagination, are noble to behold, and when described by a masterly hand, doubtless furnish the mind with delectable sensations; but whether these sensations arise

arise from the impression which the delineated objects make on the imagination, or from the elegance of the language used in the description, we will not determine. We will, notwithstanding, take the freedom to say, that how much soever an energetic description of the passes from the lower country to the upper may afford satisfaction to the reader, it does not seem possible that mere description is by any means capable of conveying an adequate idea of their stupendous height and terrific sublimity. Whatever might have been our feelings as a spectator, we do not as a writer find a capacity of imparting those feelings to the reader; not having therefore at command the language necessary to produce the desired effect, it will, we trust, be deemed a sufficient excuse for not attempting a particular account of the passes of the western ghauts.—And we scruple not to declare, that the chief pleasure we feel from an elegant description of a striking scene, is caused rather by the language, than any share the mind takes in realizing the scene described.

The pencil might be well employed in sketching some of the bold scenes, which these ghauts produce in grand profusion; and as an eminent artist has lately visited Poona from Bombay*, we hope he will have found sufficient leisure to supply himself with subjects for the future exertion of his professional abilities, and the gratification of those who take pleasure in the encouragement of arts, and in contemplating the bold hand of nature in all the majesty of gloomy grandeur.

At the bottom of the Boor Ghaut we passed Capoly, or Campooly, a village of no importance, excepting from a very handsome tank of great extent, enclosed by an elegant wall of fine stone, with flights of stairs from the water. Continuing our march about ten miles farther, on an uneven road, we halted at Chook, a town of some little extent, in which a weekly market is held. This was market day. We put up in a durrumsalla and pagoda a little southward of the town. The Bramins at first objected to our taking possession of the pagoda, but a trifling

* See note XIX.

trifling present reconciled them. They had the curiosity to stay and see us dine, and most unfortunately a tongue was brought upon table, at which they expressed their abhorrence and indignation in very pointed terms: they were somewhat pacified on being assured it was not a bullock's, but a camel's tongue, which we told them were sent from Arabia, and esteemed by Europeans as a very great dainty.

We left Chook the next morning at four o'clock, and by twelve reached Panwell, a town of some extent, and being well situated, is said to drive a considerable trade. We saw here the superb globes and orrery, a present to the Peshwa from the Honourable East India Company. It was our intention to hire boats at Panwell, and to embark for Bombay: from which place Panwell is about twenty-seven miles, having a river flowing up to it seven miles from the harbour; but the season of the monsoon was so far advanced that we learned, from the prevalence of the southwesterly winds, the passage was tedious and uncertain; so we determined to march round by Tanna, an English fort and settlement on the island of Salset, nearly twenty miles northwesterly from Panwell.

The sick of our party, and followers who were not immediately wanted, with the heavier baggage, we hired a boat for, and sent to Bombay by water, and the remainder of the party left Panwell at four o'clock on the morning of the 12th, and after a tedious march reached Culwa at two P. M. a small place immediately opposite Tanna fort, having between about two hundred yards of water, that divides Salset from the continent. We crossed the water and arrived at the durbar of the Chief, and were received by Mr. Gregory Page with every degree of attention and kindness. Tanna is the name of the fort and town; the former is generally garrisoned by a battalion of sepoys, and a company of European artillery from Bombay, and is governed by a council of factors: the fort is small, well built, and although not a complete, is a strong fortification, and always kept in the highest order.

The town is not large, and straggling, has several Portuguese churches in it, and a number of Christian inhabitants.

Tanna has always been noted for hospitality and social happiness, and never more so than under the present chief, Mr. Page. The party halted here on the 13th, but Mr. Harvey, being desirous to get to Bombay, made no stay at Tanna. The 14th, at day-break, we left our friends, and after marching about twelve miles, crossed the water that divides the islands of Bombay and Salsset: the sepoy and followers at Mahim ferry; Mr. Rae and the author at Sion, not being there so broad as at Mahim, and consequently easier for the horses. A great part of the island of Salsset appears to be lying waste, but it is hoped, and indeed may be expected, it will not be suffered long to remain so, as an attempt has lately been made to raise sugar-cane and indigo upon it, which promise to be productive. Mr. Stuart, a medical gentleman of Bombay, is superintending the infant plantations, and the necessary preparations for extending the cultivation, and it is sincerely to be wished, that so laudable an undertaking may meet with the success it merits.*

Sion is a fort and town on the northern extremity of the island of Bombay, nine miles distant from the fort, where we arrived at three o'clock.

* See note XX.

CONCLUSION.

C O N C L U S I O N.

HAVING now brought the whole of CAPTAIN LITTLE'S DETACHMENT again to garrison, it remains for the Author of the NARRATIVE OF THEIR OPERATIONS to thank the Reader for his patience in following them through this detailed account, and to offer something in apology, that his entertainment, if it should be the case, has been so unproportionate to the magnitude of the book. It is requested he will consider what a small portion of time a soldier in an active campaign, can allot for making observations on the theatre of the war; how liable he is to deficiencies in such observations, and how difficult it is to arrange the remainder so as to blend amusement with information; particularly when it falls to the lot of a person whose fate it has been, from almost the earliest period of recollection, to seek his fortunes in foreign climes, bereft of the means, and, from local situation, denied the usual opportunities of instruction. In addition to these, the Author has had to combat other obstacles, and labours under other impediments: a very considerable portion of the time in which the data for this work were collected, he was smarting with the anguish of wounds, yet unhealed, and being a total stranger in Europe, had no literary friend by whose council he could benefit, or to whom he could submit one line of his work for revision: it therefore comes "with all its imperfections on its head," from his hand to that of the reader.

If it be asked, why under these complicated disadvantages he would presume to publish a work of this kind? the Author answers, that there are in it, he conceives, several pieces of information not unworthy of public notice, and which, but for this publication, must have remained unknown. And as most of the occurrences and descriptions are given from his own observation, the author confidently gives them as authentic: should there, however, and perhaps there may, be any misrepresentations, they are assuredly errors of the head, and he would gratefully

fully receive correction, and make for them all the reparation in his power. Farther, there may possibly exist reasons for the Author's presumption, of a private nature, which it would not be altogether delicate to impart to the public.

With all the diffidence of an unaccomplished stranger, this book is presented to the public, and knowing the advantages of a good name, the author is highly ambitious of the approbation of those, who on these occasions have assumed the post of masters of the ceremonies:—the learned gentlemen, who so ably conduct the periodical vehicles of criticism will, it is hoped, when they condescend to notice it, with their usual candour, make an indulgent allowance for the awkwardness of an entree. Be it as it may, he submits to their decision, and acknowledges he shall have no great opinion of his work if theirs are against it, but shall nevertheless continue to peruse their labours with pleasure, how little soever he may have profited by their instruction and example.

To the GENTLEMEN whose PATRONAGE and SUPPORT is solicited to this work, the Author trusts that their opinion of the justness of his intentions, will plead an excuse for the manner in which he has attempted to revive in their recollection, scenes that formerly gave them pleasure; and to record transactions in which they bore so HONOURABLE a share. It is not without emotion he takes his leave, and begs to assure them that the unfortunate event which caused his separation from them, is rendered less acute, by the flattering reflection that he is kindly held in their remembrance.

N O T E S

A N D

I L L U S T R A T I O N S

T O T H E

N A R R A T I V E.

N O T E I.

TO render it more intelligible to European readers, we have expressed it, "desired the atr and beetel might be first given to his superior;" but, we believe, it is not the point of etiquette in India, to offer any thing *first* to the superior of a company. The article in the text, called beetel, but why so called, we know not, for we cannot recollect it in any language that we have any information in, is in universal use throughout India, perhaps throughout Asia, from the pauper to the prince. The proper name of this compounded quid, is, from the ingredients of which it is compounded, called paan-soopaaree, or a beeree. It is an article at all entertainments and visits: at the latter, a beeree being presented, is equivalent to a licence, or what, in England, we should call a hint, for taking leave. The beeree is composed of the soopaaree, commonly called betel, cut by an instrument for the purpose into thin slices, two or three of which, with a cardamom, and a very small quantity of chuna, is enclosed in a paan, or leaf, and fastened by a clave in a triangular form. The soopaaree-nut is in size and shape like a nutmeg, and, like it, has, when growing, a bark, or covering, thick, smooth, and membranaceous: the tree, in the Malabar tongue, is called the areka, whence that name is applied to the nut, and is known by it very extensively. It is a beautiful species of the palmyra, growing to a great height, perfectly straight, and free from branches, or any excrescence, but at the very top, where are

the branches, and fruit growing in clusters, not unlike the manner of grapes.

It grows almost all over India. When burnt and pulverized, the nut is a much-esteemed tooth-powder, and chewing it in its natural state, is said to be a preservative to the teeth, and sweetener of the breath. The Abbé Raynal says, "when eaten by itself, as it sometimes is by the Indians, it impoverishes the blood, and causes the jaundice. It is not attended with these inconveniencies when mixed with betel." By betel, the Abbé means the paan or leaf, which is a creeping shrub, like pepper in its vegetation, or it is not, we think, very unlike the hop, but does not grow so high: it bears no fruit, nor flowers, except a little useless red blossom. It is always chewed green, and brought to the markets every morning, wet with dew, which moisture it retains through the day, and before it is eaten, the moisture is wiped off: a thick part is also taken from the middle, and the sides generally pared off. It has a pungent astringent property, and when taken with the soopaaree, excites an unusual secretion of saliva, which, as well as the tongue and lips, it turns red. The chuna, commonly called chenam, is a fine lime, or mortar, prepared from calcined sea-shells: a very small quantity is sufficient to give a zest to the beeree, as being hot, and of a corroding quality, any excess destroys the enamel of the teeth.

Although the beeree is at first unpleasant to Europeans, a little intercourse with country people will soon familiarize it, so as not only to be tolerated, but desirable and grateful. On ceremonious visits, the beeree, as before noticed, are distributed, ready made, previously to the guest's departure; but on familiar occasions, the paandan, leaf-holder, is early brought into company, and each person helps himself; or should ladies be introduced, (this, however, happens only when all ceremony is laid aside) the luxury is enhanced by their preparing the beeree. The paandan is a domestic utensil, on which the ingredients for the beeree are brought. It is sometimes of gold,* but of course more commonly of inferior

* Tavernier, in his *Indian Travels*, page 39, speaks of one worth forty thousand rupees.

ferior metal, consisting of four or five partitions, not unlike the tin spice boxes made in England. The partitions contain the sooparee sliced, the cardamom, called elachee, (which name, alluding to the grateful spice, is not unfrequently given to females) the loong, or clove, and the chuna. In the last, is a small spoon for the purpose of taking out the ingredient. The utensil thus described, is placed on a salver, which also contains the leaf, the nuts whole, and the instrument for slicing them. The paandan is generally accompanied by a vessel of rose-water, gul-aab, which is sprinkled over the guests. This vessel is of gold, silver, or glass, or fillagreed Chinese manufactory, and generally contains about a pint, with a narrow aperture perforated like a garden watering-pot. If the visit is in a superior stile, a tr of roses is presented to each person before the beeree, by a person who takes a small quantity with a spoon out of a thing not unlike our mustard-pots, that have a cover to lift with the thumb. It is received on the handkerchief, garment, hand, &c.

There are, perhaps, few practices in any part of the world, more extensive than this of chewing beetel * in India; and in many parts it is done to a degree bordering on disgust. Many of the inhabitants of the peninsula may be included in this number, particularly on the Malabar coast. The Malays, and inhabitants of the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, the Sumatrans, and all the people in the Streights of Malacca, the island of Borneo, Madagascar, and others in Africa, it is said, chew it to a shameful excess; and mixing too much chuna, or some other corroding ingredient, their teeth decay, and their mouths are filthy to a degree. What few people we saw on the island of Sumatra, were unexceptionably so.

Many of the people here mentioned also stupify themselves with opium, the effects of which are similar to the beeree upon people unaccustomed to it, producing a sensation between delirium and intoxication. The Chinese use both opium and beetel-nut, to which vast empire, they are, from India, articles of very extensive and profitable commerce.

The

* We have noticed one city, in which were thirty thousand shops that sold beetel-nut.

The Abbé Raynal * thus speaks of the betel. " The betel is a creeping and climbing plant like the ivy, but does no injury to the agoti, a small tree, which it embraces as its support, and is remarkably fond of. It is cultivated in the same manner as the vine. Its leaves a good deal resemble those of the citron, though they are longer and narrower at the extremity. The betel grows in all parts of India, but flourishes best in moist places.

" At all times of the day, and even the night, the Indians chew the leaves of the betel, the bitterness of which is corrected by the areca that is wrapped up in them. There is constantly mixed with it the chunam, a kind of burnt lime, made of shells. The rich frequently add perfumes, either to gratify their vanity or sensuality.

" It would be thought a breach of politeness among the Indians, to take leave for any long time, without presenting each other with a purse of betel. It is a pledge of friendship that relieves the pain of absence. No one dares to speak to a superior, unless his mouth is perfumed with betel; it would even be rude to neglect this precaution with an equal. The women of gallantry are the most lavish in the use of betel, as being a powerful incentive to love. Betel is taken after meals; betel is chewed during a visit; betel is offered when you meet, and when you separate; in short, nothing is to be done without betel. If it is prejudicial to the teeth, it assists and strengthens the stomach. At least it is a general fashion that prevails throughout the Indies."

On a public visit paid by Purseram Bhow to Colonel Frederick, at Darwar, the manner in which one of the guests received the atri had a curious appearance, and was, for a soldier, a happy idea. He was a very well-looking man, and coming into the Durbar tent some time after the Bhow, &c. were seated, we had an opportunity of seeing, by the manner in which he was received, that he was a man of importance. Our attention was attracted by his habiliments, as he had no cloathing, save a pair

* History of the East and West Indies, vol. I. page 166.

pair of silk drawers, that reached from his waist half way down his thigh, and a turban on his head. A sword and target completed his equipments, and as his hands were filled with them, we were curious to see how he would receive the *atr*. He received it on his target, which he brought to his nose with great gravity. This person was, we think, Bunna Bappoo Mendla, who we have seen in a very important command on the confines of Bednore.

Although this dress, or rather this want of dress, had at the time a singular appearance, it proceeded more from our want of information than its singularity; for we afterward observed it very common with the Mahrattas and Bramins, high and low. Several times, on visits to Raganauth Row, who is a very great man, and was at that time commander of an army, we found him dressed in this airy style. In addition, a shawl, or a thin piece of cloth, is sometimes thrown loosely over the shoulders, and is, doubtless, a much more comfortable style of dress, than the tight ligatures in the cloaths of Europeans. We, on this subject, speak from experience, having for several months together been in a situation, where we wore no other but the dress here described, and were not fully aware of its comforts, until resuming the European dress, we were convinced of them by contrasted comparison.

It will perhaps be thought, that we have employed too much room on these minute matters; but it must be recollected, that visits in India are very important and intricate: presents are given and received, offered and accepted, and declined, in a hundred different ways, which must be observed with the greatest nicety. Nor is the giving and receiving a beeree, simple as it may seem, without a variety of formalities, according to the rank of the parties; an infringement or omission in any one of which, would be deemed an indecorum, and in Asiatics a high breach of politeness: in Europeans it is not expected.

This ceremony and attention is shewn on other occasions. Richardson, in his Dictionary, vol. I. page 1426, says, "The eastern nations are very curious in their paper, both in their books and in their letters;

“ the most scrupulous etiquette being observed, when addressing great
 “ men, to send them precisely that sort of paper which custom has an-
 “ nexed to their rank. To the king, the ground upon which they write
 “ is gold; to soubahs, or feudatory princes, it is generally ornamented
 “ with flowers of gold, and other decorations; descending thus through
 “ inferior ranks, with a variety of gradations both in quality and size,
 “ till it becomes quite plain, or is powdered with gold dust. A great
 “ man may be flattered by sending him a paper superior to his dignity;
 “ but to err in the other extreme, is considered as an insult which he
 “ will not easily forgive. Kaghiz (paper) implies likewise a patent pre-
 “ sented by the kings of Persia to those whom they intend to honour;
 “ by virtue of which, the governor of every district through which a
 “ Kaghizdar travels, must supply him, the moment he presents it,
 “ with carriages, and every thing necessary to which his rank is
 “ entitled.”

The latter part of this is extracted as explanatory of a similar custom in
 the Mahratta country, of which we have spoken in this work, where the
 Killehdars are obliged to supply a traveller, who has the Peshwa's passport,
 with a certain number of bullocks and coolies, with milk, wood, and
 other trifling articles. To conclude the original subject: we are as little
 acquainted as any, with the intricate formalities of visitings or presents; but
 one point of etiquette appeared to us as more refined than the customs of
 Europeans in like cases. On receiving a present, it is not expected that
 any thanks or acknowledgment is to be made, nor even seeming to ob-
 serve it; now in Europe, it would be necessary to exhaust ones' rhetoric,
 to express a gratitude not felt, which must subject both parties to unplea-
 sant sensations more than adequate to the present. Here nothing of the
 kind can happen; the receiver of the present has credit given him for
 feelings which there is no occasion to express.

NOTE

NOTE II.

This contrast was really observed by several gentlemen from whom we received our intelligence of Sera fort, but still should not perhaps have been so plainly mentioned in this place. If we consider the circumstances that cause, in all visitors, the complaint of uncleanness against the fort of Bombay, we should not find it so great a subject of reproach as would at first appear. We should consider, that where such a vast number of inhabitants are suffered to remain in so small a space, and this, however loudly it cries for reform, could not perhaps be easily remedied, it is a difficult matter to keep the place of confinement in a proper state. The people called Parsees, are the principal owners of the fort, not the walls, but the estates enclosed by them, and island of Bombay. The northern part of the fort is chiefly inhabited by Parsee families, who are very uncleanly in their domestic concerns; not only the inside of their houses, but the whole streets in which they live, will evince this, as they cannot, even in the fair season, be passed without great offence to the nose and shoes of the foot passenger. The southern half of the fort will also bear a recommendation of a farther observance of the comforts of its inhabitants; and as this is the part chiefly exposed to the eye of foreigners and strangers, it were much to be wished it could be kept a little cleaner. This not being a pleasing subject, it were, perhaps, best to drop it.

The Parsees, mentioned in this note, are the principal native inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, in regard to wealth and numbers: not only the most valuable estates, but a very considerable part of the shipping of the port belong to them, and no merchants transport their goods in finer ships than the Bombay merchants, not excepting even the Honourable East India Company. The reader will have an idea of the commercial opulence of this little island, when he learns, that besides the great number of ships from Europe and America that yearly clear

from the custom-house, there are, in carpenters measurement, belonging to the port and island, 27,500 * tons of shipping, constantly employed trading to every part of Asia, navigated by English officers. Besides this, there are country ships, vessels, and boats, to an immense amount in tonnage, going to and fro between Bombay and the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, &c. &c.

In one article of merchandize, and to one port, there was in the year 1788-9, cleared from the Bombay custom, what at that port sold for an almost incredible sum. We allude to cotton, of which there were in that year exported from Bombay to Canton 55,000 candy: the *freight* only of which to Canton, at ninety rupees, the medium of the season, amounts, if the rupee is estimated at 2s. 6d. to 680,750l. sterling; or if taken at the lowest value in exchange, to half a million!

The finest ships in India are built by the Parsees of Bombay, solely by themselves, without the least assistance from Europeans from the time the keel is laid, until the ship is launched. Some of these ships are of a thousand tons burthen, but from the heaviness of the wood, and the difficulty of making the iron work sufficiently strong to confine it, some skilful naval architects are of opinion, that building such large ships will not be found to answer so well as smaller. Ships of five hundred tons, built in Bombay, will last many years longer, perhaps double the time, than a ship from any yard in England. This is owing to the superiority of the timber; for notwithstanding the celebrity of English oak, the Indian teak far exceeds it in durability. This subject has been handled by Major Rennell, and his observations being much more to the purpose than any we are authorized to give from our own knowledge, we shall quote them. "The teak forests, from whence the marine yard of Bombay is furnished with that excellent species of ship timber, lie along the western side of the ghaut mountains, and other contiguous ridges of hills, on the north and north-east of Basseen, the numerous rivulets

* The tonnage of the port of London is about 178,000 ton, one fourth of the merchant ships of Great Britain.

" lets that descend from them, affording water-carriage for the timber.
 " I cannot close this subject without remarking, the unpardonable negli-
 " gence we are guilty of, in delaying to build teek ships of war for the ser-
 " vice of the Indian seas. They might be freighted home, without the cere-
 " mony of regular equipment, as to masts, sails, and furniture, which might
 " be calculated just to answer the purpose of the home passage at the best
 " season, and crews could be provided in India. The letter subjoined in
 " a note, and which was written with the best intentions, will explain
 " the circumstances of the case. Teek ships, of forty years old and up-
 " wards, are no uncommon objects in the Indian seas; while an
 " European built ship is ruined there in five years. The ships built at
 " Bombay are the best, both in point of workmanship and materials, of
 " any that are constructed in India; and although fourth rates only are
 " mentioned in the letter, there is no doubt but that third rates may
 " be constructed, as there is a choice of timber. The Spaniards build
 " capital ships in their foreign settlements. The East India Company
 " have a teek ship on her fourth voyage at present, which ship has re-
 " peatedly wintered in England; therefore any objection founded on the
 " effects of frost on the teek timber, is done away."

The Major, in a note, adds, that this ship was then (when the second
 edition of the Memoir was printed in 1791) on her sixth voyage. Me-
 moir, p. 260.

The East India Company have, or we err, two teek ships in their ser-
 vice, the Britannia, and Sir Edward Hughes; the former of which must
 now have gone seven voyages; the latter, commanded by Captain An-
 derfon, is, we believe, now on her fifth, and she will, God willing, go
 five more. She was some time on the Indian seas, as the flag-ship of the
 Bombay marine.

The letter referred to in the above quotation is this: " Frequent have
 " been the opportunities I have had of observing how very rapid the de-
 " cay of ships, built of European timber, is in the East Indies; and, on
 " the contrary, how durable the ships are that are built of the wood of
 " that.

“ that country, namely, the TEEK, which may not improperly be stiled
 “ INDIAN OAK. The number of ships of war that were ruined in those
 “ seas during the late war (1757 to 1762) may be admitted as a proof
 “ of the former remark; and the great age of the ships built in India,
 “ may serve to prove the latter. What I mean to infer from this, for
 “ your lordships’ use, is, that ships of war, under third rates, may be
 “ constructed in India, and, with moderate repairs, last for ages; where-
 “ as a ship of European construction can remain there but a very few
 “ years. To which disadvantage may be added, that of losing, in the
 “ mean time, the services of the ships that are sent to relieve the worn
 “ out ones.

“ Bengal produces iron and hemp, and the neighbouring forests pine
 “ masts: nothing is wanted to bring all these into use, but a fit opportu-
 “ nity, and proper encouragement.

“ August 20th, 1778.”

To return to the Parsees—We have observed them as the favourites of
 fortune; let us add, they are deservedly so, for we find them doing very
 extensive acts of charity and benevolence. In the Bombay Herald of
 the 4th October, 1790, we read the following paragraph. “ We are
 “ happy in the opportunity of pointing out the liberality of Soorabjee
 “ Muncherjee, whose conduct does honour to humanity: during the
 “ present scarcity of provisions, he daily feeds upwards of two thousand
 “ people, of different casts, at his own expence.” Other public instances
 might be given.

Some of them also have poor Europeans on their pension list, to whom
 are given a weekly allowance, and food and cloathing. To their private
 charity and benevolence, they add all the public show and expence ne-
 cessary to give dignity to their riches. Some of them have two or three
 country houses, furnished in all the extravagance of European taste; with
 elegant and extensive gardens, where European gentlemen are frequently
 invited, and where they are always welcome to entertain their own pri-
 vate parties, and retire to enjoy the rural pleasures of the country, free
 from

from the noise and bustle of a busy, dirty town. We have seen Parsee merchants give balls, suppers, and entertainments to the whole settlement; and some of them ride in English chariots, such as a nobleman in England need not be ashamed to own, drawn by beautiful animals that every nobleman cannot equal in his stud. The Parsees have been often known to behave to English gentlemen, respecting pecuniary concerns, in a manner highly liberal; and although instances might be given to the contrary, and instances might also be given, where individuals, elated by their riches, have forgotten the respect due to English gentlemen, still they are but instances, and are not more reprobated by any than themselves.

A Parsee beggar was never known; and their women, who are as fair as Europeans, are proverbially chaste; so that a harlot is as rare as a beggar. Upon the whole, they are a very handsome race of people.

An enquiry into the history and customs of the Parsees, would, we think, be curious. Their history commences at the period of the troubles caused by the Saracen conquerors of Persia: when, persecuted for their religious opinions, a few Persians took refuge in the Isle of Ormus, whence, some time after, they sailed for India, and landed in Gudjraat, where they found an asylum, on condition that they should reveal the mysteries of their creed, should renounce their own language and dress, that their women should go abroad unveiled, and their nuptials be celebrated in the evening. These restrictions were all complied with, and the Parsees' dress is nearly the same with the Hindoos, and they use the nagri character. So far is their own language forgotten, that perhaps there are not ten Parsees, we know not of one, on the Island of Bombay that can speak it.

Tavernier, in his *Persian Travels*, page 163, gives a long account of the Guars, by whom he evidently means this people; but he is so unfortunate as to err notoriously in a number of particulars.

They

They never intermarry, nor have they any public places of prayer; like their progenitors, the puritans of the east, they do not think temples, as places of worship, at all necessary, merely as such: they pray in the open air, and make their prostrations to the sun, as the grandest emblem in nature of the Deity, whose temple is the universe, and the all-pervading element of fire his only symbol.

Most of their original customs are, however, somewhat altered. No one, perhaps, is so singularly curious as their method of sepulture, with which, in a brief description, we shall conclude this note.

The defunct, after laying a proper time in his own house, for the purposes of mourning, is carried, followed by his relations and friends, the females chaunting a requiem, and deposited in a tomb of the following construction. It is a circular building, open at top, about fifty-five feet diameter, and twenty-five in height, filled to within five feet of the top, excepting a well of fifteen feet diameter in the centre. The part so filled, is terraced, with a slight declivity toward the well. Two circular groves, three inches deep, are raised round the well, the first at the distance of four, the second at ten feet from the well. Groves of the like depth, or height, and four feet distant from each other at the outer part of the outer circle, are carried straight from the wall to the well, communicating with the circular ones, for the purpose of carrying off the water, &c. The tomb, by this means, is divided into three circles of partitions: the outer, about seven feet by four; the middle, six by three; the inner, four by two: the outer for the men, the middle for the women, the inner for the children; in which the bodies are respectively placed, wrapped loosely in a piece of cloth, and left to be devoured by the vultures; which is very soon done, as numbers of those animals are always seen hovering and watching about these charnel houses, in expectation of their prey. The friends of the deceased, or the persons who have charge of the tomb, come at the proper time, and throw the bones into their receptacle, the well in the centre; for which purpose, iron

iron rakes and tongs are deposited in the tomb. The entrance is closed by an iron door, four feet square, on the eastern side, as high up as the terrace, to which a road is raised. Upon the wall, above the door, an additional wall is raised, to prevent people from looking into the tomb, which the Parsees are particularly careful to prevent. A Persian inscription is on a stone inserted over the door, which we once copied, but have forgotten its tenor. From the bottom of the wall subterranean passages lead to receive the bones, &c. and to prevent the well from filling.

Men of great property sometimes do not chuse to be deposited in these indiscriminate receptacles, and cause a small one to be built for their own families. Soorabjee, a rich merchant formerly of Bombay, is laid in a private one in the garden to his house on Malabar Hill; and we understand his tomb is grated over; if so it is the only one on the island so covered. The public tombs are, we think, five in number, but not now all in use, situated about three miles northwesterly from Bombay fort: the largest, for they are of different sizes, is that here described. We have seen accounts of this custom of the Parsees, and descriptions of their tombs, but never any correct.

Led by idle curiosity, when very young, we went into every tomb on the island, the private one in Soorabjee's garden excepted: not only into the tombs but into the wells. We were not then aware of the impropriety, or should not so indecently have obtruded on the sacred repositories of the dead.

NOTE III.

The occurrences of this day would, if aught were wanting, sufficiently confirm the opinion we have ever entertained, of the number of subalterns attached to sepoy corps being inadequate to their discipline: this opinion is grounded on long observation, strengthened by constant experience, and established by the acquiescence of many very intelligent officers.

That this important truth may not rest solely upon our assertion, we will endeavour to exemplify it, by relating the occurrences alluded to. When Captain Little advanced to the attack with the 8th battalion, both grenadier officers fell before they could approach near enough to give effect to the bayonet: the consequence was, the sepoy, although grenadiers, gave way, and notwithstanding they were instantly rallied by Captain Little, and animated by his presence, the loss of their officers could not be supplied, and might have been attended with serious effects, had not the grenadiers of the 11th come critically to their aid. Again, when the grenadiers of the 9th had fortunately found their way to the centre of the enemy's camp, the only officer with them was disabled; the consequences were similar*, and had not Captain Little again been at hand, it is not very clear what might have been the issue of the day. Four days after, the grenadiers of the line were wanted to storm Simoga, and of the whole detachment, but one of their officers, Lieutenant Sholl, was effective; all the others having been wounded in the action of the 29th. Although perhaps almost every action during the war would furnish instances to this effect, the above shall suffice. Let us examine this subject more closely.—A battalion going on service is completed to eight hundred bayonets, with a European officer to each of the eight companies; one of the officers does the duty of Adjutant, and has abundance of employment without attending to his company, which is consequently commanded by a native officer. If the service is at all active, what with killed, wounded, and sick, the remaining seven must necessarily be much reduced; and it will sometimes happen where no supplies can be sent, a battalion will scarcely have an officer left to lead it to action. The grenadiers of the 8th battalion alone, expended, during this service, six-eighths of the officers of a complete battalion†. So long as their officers are with them, sepoy will behave like soldiers, and no longer: this is so well known

* The other Lieutenant, Rae, was disabled at Dooridroog, as noticed in page 102.

† Lieutenants Maxwell, Forster, Lonsdale, Price, Doelan, and Bethune.

known by our enemy, that they take aim at the officers only *, which the late improvement in attack, of using the bayonet chiefly, gives them an opportunity of effecting. This improvement of depending chiefly on the bayonet is certainly a very great one, for it was not until this war, that the sepoys were fully convinced of the wonderful effects of this noble weapon. In former wars, discipline, however, was not then in its present state of perfection, sepoys have been known, in presence of their officers even, to throw down their arms, when their ammunition was expended, and to take up swords.

Another very injudicious custom still farther reduces the small number of subalterns attached to sepoy battalions, which is mustering the whole staff of the army on the effective strength of corps. Thus, not only the adjutants, but adjutants-general, and aids-de-camp, and secretaries, and pay-masters, and commissaries, and quarter-masters, and bullock-masters, and baggage-masters, and majors of brigade, and surveyors, and their assistants and deputies, &c. in the field; together with the auditor-general, and town-major, commissary, judge advocate, fort-adjutant, &c. in Bombay; and fort adjutants and quarter-masters at all the subordinates, are mustered as effective in their respective corps; and as very few, if any of them, can do duty, except as staff, their absence is severely felt. Even in garrison, in time of peace, we have known a battalion reviewed by General Medows with but two subalterns present, and one of them was upon the brigade staff, and volunteered his services on the occasion. If farther proof is requisite of the inadequate number of subalterns attached to sepoy battalions, or of the impolicy of mustering the staff of the army on the effective strength of corps, it will be furnished by appealing to any officer of experience in the Company's service.

* As a proof of this, referring to the table of casualties in page 217, we find ten shot wounds, and one arrow, received by the officers of the 9th battalion.

NOTE IV.

This is a character, so far as we can learn, by which the Bhow is not recognized in Europe: indeed from what we have had occasion to observe, he is, we conjecture, from the public accounts of the late war, in general estimation, quite a different kind of a man. We dissent, however, from that opinion, having reason, from what we have seen, from what we know, and from what we have heard of the Bhow, to think ourselves justifiable in giving him the character that we have advanced in the text. If, in the course of this work, any observations should seem to militate against that character, they should be received with this consideration, that the actions of a great man, invested with a heavy charge like an army, can scarcely in justice, be severely scrutinized by the same rigid rules of morality, by which we can, with propriety, arraign and judge the conduct of a person differently situated. We have seen and read of some transactions, which, viewing them simply as occurrences, abstractedly from the situation of the person who caused them, and the reasons that might have existed to actuate him, we could not in conscience acquit the Bhow for having been the cause of: but if we recollect that there may be a thousand unknown motives, co-operating in the actions of a man so situated, we ought in charity to suppose that he would have acted otherwise had circumstances permitted it; and that doing his duty as a general, a statesman, and a patriot, was frequently repugnant to his feelings, and created a pang in his bosom as a man. This in a general sense should be admitted, and the more readily in a particular case, where a variety of circumstances enforce it. The Bhow where he is the best known is most respected; and by the inhabitants of his districts more than usually beloved: this is, perhaps, a pretty sure criterion to judge by, as it denotes a disposition for affability, and a temper the reverse of oppressive. His charity is very extensive: not to mention what he does in a domestic way, he has a
house

house in Benares, where at a great expence, he daily feeds a number of poor persons. Charity, it is said, covereth a multitude of sins; and be the Bhow's what they may, if so judged, their nakedness will offend no one.

NOTE V.

Weighing is not an unusual ceremony among great men, perhaps not a little forwarded by the recommendation of the Bramins, who are the greatest gainers, as the amount comes of course to them. We find Sevajee weighed in the year 1674 against gold, which, amounting to sixteen thousand pagodas, was given to the Bramins. This was preparatory to his enthronement, on which occasion he disbursed a lac of pagodas more to the Bramins, and the same sum in rewards to officers.—

See Orme's fragments, page 60, note xxviii.

Sir Thomas Roe, in the account of his embassy (we believe, for we have not the work) to Shah Jehan, the Great Moghul, from Charles II. of England, describes the ceremony of that monarch's weighing; by which we find it is practised by Mahomedans as well as Hindoos. When the Bhow weighed, we understand, a son held each scale: at this time, a casualty common to soldiers in the field, had caused our absence from the army; of course we did not see the ceremony.

NOTE VI.

Adventurers of almost every country and description are to be met with in India. It was with a view of making this remark, and giving an instance of it, that this note is inserted. Some few years back a French adventurer picked up a considerable sum of money in different parts of India, by practising and teaching the principles of animal magnetism. Among other places he visited Poona, where both Monsieur Gerlines and Mr. Yvon, of whom we have before spoken, were initiated

ated in the mysteries of the art, for the consideration of a thousand rupees each. On learning this circumstance, Monsieur Gerlines was subject to a good deal of raillery from us, for his credulity ; but he strenuously insisted on the efficacy of his art, or science, and that he had performed many surprising things by his knowledge in it : we have, in reality, heard, from other persons, of several great cures made by him, through apparently simple means. Whether it was that he himself had faith in the science, or, to prevent our raillery, pretended to have it, we cannot tell, but when the writer of this note came last to Hurry Hal wounded, and was unable for a length of time to procure rest or ease, Monsieur Gerlines insisted upon proving his skill by an immediate removal of the pain, and consented to rest the reputation of his art upon the success or failure of the operation. After much solicitation, and assurances that the means were simple, and could, if they did no good, produce no ill, and partly also induced by curiosity, we at last consented to be magnetized.

The result, however, was not such as to establish the credit of the remedy, which the operator, much disappointed, imputed to the unpardonable want of faith in the subject ; and truly, if want of faith was to be admitted in excuse for failure, it might in this case, be made with a great deal of justice.

This adventuring empiric, we recollect came to Tellicherry, but as he met with but little encouragement, his stay was short. Adventurers in India are certainly very much encouraged, especially if they have any nostrum for promoting venereal pleasures ; to Asiatics, the Musselmans, in particular, any thing under the name of a provocative is highly acceptable.

NOTE

NOTE VII.

It is a natural supposition that a politic government will endeavour to impress on the minds of its subjects, an unfavourable idea of the character and customs of the people with whom they are frequently involved in war: it serves to keep up a spirit of hatred; and particular deviations from the established tenets or prejudices of the people, excite also a degree of contempt, that is favourably applied in these cases. The native powers of India, from having so little immediate intercourse with the English, have the ability of disseminating opinions among their subjects very detrimental to the English character, and very contrary to justice, without many opportunities offering for their removal by actual observation. Thus, we understand Tippoo's subjects were impressed with extravagant notions of the sanguinary intolerance, and brutal ferocity of the English soldiery; and the women in particular, were taught to dread their propensities to rapine and plunder; which is perhaps the surest means of inspiring the minds of men with emotions favourable to the interests of the government: that those notions have, in the operations of this war, been sufficiently done away, it would, perhaps, be superfluous to mention. The Mahrattas too, heretofore, had similar prejudices against the practices of the English. A circumstance related by a friend of ours, a medical gentleman, will tend to shew this, in possibly a ridiculous light. He had been called in to attend a lady of high rank and cast in the Mahratta country; and after the reserve of strangers was a little lessened, some enquiries and conversation passed. He was at length invited to eat, and an entertainment was provided: during the repast, it was a natural question what he, and his countrymen and countrywomen usually ate, and among other articles of supposed diet, it was asked did they eat jackals or foxes; and a positive answer given in the negative, seemed to cause some surprise and private conference among the enquiring party. The gentle-

man, curious to know what could have caused so singular and particular an enquiry, took the liberty of asking whence it arose, and learned that the ladies, attending a large party of gentlemen to the field, for the purpose of sporting, heard in the chace many people notice the Fringees', that is the Europeans, of whom it seems there were some of the party, alacrity in securing the jackals and foxes that were caught, which it was particularly repeated, were to them great dainties. The ladies seemed surprised, and pleased at being undeceived, and after that, and some other similar prejudices, were done away, appeared more affable, and under less restraint and fear, than they had been before.

A variety of corresponding antipathies we may suppose to have been excited in the minds of the country people.

N O T E VIII.

After having so unequivocally expressed our detestation at the enormities perpetrated under the cloak of religion, in the sacrifices of the ancient BACCHANALIANS, and in the mysterious rites of the BONA DEA; as well as our opinion regarding the effect the worship of *Prapus*, the *PRALLUS* and the *LINGAM*, and the continual contemplation of their attributes symbolized, must have on the pure morals of virgin innocence; it will not, we trust, be imagined that the intention of this note is, in the most distant manner, to lessen the favourable opinion which the reader has, we hope, entertained of our sentiments on this subject. But being so curious a topic, it may not be uninteresting to introduce a farther account of the extension of this singular species of worship. We have already quoted authors who almost anathematize the depravity of this dissolute and vicious system; and shall here show that degrading as it may be supposed, to all that is dignified, or superior to brutality in man, it yet has its defenders; who by their logical ingenuity, metaphysical reasonings, and charitable indulgence, can acquit

quit the votaries of this worship, not only of criminality, but of any immoral tendency, in their sensual and voluptuous excesses.

A work printed in a quarto volume in 1786, entitled, "An Account of the Remains of the worship of Priapus, lately existing at Isernia in the Kingdom of Naples," informs us, that this worship did until lately exist, with considerable immoral appendages in that city; and that it was not until the year 1781, that, on the feast of St. Cosmo, the females discontinued to make offerings of *Priapi*, to the priests at his shrine. The indecency of the ceremony having transpired, orders were given for its prohibition, to the disappointment of Sir William Hamilton, who otherwise intended to have been present at Isernia, at the time the fête of Saint Cosmo was celebrated, which is on the 27th of September, at which time *Ex voti* of wax, particularly symbolical, are publicly offered for sale. The devout distributors of these *Ex voti*, or vows as they are called, carry a basket full of them in one hand, and hold a plate in the other to receive the money, crying aloud St. Cosmo and DAMIANO! If you ask the price of one; the answer is, *più ci metti, più meriti*: "The more you give, the more the merit." The person who gives this account was present at the fête, and heard a devotee, when presenting a vow, say, *Santo Cosimo benedetto, così lo voglio*,* &c. The ceremony finishes, as most ceremonies of a religious nature do, by the priests dividing the spoils, both money and wax, which must be to a very considerable amount, as a piece of money always accompanies the vow, which is piously kissed at the moment of presentation, and the concourse of people is said to be prodigiously numerous.

The commentator on this subject † reasonably supposes, men, considered collectively, to be at all times the same animals, employing the same organs, and endowed with the same faculties: their passions, prejudices, and conceptions, will of course, be formed upon the same internal

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* This *Ex voti*, with others, is represented in a plate, and is no proof of moderation in the wishes of the devotee.

† R. P. Knight, Esq.

principles, although directed to various ends, and modified in various ways, by the variety of external circumstances operating upon them. Education and science may correct, restrain, and extend; but can neither annihilate or create: they may turn and embellish the current, but can neither stop nor enlarge the springs, which, continuing to flow with a perpetual and equal tide, return to their ancient channels, when the causes that prevented them are withdrawn.

The first principles of the human mind will be more directly brought into action, in proportion to the earnestness and affection with which it contemplates its object; and passion and prejudice will acquire dominion over it, in proportion as its first principles are more directly brought into action. On all common subjects this dominion of passion, and prejudice is restrained by the evidence of sense and perception; but when the mind is led to the contemplation of things beyond its comprehension, all such restraints vanish; reason has then nothing to oppose to the phantoms of imagination, which acquire terrors from their obscurity, and dictate uncontrouled, because unknown. Such is the case in all religious subjects, which, being beyond the reach of sense or reason, are always embraced or rejected with heat. Men think they know, because they are sure they feel; and are firmly convinced, because strongly agitated. Hence proceed that haste and violence with which devout persons of all religions condemn the rites and doctrines of others, and the furious zeal and bigotry with which they maintain their own; while perhaps if both were equally well understood, both would be found to have the same meaning, and only to differ in the modes of conveying it.

Of all the profane rites which belonged to the ancient polytheism, none were more furiously inveighed against by the zealous propagators of the Christian faith, than the obscene ceremonies, performed in the worship of PRIAPUS; which appeared not only contrary to the gravity and sanctity of religion, but subversive of the first principles of decency and good order in society. Even the form itself, under which the God

was

was represented, appeared to them a mockery of all piety and devotion, and more fit to be placed in a brothel than a temple. But the forms and ceremonials of a religion are not always to be understood in their direct and obvious sense ; but are to be considered as symbolical representations of some hidden meaning, which may be extremely wise and just, though the symbols themselves, to those who know not their true signification, may appear in the highest degree absurd and extravagant. It has often happened, that avarice and superstition have continued these symbolical representations for ages after their original meaning has been lost and forgotten ; when they must, of course, appear nonsensical and ridiculous, if not impious and extravagant.

Such is the case with the rite now under consideration, than which nothing can be more monstrous and indecent, if considered in its plain and obvious meaning, or as a part of the Christian worship ; but which will be found to be a very natural symbol of a very natural and philosophical system of religion, if considered according to its original use and intention.

The learned commentator proceeds to explain what that intention was, which furnishes much matter of very curious enquiry, and which serves better than any other, to illustrate that truth, which ought to be present in every man's mind when he judges of the actions of others, *that in morals, as well as physics, there is no effect without an adequate cause* : and if, admitting the conclusions of Mr. D'Hancarville, who in his great and elaborate work, has with infinite learning and ingenuity, traced its progress over the whole earth, we contemplate the uncommon extension of this primæval worship, we cannot refuse acknowledging that the existence of a rite so general must have originated in nature, and that its continuation, is some proof of the philosophic tendency of its observance ; for broad indeed must be the basis of any moral, physical, or religious theory, that self-supported, could have stood so long.

This interpretation will perhaps surprize those who have not been accustomed to divest their minds of the prejudices of education and fashion ; but it will probably appear just and reasonable to those who consider

manners and customs as relative to the natural causes which produced them, rather than to the artificial opinions and prejudices of any particular age or country.

There is naturally no impurity or licentiousness in the moderate and regular gratification of any natural appetite; the turpitude consisting wholly in the excess or perversion. Neither are the organs of one species of enjoyment naturally to be considered as subjects of shame and concealment more than those of another; every refinement of modern manners on this head being derived from acquired habit, not from nature; habit, indeed, long established; for it seems to have been as general in HOMER's days as at present; but which certainly did not exist when the mystic symbols of the ancient worship were first adopted. As these symbols were intended to express abstract ideas by objects of sight, the contrivers of them naturally selected those objects whose characteristic properties seemed to have the greatest analogy with the divine attributes which they wished to represent.

In an age, therefore, when no prejudices of artificial decency existed, what more just and natural image could they find, by which to express their idea of the beneficent power of the Great Creator, than that which made them partakers, not only of the felicity of the Deity, but of his great characteristic attribute, that of multiplying his own image, communicating his blessings, and extending them to generations yet unborn?

Losing sight, however, of the original intention of this worship, instituted in an age when no prejudices of artificial decency existed, its rites were continued after refinement had introduced those ideas of decency, and habit had sanctioned them as the grand pillar of morality; hence it is that if a man philosophically can reconcile the origin of this worship with purity of intention; as a moralist, he cannot but condemn its continuance, as undermining the foundation of his creed. At Rome we find the observance of the Bacchanalian ceremonies was punished in the same manner as Atheism was at Athens; both as civil crimes against the state; the one tending to subvert that decency and gravity of manner,

ners, upon which the Romans so much prided themselves, and the other to weaken the bands of society by destroying the sanctity of oaths: but the restriction extended no farther than the walls of the cities, there being no other part of the Roman empire, except JUDEA, in which any kind of impiety and extravagance might not have been maintained with impunity, provided it was maintained, merely as a speculative opinion, and not employed as an engine of faction, ambition or oppression. Nor were the Christians ever persecuted on account of the speculative opinions of individuals, but either for civil crimes laid to their charge, or for withdrawing their allegiance from the state, and joining in a federative union dangerous by its constitution, and rendered still more dangerous by the intolerent principles of its members: for it was not until after a long course of years that the attempt was made to soften the unyielding temper of religion with the mild spirit of philosophy by this benevolent effusion. "We all agree in worshipping one Supreme God, the
 " Father and Preserver of all. While we approach him with purity of
 " mind, sincerity of heart, and innocence of manners, forms and ceremonies
 " of worship are indifferent; and not less worthy of his greatness, for
 " being varied and diversified, according to the various customs and opi-
 " nions of men. Had it been his will that all should have worshipped
 " him in the same mode, he would have given to all the same inclina-
 " tions and conceptions; but he has wisely ordered it otherwise, that
 " piety and virtue might increase by an honest emulation of religion, as
 " industry in trade, or activity in a race, from a mutual emulation of the
 " candidates for wealth and honour." This was too liberal and extensive a plan, to meet the approbation of a greedy and ambitious clergy, whose object was to establish a hierarchy for themselves, rather than to procure happiness for others.

The Christian religion, being a reformation of the Jewish, rather increased than diminished the austerity of its original. On particular occasions, however, it equally abated its rigour, and gave way to festivity and mirth, though always with an air of sanctity and solemnity. Such were

were originally the feasts of the Eucharist, which, as the word expresses, were meetings of joy and gratulation: though, as divines tell us, all of the spiritual kind: but the particular manner which St. AUGUSTINE, commands the ladies who attended them to wear clean linen, seems to infer, that personal, as well as spiritual matters, were thought worthy of attention.

To those who administer the sacrament in the modern way, it may appear of little consequence whether the women received it in clean linen or not; but to the good bishop, who was to administer the *holy kiss*, it certainly was of some importance. The *holy kiss* was not only applied as a part of the ceremonial of the Eucharist, but also of prayers, at the conclusion of which they welcomed each other with this natural sign of love and benevolence. It was upon these occasions that they worked themselves up to those fits of rapture and enthusiasm, which made them eagerly rush upon destruction in the fury of their zeal to obtain the crown of martyrdom. Enthusiasm on one subject naturally produces enthusiasm on another; for the human passions, like the strings of an instrument, vibrate to the motions of each other: hence paroxysms of love and devotion have oftentimes so exactly accorded, as not to have been distinguished by the very persons whom they agitated. This was too often the case in these meetings of the primitive Christians. The feasts of gratulation and love, the *αγναι* and nocturnal vigils, gave too flattering opportunities to the passions and appetites of men, to continue long, what we are told they were at first, pure exercises of devotion. The spiritual raptures and divine extacies encouraged on these occasions, were often extacies of a very different kind concealed under the garb of devotion; whence the greatest irregularities ensued; and it became necessary, for the reputation of the church that they should be suppressed, as they afterwards were, by the decrees of several councils. Their suppression may be considered the final subversion of that part of the ancient religion here examined, in Europe; for so long as those nocturnal meetings were preserved, it certainly existed, though under other names, and in a more solemn

solemn dress. The small remains of it preserved at ISERNIA can scarcely be deemed an exception; for its meaning was unknown to those who celebrated it; and the obscurity of the place, added to the venerable names of Saint COSIMO and DAMIANO, was all that prevented it from being suppressed long ago, as it has lately been, to the great dismay of the chaste matrons and pious monks of ISERNIA. Traces and memorials of it seem, however, to have been preserved, in many parts of Christendom, long after the actual celebration of its rites ceased. Hence the obscene figures observable upon many of our Gothic cathedrals, and particularly upon the ancient brass doors of St. PETER's at ROME, where there are some groupes which rival the devices on the Lesbian medals.

We have lately learned, but never having seen the building, speak merely from report, that figures or combinations of this description, are to be seen in our Gothic abbey of Westminster.

In the work mentioned in the beginning of this note, from which the greater part of it is taken, frequent references are made to ancient and classic writers, which we have omitted, nor have we particularly referred to the pages, whence we quoted; for as the work is not to be procured it would be of little use. It was never published, being printed at the expence of the Dilettante Society, to the members of which only it is given, or to particular persons by an unanimous vote of the society.

The plates given with this work are very curious: the combination represented in fig. 1, plate x. we have several times seen in Canara; once, particularly well done in high relief, on the machine that we have described in page 55. The figures there were, if possible, in a more indecent attitude and action than that here represented. Plate xi. is very common, and is the symbol noticed by us in the note to the page, whence the reader is referred to this note: "for the reason of which symbol," says Tacitus, "we are left in the dark;" but as Sir William Jones observes, it appears too plainly in the writings and temples of Hindoostan. The tail-piece to the discourse, after seeing some of the temples of Canara, would have no extravagant appearance.

This worship, as to its practices, but we know not, if its votaries were incited to it by external objects of sense, we find existing in Japan, as a rite of the ancient established religion; where, says the Abbé Raynal,* it does not appear that the sect of Xinto has had the madness, which of all others is the most dangerous to morality, to fix a criminal stigma on actions innocent in themselves. Far from encouraging that gloomy fanaticism and fear of the gods, which is inspired by almost all other religions, the Xinto sect had applied itself to prevent, or at least to moderate this disorder of the imagination, by instituting festivals, which were celebrated three times in every month. They were dedicated to friendly visits, feasts and rejoicings. The priests of Xinto taught that the innocent pleasures of mankind are agreeable to the Deity; and that the best method of paying devotion to the Camis,† is to imitate their virtues, and to enjoy in this world that happiness they enjoy in another. In conformity to this tenet, the Japanese, after having put up their prayers in the temples, which are always situated in the midst of delightful groves, resorted to courtesans, who commonly inhabited these places, consecrated to devotion and love. These women composed a religious community, under the direction of an order of monks, who received a share of the profits arising from this pious prostitution to the dictates of nature.

In all religions, women have had great influence on the worship, either as priestesses, or as victims to the gods. The natural constitution of their sex exposes them to singular infirmities, the causes and circumstances of which are often inexplicable and marvellous. Hence it is, that in females, or by females, prodigies chiefly operate; deceit is cherished by their weakness and their vanity; the power of their charms easily imposes upon men who labour under the double fascination of ignorance and love. Impostors have never failed to take advantage of these circumstances, and establish their power upon that fondness wo-
men

* History of the East and West Indies, vol. I. page 103.

† The souls of great men who have been the support and ornament of their country.

men have ever shewn for the marvellous, and that foolish fondness men have for the fair sex. Extacies, apparitions, terrors, raptures, and convulsions, all originate from the sensibility of the nerves. As it is chiefly after the age of puberty that spasms and vapours begin to discover their effects, celibacy is the best state for exhibiting them in that sex, which is most susceptible of such affections. Virginity has accordingly been, in all ages, the period of life most favourable to religion. Devotion easily captivates a heart which never felt a different flame. All marriageable females, who have prophesied, or have seen visions, have uniformly pretended to virginity; and have, on that account, received the higher respect from both sexes.

All savage nations have their sorceresses or witches: the ancient Gauls had their druidesses, the Romans their vestal virgins, and some parts of Europe still boast of their nuns. Among savages, the old women, when good for nothing else, become the nurses of superstition. Among people half civilized, or fully polished, the instruments employed to support religion, are youth and beauty, sacrificed to it by public and solemn vows; but what an outrage are these vows, even though voluntary, to reason, to religion, and to humanity.

Whatever be the causes, whether religious or politic, which introduced and established monkish celibacy in Europe, we ought not to pass severe censure upon institutions of an opposite nature, which prevail in those countries, where the air and the climate plead so powerfully in favour of the most ardent of human passions. If it be reckoned a virtue, under the temperate zone, to stifle those passions which animate both sexes to obey the dictates of nature, it surely ought to be esteemed a more sacred and endearing duty, to give way to those inclinations in the burning regions of Japan.

In countries where religion has not been able to extinguish the flames of love, it would perhaps be wise to change the mode of worship. What a glorious worship it is, wherein men, animated by the fire of the Divinity, concur, if it may be so called, to the continuation of creation, in

perpetuating its works. Let us figure to ourselves beings, who, joining by turns in the effervescence of manhood, love to love, the ideas of religion, to those of the most lively passion, nature has inspired in mortals, see, feel, breathe God in all their communications; adore him together, invoke him, and associate him to their pleasures; make him palpable and sensible to themselves, by that effusion of souls and senses, where all is mystery, joy, and heavenly fervour!

What a source of gratitude to the Supreme Being, to receive from his hand the first object by whose means we enjoy a fresh existence; a wife or husband whom we ought to love, and children that are produced from a source of delights, in which they shall re-produce, and love themselves in their turn! What advantages might not religion derive from these virtues, and these rewards of virtue; but how profane and unnatural must that system be, which represents them as criminal, wicked, and the object of punishment! It is a melancholy reflection, that men should so far recede from the first principles of morality, as to abandon the original feelings of nature; they have searched after the bonds of society, in errors the most pernicious and deplorable. If men needed illusions to enable them to live in amity with one another, why did they not rather derive them from the most agreeable sentiments of the heart? What a moralist or legislator must he be, who cannot discover, in these desires which lead to the preservation and increase of his species, the most solid principles of population and of happiness? Oh! ejaculates the animated Abbé, how I pity those cold, insensible, unhappy, and hardened beings, who consider these sentiments and feelings of an honest heart, as the effects of a criminal delirium!

NOTE IX.

There is not perhaps on record an instance of any tree, or natural production of any kind, that can be, and is applied to so many useful purposes, as the cocoa-nut tree. Not having particularly considered the subject,

ject, we are not likely to enumerate half the purposes for which it is rendered serviceable.

The trunk of the tree is used in building, being, after some years seasoning, a solid timber, very hard and durable, although in a green state not very fit for that purpose, from being principally composed of pith and brittle fibres. With the leaves the greater part of the houses in India are covered: they grow to six or seven feet long, and are formed proper for using, by plaiting the narrow slips that compose the leaf, which project a foot or two on each side the centre stem. Not only the houses of the poorer people are thus covered, but also the country houses of gentlemen, who prefer a kadjan roof, as being cooler than any other. It requires being renewed every year before the periodical rains, which, although so severe, do not penetrate a roof composed solely of these leaves. Two leaves plaited together frequently serve to sleep upon, and are very cooling and refreshing in hot weather: they are also formed to serve as a defence against rain. The variety of uses to which the fruit is applied, are indeed great: the outside husk is a considerable time soaked in water, when fibrous shreds are drawn from it, of which rope of every kind is made, from the size of a packthread, to a sheet cable for a seventy-four. The standing and running rigging of the country ships is chiefly of koiar, which is its general name, but in what language we know not. The best koiar cables are made on the Malabar coast, at Anjenga, and Cochin, of the Lackadevy nut, from which islands they are an article of extensive trade. The shell of the cocoa-nut is well known in England: in India it is, as may be supposed, made subservient to numberless uses. Two thirds of a shell makes a cup, the remaining third, with a piece of stick, a ladle, &c. &c. The kernel of the fruit is an article of subsistence among the natives, and the water it contains gives a finishing zest to the repast. While the nut is green, nearly a pint of milk, then clear as water, is contained in the young sweet pulp, and is, in a hot day, a most delicious and luxurious draught. A dish well known in the East and West Indies, called a curry, a favourite among Europeans, and in uni-

versal esteem with the natives, cannot be prepared without the cocoa-nut: it is also dried and used for various culinary purposes. The oil universally burned, the best and clearest in India, is the cocoa-nut, which is extracted from the kernel by expression: nor is the remaining *caput mortuum*, if it may be so called, useless; for it is fine food for fattening poultry, or beasts, and is sometimes, in scarcities, eaten by the poorer people. Cocoa-nut oil, as well as for the lamp, is medicinally esteemed, and to that it is that the females of Asia owe their celebrity for hair, unequalled in blackness and beauty. In its natural state, however, the oil is ill-scented, which causes the more delicate to mix grateful and stimulating perfumes with it, before applying it to their persons. Among the inferior classes, this is not much attended to, and is doubtless a just cause of complaint against their sweetness, especially by those who have nice nasal nerves.

The embryo fruit being cut from its stem, a sweet pleasant liquor exudes, which is noticed in the text by the name of tarree, or toddy: this, when gathered and drank before sun-rise, is highly salutary and grateful; and a person of ordinary habit, who would live moderately regular, and drink half a pint of it twice a week, would in this climate have but little call for a physician. Trees whence tarree is drawn produce no fruit, the juices being of course exhausted that should nourish the kernel. The only leaven used by bakers in India is the tarree.

To the natives of some parts of the peninsula, the leaf of the palmyra, which, right or wrong, we suppose to be the genus of which the cocoa-nut, date, brab, and areka trees are imagined species, furnishes paper, or a substitute for it; and it makes also the best repellent to the sun's rays, in the form of umbrellas.

Indeed to such a variety of purposes is every part of this tree applied, that it would be worth the pains of an intelligent person to make particular enquiries into its history. It is very long-lived, and does not come to perfection (by which criterion every thing animal or vegetable may be safely judged as to its longevity) for a number of years, perhaps ten
or

or twelve, or perhaps more, for we speak at random. A cocoa-nut being put two feet in the ground, will in a year or two put forth the leaves to their full length, before any of the trunk makes its appearance, which comes up at its usual diameter, and continues increasing in height only, until the time of its maturity, when the tree is fifty or sixty feet high; and, if uninterrupted, is perfectly straight, without any excrescence, except at the top, where the leaves are, fifteen or twenty in number, and the fruit, which grows on a stem, as thick and long as a man's arm. The envelope, or matrix, of the embryo fruit and stem, a short time before its expansion, contains as beautiful and curious a subject, perhaps, as the natural world offers to the contemplative eye. To see this falls to the lot of but few, as, not being known, enquiry has not reached it, and being the *fœtus* of a valuable pregnancy, care is taken to preserve it to maturity; accident, therefore, will not be likely to discover it. It was in Tippoo's country that we had opportunities of seeing this curious subject, where thousands of trees were cut down for the sake of the fruit: for being in an enemy's country, the value of a tree was disregarded, when the labour of climbing it, or the want of a cocoa-nut to drink, were opposed to it. We must own, that we have frequently ordered our servants to cut a tree down for the cabbage, which in our imperfect account of the productions of this tree, we have omitted to mention, as contained in the heart of the trunk near the top: in obstetric strictness, as we have adopted figures from that art, it is in fact then the embryo of the fruit, before the perfect formation of its members, allows the name of *fœtus* to be applied to it. The date tree also contains a cabbage, and they are almost equally good for the table, as the vegetable so well known by that name. The roots of the cocoa-nut trees are very slender and shallow, so that they are easily pushed down by an elephant, and frequently blown down by the wind: the trunk of the tree, at a few feet from its base, is not thicker than a man's body, and continues to the top of nearly the same size.

From being so perpendicular, and having nothing to assist a climber, he must, it would seem, find considerable difficulty in getting up: it is not, however, the case. The people who are in the habit of drawing the liquor, ascend with great ease and expedition, by means of a twisted koiaar rope round their wrists, by which they draw themselves up about three feet at a time; and with a second rope from instep to instep, support the weight of the body, until another hold is secured by the hand rope: the roughness of the outside of the tree, it cannot properly be called bark, being favourable for preventing the ropes from slipping.

The tallest tree will thus be ascended in much less than a minute, and descended in a still less time. The climber is generally naked, excepting a cloth round his middle, with a belt, whence depends a broad crooked knife to pare the stem, which must be frequently done, and a calabash to receive the liquor. Some trees have steps cut in them all the way up, which renders the climber's foot rope of no utility, but it is thought to hurt the trées.

Near the bottom, a covering of pitch or tar is applied, which being, by the heat of the sun, kept soft, prevents ants and other insects from getting up to drink the tarree, to which they are prone: crows also are partial to it, and will sometimes drink until they fall down dead drunk: and monkies too, we suspect, are troublesome to the proprietors of low trees, for they begin to bear long before they reach their greatest height.

In the Company's territories, we believe, the proprietors pay a tax of about one shilling per annum for each cocoa-nut tree.

NOTE X.

The little bird, called *Bayà* in Hindî, *Berbera* in Sanscrit, *Bâbûi* in the dialect of Bengal, *Cibâ* in Persian, and *Tenawwil* in Arabick, from his remarkably *pendent* nest, is rather larger than a sparrow, with yellow-brown

brown plumage, a yellowish head and feet, a light-coloured breast and a conic beak, very thick in proportion to its body. This bird is exceedingly common in Hindustan: he is astonishingly sensible, faithful, and docile, never voluntarily deserting the place where his young were hatched, but not averse, like most other birds, to the society of mankind, and easily taught to perch on the hand of his master. In a state of nature, he generally builds his nest on the highest tree that he can find, especially on the palmyra, or the Indian fig-tree; and he prefers that which happens to overhang a well, or a rivulet. He makes it of grass, which he weaves like cloth, and shapes like a large house, suspending it firmly on the branches, but so as to rock with the wind; and placing it with its entrance downwards, to secure it from birds of prey. His nest usually consists of two or three chambers; and it is the popular belief, that he lights them with fire-flies, which he catches alive at night, and confines with moist clay, or with cow-dung. That such flies are often found in his nest, where pieces of cow-dung are also stuck, is indubitable; but as their light could be of little use to him, it seems probable that he only feeds on them. He may be taught with ease to fetch a piece of paper, or any small thing that his master points out to him. It is an attested fact, that if a ring be dropped into a deep well, and a signal given to him, he will fly down with amazing celerity, catch the ring before it touches the water, and bring it up to his master with apparent exultation: and it is confidently asserted, that if a house, or any other place, be shewn to him once or twice, he will carry a note thither immediately, on a proper signal being made. One instance of his docility I can myself mention with confidence, having often been an eye-witness of it: the young Hindu women at Banâres, and in other places, wear very thin plates of gold, called *thaur*, slightly fixed, by way of ornament, between their eye-brows; and when they pass through the streets, it is not uncommon for the youthful libertines, who amuse themselves with training bayâs, to give them a sign which they understand, and send them to pluck the pieces of gold from the foreheads of their mistresses, which they

they bring in triumph to the lovers. The bayá feeds naturally on grasshoppers, and other insects, but will subsist, when tame, on pulse, macerated in water. His flesh is warm and drying, of easy digestion, and recommended in medical books, as a solvent of stone in the bladder or kidneys; but of that virtue there is no sufficient proof. The female lays many beautiful eggs, resembling large pearls: the white of them, when they are boiled, is transparent, and the flavour of them is exquisitely delicate. When many bayás are assembled on a high tree, they make a lively din, but it is rather chirping than singing. Their want of musical talents is, however, amply supplied by their wonderful sagacity, in which they are not excelled by any feathered inhabitants of the forest.

This account is by *At'har Ali Khán*, of Delhi, and is taken from the *Asiatic Researches*, vol. II. page 109.

The circumstance of the bayá illuminating its nest with the fire-fly, is fanciful, and first caused us to recollect, that there are no fire-flies in Canara; at least it reminded us, that the night after we descended the ghauts, returning to Bombay from Poona, a domestic, who had been the companion of our journey from Tippoo's country, awoke in alarm at the fire-flies, which in great numbers were hovering round the tree under which we were sleeping; and the night being very dark, it exhibited an appearance, although beautiful, alarming to a stranger, which we may suppose this person to have been to the fire-fly, or it would have excited no alarm. The fly is, we believe, very much like, if not the same, as the cantharides of Spain. When on the wing, it emits a vivid ray, which, in a dark night, when many of them are collected, makes a striking and beautiful appearance.

This account of the bayá likewise reminds us to notice, that the Canarese girls have also the pretty and becoming ornamental *tika* between their eyebrows. It is, we believe, applied after the morning ablution, and by a Bramin, who at that time also makes a mark, with a dirty looking earth, on the forehead, or breast, or arms, or on all, of the men. The

Bramins

Bramins, and higher casts, chiefly affect both the *tica* and the mark with earth.

We have several times, in the course of this work, quoted from the volumes referred to in this note; and we take this opportunity of following the dictates of our inclination, by mentioning, how sincerely gratifying it must be to the learned world, particularly to those who have turned their minds to its most interesting quarter, to find the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, continue to enrich the cabinets of literature by the publication of their Researches. It is true, the heavy price of the volumes puts them out of general reach, still to those with whom a guinea or two is no object, and who are desirous of contributing to the elucidation of the history, antiquities, the arts, sciences, and literature of Asia, and, at the same time, to their own collection of useful and valuable materials, we hope the apparently high price of the Asiatic Researches, will not be admitted as an impediment to its reception. As well as the many invaluable articles, through this channel, already communicated to the public, and the pleasing prospect of many more being the future subjects of the work, it should be considered, that this publication is, as it were, a nursery for our artists in India: and such as contemplate the power and dignity of the British nation in foreign parts, cannot but rejoice at seeing the indefatigable industry of its ingenious subjects, in so remote a quarter, diffusing through Europe, as well as the paltry ore of Asia, the inestimable historical, scientific, and literary relics of that highly interesting country, which now becomes daily more and more an object of political importance, and popular curiosity. Artists, we should consider also, cannot be induced to quit their native soil, but by the almost certain prospect of a handsome recompence, which they assuredly deserve: and from this circumstance, with others, carried perhaps to an extravagant pitch, it is that publications in India, although free from the restraints of taxation, cannot come from the press, without almost ten

times the expence that attends the process of publication in England: hence we see the impossibility of any Eastern work being sold in England, but at a rate comparatively enormous. It should be farther considered, that the articles given in the Asiatic Researches, are brought to light by the investigation of gentlemen otherwise engaged in their professional avocations, who can have no view in thus contributing to the amusement and information of their ingenious countrymen, but in the gratification of that taste for improving the knowledge of the times, which has, of late years, so eminently distinguished the literati of Great Britain. If any profits arise from this work, they are applied to the best and most amiable of purposes.

By this part of the note, we have in view to recommend a more extensive knowledge of this elegant work, which will be found highly deserving of the greatest encouragement. It cannot indeed be supposed otherwise, when the most learned Orientalists that were ever known, honour the list of members with their respected names; and are not less capable than zealous, to enrich the Journal of their Researches with the valuable result of their labours and application.

Unconnected with, and unknown to the members of the society, or the conductors of the work that we have taken the liberty to recommend, our recommendation may, perhaps, have an appearance of presumption: hoping the contrary, however, we could not refrain from adding our feeble tribute of admiration to the reputation of a journal not sufficiently known, and which requires only to be more extensively circulated, to be more extensively approved. That it may long continue to flourish with the credit it deserves, we most sincerely wish.

NOTE XI.

Although we do not pretend to give any *particular* account of the customs or prejudices of any of the people of the peninsula, we have, when any appeared very singular, taken notice of it: and, on this principle,

ciple, shall give some account of a curious practice in repute among the Mahrattas, and other tribes of Hindoos; we shall call it swinging. It is a ceremony to which one of any age, or either sex, may make appeal, being generally referred to in expiation of an offence, or in consequence of some vow made, let us suppose, in the event of any acquisition in which the appellant is interested. There are particular villages for this ceremony to be performed in: Jejoory is a favourite town, and a correspondent in that quarter informs us, that in the month of March there was a great deal of it thereabout. Another swinging village is near Poona, which was, we think, pointed out to us by Mr. Uthoff, from whom most of the particulars here given from recollection, were received.

A moveable platform is made, on which a pole, twenty or more feet high, is erected, with a beam projecting horizontally from the top, not unlike a gibbet, supposing the upper member moveable: from the extremity of the horizontal limb, a rope depends, reeved through a pully, with a blunt hook at the end: on this the appellant is hooked through the fleshy part of his back, hoisted up to the beam, and on it turned round as many times as his confidence in his own resolution had predetermined. Previous to being hooked, the swinger declares the cause of his appeal, and, we believe, the number of revolutions he conceives it necessary for the beam to make, while he is in this strange suspension.

It is not unusual for a person to swing from a vow if he marries a certain girl within a certain time: this idea, however, generally comprehends the possession of such a sum of money as will enable them to marry with convenience. A person may swing by proxy. We were told of a venerable dame that came in consequence of her daughter's vow, who had, it seems, vowed to swing, if the child, of which she was pregnant, was a boy. The damsel had been delivered but a short time before the arrival of swinging day, which, we believe, is annual, and could not be tucked up, without prejudice; and to prevent the bad effects of non-per-

formance, the old lady went through the ceremony for the young gentlewoman in the straw with great resolution and satisfaction. The present head man of the village near Poona, before he arrived at that dignity, vowed to swing every year, if he was fortunate enough to get the post: afterwards, however, he modified his vow, and swings only when there are no other advocates; which is seldom the case, as the ceremony seems to be in high estimation. When the appellant is very zealous, we have heard that the whole machine has, by his desire, been moved to a considerable distance while he hung on it, to the great envy and admiration of the gaping multitude; others, who have not so much resolution, or do not conceive so great an effort requisite, are hoisted up and lowered down again directly. One instance we heard of, where, from the hook not having sufficient hold, or the flesh and skin not being sufficiently strong to support the weight, the party fell, and was killed. From this inauspicious circumstance, it was concluded, he had swung from a bad vow, or had not previously declared the true one. We never saw the ceremony, but have conversed with swingers, who say it is no pain, if the cause of swinging is a good one; but if of bad tendency, it is very excruciating. A servant of Mr. Uthoff's had swung, and we examined his back, which we found incised a little lower than the middle, over the right vertebræ. From the appearance of the cicatrix, the wound appeared to have originally been nearly two inches long. His vow, he said, was a good one, and he felt no pain.

The hook is beyond doubt put through the flesh; there can be no deception, as it has frequently been particularly remarked. The flesh is, we have understood, benumbed, by being first beaten or bruised, and is then perforated with a sharp instrument, to make an entrance for the blunt hook. The wound is rubbed with some preparation, and soon heals. Many tribes of Hindoos practised swinging, and a number of them swing annually at Calcutta.

If any records of these circumstances are kept in the swinging villages, with the causes of swinging, they would, doubtless, make a curious figure

figure in a European dress; for we have heard of a number of causes assigned for the ceremony, that would furnish almost as diverting an essay as the well-known story of the lover's leap, if worked up by so humorous a hand.

Most authors on the subject of eastern manners, have had occasion to mention the great austerities of Hindoo devotees; austerities, compared to which, the complicated sufferings of monastic discipline in Europe dwindle into insignificance. Very few instances, and none of any note, have fallen under our observation. In Punderpoor there were, it is likely, many of these misled bigots, but we did not recollect to seek for them. In Poona there is a man, who, for several years past, has stood upon his head a certain number of hours every day: we saw him once in this reversed state. Five or six years back, a man in Bombay hung himself up by the feet, and vowed to continue in that situation, until, we believe, two thousand rupees were collected for him. He hung four or five days and nights, and had made considerable progress in his collection, when the deputy of police interfered, and cut him down; and he, it was said, immediately distributed among the poor all the money that had been given him. We did not see this man. Another man, in Bombay, about ten years since, had obtained great veneration for a vow he made of sitting in the same posture for twenty-four years: he had, when we saw him, sat twelve, and was fixed in so strange a manner, that we are afraid we shall not be able to explain it clearly. His legs were turned behind his neck, where they formed a kind of pillow, or support for his shoulders; his back bone was bent in a half circle, and he sat upon the middle of it; his posteriors, if *now* properly so called, being brought before him under his chin; and in this singular position were his limbs and body immovably fixed. His legs and thighs, from so long a suspension of their functions, were withered and shrivelled! He rode in a neat palankeen, which we stopped to examine him, carried by eight bearers, of whom we made some enquiries. He did not condescend at all to notice it. His equipage was supported by the ready assistance of the credulous Hindoos,

doos, who deem themselves happy in contributing to the conveniences of so eminent a character. He appeared to be about forty years old, of low stature originally, and ill-favoured in his person. If now living, his time is almost out; but he had now as good continue his plan, for he can never be fit for any thing else. He came to Bombay, we believe, from Poona, and made but a short stay, as he was charitably disposed to favour as many parts as possible with his presence.

Bigotted practices of this kind are more observable among Hindoos than any other people in India. The Mahrattas, considering their numbers, are perhaps as free from them as any people; and it would be unjust to fix the imputation of superstition or bigotry upon them, from observing two or three circumstances of that tendency. In England even, may a stranger observe several trifling prejudices of that nature, yet nothing can be more incorrect, than saying the English are a superstitious people.

Among the Mahrattas and Bramins, we could not but notice some prevailing opinions so strongly tinged, that, although we are unwilling to say they are a superstitious people, we hardly know how to withhold the appellation. The day on which Colonel Frederick first met the Bhow publicly, an untoward accident happened, which, by the Bramins and Mahrattas, was construed into a most inauspicious omen, and they found no difficulty in believing it a pointed portent of the inefficacy of his reinforcement in reducing the fort of Darwar. The circumstance was this: the Colonel intended going on horseback, and had a favourite animal caparisoned for the purpose: it was a beautiful gentle Arabian; yet no sooner was the Colonel in his saddle, than the beast reared, and put him off. *Thrice* he renewed the attempt, and was as often equally unsuccessful. Now there was nothing in this that may not be accounted for in the most satisfactory manner: the horse was tender-mouthed, and had ever been accustomed to a light gentle bit; that used this day, for the first time, was a heavy severe curb, which, with the smallest check, galled and made him rear: yet this was looked upon as a fatal prognostic;

nostic; and when the unhappy event of the Colonel's death was announced, recollected as prophetic, and the melancholy intelligence received without surprize.

Sneezing but once, is, by the Bramins, reckoned ominous; and when a great man yawns, the promised sleep is supposed sweetly forwarded, by all the company snapping their fingers, which they do with great vehemence, and makè a singular noise, that might somewhat embarrass a stranger.

Dow, in page xxxii of his Dissertation concerning the Customs, &c. of the Hindoos, prefixed to his History of Hindostan, among other penances, notices swinging. We give his own words: "The Senasseys are a set of mendicant philosophers, commonly known by the name of Fakiers, which literally signifies poor people. These idle and pretended devotees, assemble sometimes in armies of ten or twelve thousand, and under a pretext of making pilgrimages to certain temples, lay whole countries under contribution. These saints wear no cloathes, are generally very robust, and convert the wives of the less holy part of mankind to their own uses, upon their religious progresses. They admit any man of parts into their number, and they take great care to instruct their disciples in every branch of knowledge, to make the order the more revered among the vulgar.

"When this naked army of robust saints direct their march to any temple, the men of the provinces through which their road lies, very often fly before them, notwithstanding the sanctified character of the Fakiers; but the women are in general more resolute, and not only remain in their dwellings, but apply frequently for the prayers of those holy persons, which are found to be most effectual in cases of sterility. When a Fakier is at prayers with the lady of the house, he leaves either his slipper, or his staff at the door, which, if seen by the husband, in general, effectually prevents him from disturbing their devotions; but should he be so unfortunate as not to mind those

“ those signals, a sound drubbing is the inevitable consequence of his
“ intrusion.

“ Though the Fakiers enforce with their arms that reverence which
“ the people of Hindostan have naturally for their order, they inflict
“ voluntary penances upon themselves, to gain more respect. These
“ fellows sometimes hold up one arm in a fixed position, till it becomes
“ stiff, and remains in that position during the rest of their lives. Some
“ clench their fists very hard, and keep them so till their nails grow into
“ their palms, and appear through the back of their hands. Others
“ turn their faces over one shoulder, and keep them in that situation,
“ till they fix for ever their heads looking backwards. Many turn their
“ eyes to the point of their nose, till they have lost the power
“ of looking in any other direction. These last pretend some-
“ times to see what they call the sacred fire, which vision, no
“ doubt, proceeds from some disorder arising from the distortion of the
“ optic nerves.

“ It often appears to Europeans, in India, a matter of some ridicule,
“ to converse with those distorted and naked philosophers, though
“ their knowledge and external appearance exhibit a very striking con-
“ trast: some are really what they seem, enthusiasts; but others put on
“ the character of sanctity as a cloak for their pleasures: but what actually
“ makes them a public nuisance, and the aversion of poor husbands, is,
“ that the women think they derive some holiness to themselves, from an
“ intimacy with the Fakier.

“ Many other foolish customs, besides those we have mentioned, are
“ peculiar to those religious mendicants; but enthusiastic penances are
“ not confined to them alone. Some of the vulgar, on the fast of
“ Opross, suspend themselves on iron hooks by the flesh of the shoul-
“ der blade, to the end of a beam; this beam turns round with great
“ velocity upon a pivot on the head of a high pole. The enthu-
“ siast not only seems insensible of pain, but very often blows a
“ trumpet as he is whirled round above, and at certain intervals sings
“ a song,

" a song to the gaping multitude below, who very much admire his fortitude and devotion. This ridiculous custom is kept up to commemorate the sufferings of a martyr, who was in that manner tortured for his faith."

Mr. Maurice, in page 315 of his second volume of *Indian Antiquities*, promises to enlarge upon this topic, when he comes to compare the ancient Gymnosophist, and the modern Fakeer. "Animated by the desire of obtaining that final boon, and fired by all the glorious promises of the Vedas, the patient Hindoo smiles amidst unutterable misery, and exults in every dire variety of voluntary torture. In the hope of expiating former crimes by adequate penance, and of regaining speedily that fancied elysium, he binds himself to the performance of vows which makes human nature shudder, and human reason stagger. He passes whole weeks without the smallest nourishment, and whole years in painful vigils. He wanders about naked as he came from the womb of his parent, and suffers, without repining, every vicissitude of heat and cold, of driving storm, and beating rain. He stands with his arms crossed above his head, till the sinews shrink, and the flesh withers away. He fixes his eye upon the burning orb of the sun, till its light be extinguished, and its moisture entirely dried up."

Tavernier, in his *Indian Travels*, page 166, gives a plate, representing devotees in different penitentiary attitudes; and in page 172, notices a trick to gain money, similar to that of hanging by the heels. In page 181, he thus describes hanging by the flesh on hooks, which is, perhaps, the same as we have called *swinging*. "They go out of the city, and fasten iron hooks to the boughs of several trees; then come a great number of poor people, and hang themselves, some by the sides, some by the brawn of their backs, upon these hooks, until the weight of their body tearing away the flesh, they fall of themselves. 'Tis a wonderful thing to see, that not so much as one drop of blood should issue from the wounded flesh, nor that any of the flesh should be left upon

“ the hook ; besides, that in two days they are perfectly cured by such
 “ plasters as their Brannins give them. There are others who at that
 “ feast” (which happens on the 8th of April) “ will lye upon a bed of
 “ nails, with the points upward, the nails entering a good way into
 “ the flesh ; however, while these people are under this penance,
 “ their friends come and present them with money and linen. When
 “ they have undergone their penance, they take the presents and dis-
 “ tribute them to the poor, without making any farther advantage
 “ of them.”

NOTE XII.

This, although an enormous sum to expend on a sepulchre, is not
 unprecedentedly so : we have read of buildings more extravagant, and we
 believe still more elegant, than that here described. Nor is it a subject
 of much surprise, if we consider the riches and ostentation of Ma-
 homedans of former times, when the first was disbursed with so la-
 vish a hand to gratify the latter. The Mahomedans, in these parts, of
 the present day, have perhaps as much ostentatious pride as their ances-
 tors, but not having the means of indulging it, will not be able to
 leave similar instances of it for the admiration of posterity. The Taj-
 mahal at Agra, built by Shah Jehan, the father of Aurengzebe, to the
 memory of his favourite queen, Arjemund Banoo, a daughter of Asoph
 Jah, an honoured and victorious general in the imperial army, is the
 most magnificent erection, possibly, in Asia. Mr. Hodges, a royal artist,
 whose works are before the public in a stile of uncommon elegance and
 splendour, has visited the Taj-mahal in his professional travels in India,
 and has, we hope, exercised his talents in sketching some of its beau-
 ties. We have seen drawings of a few of the ornamental designs in the in-
 terior of the building, done in a masterly manner by Captain Reynolds
 of Bombay, which convey a very superior idea of its expensive ele-
 gance. The basest material in many parts of the building is white and
 black

black marble, of which the centre dome is entirely composed, and which, according to Mr. Hodges' account, we believe from the authority of Tavernier, was brought from Kandahar by land; a distance of nearly six hundred miles. Agates, cornelians, and stones and gems still more costly, are combined so as to represent festoons of flowers, fruits, &c. in their natural state; and a gentleman who had visited the Taj-mahal, assured the writer of this note, that in a flower of variegated foliage, not, as he expressed it, much bigger than his thumb nail, he, with a microscope counted fourteen differently coloured stones, that in their combination so exactly represented the flower, as to be easily mistaken for it; and so wonderfully minute in the workmanship, that without the aid of a magnifier, the joining of the stones was not perceptible.

According to Dow*, the sultana to whose memory this pile was reared, and whose name on Shah Jehan's ascending the throne was changed to Mumtāza Zemani, *the most exalted of the age*, died in childhood in the year 1631: the tomb, he says, cost "the amazing sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds." Arjemund Banoo, was changed to Moomtaz Zumancee, the AGE'S EXCELLENCE; her name is sometimes, by European writers, spelled Mumtaza Zemani, but it is wrong. It was our intention to have given all the significant names that occur in this work, in their proper character, with literal translations, but strange to say, we have not been able, in the city of London, to procure the types.

Tavernier, who says he saw the beginning and finishing of this building, affirms it to have cost two and twenty years labour, and twenty thousand men always at work†. Shah Jehan intended to have raised a similar sepulchre for himself on the other side of the river, the Jumna, and to have connected them by a bridge of marble, but the troubles caused by the struggles of his sons for sovereignty, rendered his design

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sign

* Vol. III. p. 149.

† Indian Travels, page 50.

sign abortive and impracticable. See Hodges' Travels, page 128.—Orme's Fragments, note X. Some Mahomedans affirm that the famous Tukht-taaous, known in England by the name of the peacock-throne, was intended as a companion to the Taj-mahal in elegance and expence; on each, they say, were expended *nine* kroor, *nine* lak, *nine* thousand, *nine* hundred, and *nine* rupees.—See page 313.

NOTE XII.

Several writers mention pieces of ordnance as almost incredibly large; but none that we have read of by any means approach the magnitude of Moolk e Meidan, and the others here described; which we repeat may be depended upon, as their dimensions were carefully taken.

Dow* mentions two pieces of ordnance capable of receiving a stone ball of six or seven maunds, or one of iron of thirty maunds. "The size of these guns," he adds in a note "might be reckoned incredible, did there not remain to this day in India, pieces of as extraordinary a bore: particularly one at Arcot, and another at Dacca." Dow is, we think, deficient in not giving the maund by which he estimated the weight of this shot: a maund is a very indefinite term, as it varies in different parts of India, from twenty-five pounds, the Madras standard, to seventy-four, in some parts of Bengal.

Hanway†, speaking of a gun in a city of Germany, says, "It is a brass mortar, and will carry a ball of seven hundred and thirty pounds, to the distance of thirty-three thousand paces, and throw a bomb of one thousand weight." We do not clearly understand, how it could throw a bomb, by which we imagine a shell is meant, of greater weight than a shot; because the latter must necessarily be nearly the same diameter as the calibre, and solid, which the former is not. Criticism is however thrown away upon so extraordinary a relation, which carries impossibility on its face as a very prominent feature: how can any force of powder impel a ball of any dimensions thirty-three thousand paces? which, estimating the pace at two feet and a half, is upward

* History of Hindoostan, Vol. II. page 278.

† Travels in Persia, Vol. I. page 452.

ward of fifteen miles, or at only two feet, is twelve miles and a half!

Rennell in his memoir† gives the mensuration of the gun near Dacca, spoken of by Dow; it is now fallen into the river, together with the bank on which it rested. "As it may gratify the curiosity of some of my readers," says the Major, "I have here inserted the dimensions and weight of this gun. I took the measure very carefully throughout, and calculated each part separately. It was made of hammered iron; it being an immense tube formed of fourteen bars, with rings of two or three inches wide driven over them, and hammered down into a smooth surface; so that its appearance was equal to that of the best executed piece of brass ordnance, although its proportions were faulty.

Whole length	-	-	22 feet 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Diameter at the breech	-	3	3
Ditto 4 feet from the muzzle	-	2	10
Ditto at the muzzle	-	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto of the bore	-	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

"The gun contained 234,413 cubic inches of wrought iron; and consequently weighed 64,814 pounds avoirdupoise; or about the weight of eleven 32 pounders. Weight of an iron shot for the gun 465 pounds."

Allowing for windage, that is the difference of the diameter of a shot and the calibre of the gun, one twentieth part of the latter, as allowed in the ordnance tables, an iron shot for Major Rennell's gun will be in diameter 1 foot 2 inches 37-100ths, and as the increasing gravity of solid iron globes is as the cubes of their diameters, and as a 42 pounder is in diameter 6 inches 68-100ths, the weight of an iron shot for this gun is consequently 417 pounds 3-10ths. The calibre of a 42 pounder is 7 inches 3-100ths; of a 9 pounder 4 inches 21-100ths; a 9 pounder shot in diameter is 4 inches: therefore a shot for Cutcha-butcha, the gun first described in

† Page 61.

in the text, allowing a calibre of 1 foot 9 inches, to require a shot of 1 foot 8 inches diameter, will weigh 1125 pounds. For Luncherree, allowing 1 foot 35-100ths of an inch diameter for the shot of its calibre of 1 foot 1 inch, it weighs 264 pounds 4-10ths. For the calibre of Moolk e Meidan 2 feet 4 inches, allow the diameter of the shot to be 1 foot 2 inches 6-100ths, it will weigh 2646 pounds 7-10ths!

N O T E XIV.

Much as the subaltern doctrines of Christianity and Islamism, or Mahomedanism, may differ, there is not in some of their chief points so material a contrast as is supposed by most of the sectaries of either religion. The Musselmans are, in the general acceptation of the word, better Christians than a great many of that church, who may nevertheless, perhaps, be very good moral men. No one has yet presumed to dispute the benevolence and pure spirit of philanthropy that breathes through the whole theory of Christianity; and as a system of morality, a candid man, whose principles are unwarped by prejudices, or not contracted by bigoted tradition, must allow it to be the most pure and sublime that was ever given to mankind for their universal happiness; and such as should insure its author, in earth and heaven, a superior reverence. Looking back, in the blood-stained page of ages past, on the sanguinary intolerance of miscreants, who, under the cloak of zeal for this gentle and salutary system, spread death and desolation round upon their inoffensive brethren, who can withhold the sigh of indignant regret? or wonder not that the vindictive vengeance of the powerful was unfelt in just punishment, by the execrable perverters of such wholesome tenets.

The subject which begins this note, namely, the greater similarity than is generally supposed, of the grand principles of Christianity, and the belief of Mahomedans, we shall elucidate, by a quotation from the concluding paragraph of Sir William Jones's dissertation on the

Gods

Gods of Greece, Italy, and India, in the 1st volume of the Asiatic Researches.

“ As to the general extension of our pure faith in *Hinduism*, there are
 “ at present many sad obstacles to it. The *Musselmans* are already a
 “ sort of heterodox *Christians*; they are *Christians*, if LOCKE reasons
 “ justly, because they firmly believe in the immaculate conception, di-
 “ vine character, and miracles of the MESSIAH; but they are hetero-
 “ dox, in denying vehemently his character of Son, and his equality,
 “ as God, with the father, of whose unity and attributes, they enter-
 “ tain and express the most awful ideas; while they consider our doc-
 “ trine as perfect blasphemy, and insist that our copies of the scriptures
 “ have been corrupted both by *Jews* and *Christians*. It will be inex-
 “ pressibly difficult to undeceive them, and scarce possible to dimi-
 “ nish their veneration for MOHAMMED and ALI, who were both very
 “ extraordinary men, and the second, a man of unquestionable morals;
 “ the *Koran* shines, indeed, with a borrowed light, since most of its
 “ beauties are taken from our scriptures; but it has great beauties, and
 “ the *Musselmans* will not be convinced that they are borrowed. The
 “ *Hindus*, on the other hand, would readily admit the truth of the
 “ Gospel, but they contend that it is perfectly consistent with their
 “ *Sâstras*: the Deity, they say, has appeared innumerable times, in
 “ many parts of this world, and of all worlds, for the salvation of his
 “ creatures; and though we adore him in one appearance, and they in
 “ others, yet we adore, they say, the same God, to whom our several
 “ worships, though different in form, are equally acceptable, if they be
 “ sincere in substance. We may assure ourselves, that neither *Mussel-*
 “ *mans* nor *Hindus* will ever be converted by any mission from the
 “ church of Rome, or from any other church; and the only human
 “ mode, perhaps, of causing so great a revolution, will be to translate
 “ into *Sanscrit* and *Persian* such chapters of the prophets, particularly of
 “ ISAIAH, as are indisputably evangelical, together with one of the
 “ Gospels, and a plain prefatory discourse containing full evidence of
 the

“ the very distant ages, in which the predictions themselves, and the
 “ history of the divine person predicted, were severally made publick;
 “ and then quietly to disperse the work among the well educated na-
 “ tives; with whom, if in due time it failed of producing very sa-
 “ lutory fruit by its natural influence, we could only lament more
 “ than ever the strength of prejudice and the weakness of unassisted
 “ reason.”

NOTE XV.

On considering the advantages that a traveller conversant in the languages of the countries in which he travels, has over his uninformed companion, we are induced to give our opinion on the subject of the languages spoken in the peninsula, and which of them will be of most utility to a person in his peregrinations there. That which is commonly, but incorrectly called Moors, is the first that a person visiting India will, in most parts, observe to be in practice; but if he has occasion to go about the centre of the peninsula, he will frequently be in situations where that language will avail him but little. Northward of the Krishna, and between the 74th and 79th degrees of longitude, the Mahratta tongue is generally spoken. From the Krishna southward, to perhaps Cape Comorin, the Canareese prevails, with the exceptions of the Malabars between the Ghauts and the western shore, and the Tamulic, generally also called Malabars, spoken by the inhabitants of the eastern coast of the peninsula: both these languages, however, as we have noticed in another place, bear strong internal evidence of having originally been the same with the Canareese. In the low country north of the Krishna's latitude, on the western side, a corrupt jargon is in use called Koonknee, or Kooknee, composed of Moors and Mahrattas. The situation in which a resident may be placed, will of course, in a great measure, regulate his application to languages; but in almost every place where Europeans are likely to be called, the Hindvi, the tongue
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just called Moors, is first to be recommended, and farther his situation and inclination must determine. In the European settlements on the Malabar coast, particularly in Tellicherry, Cochin, Anjenga, &c. the Portuguese, is a good deal spoken, sadly corrupted.

Being on the subject of languages, it may not be amiss to take notice of the encouragement given by the East India Company to their military servants, by an allowance to those who may have passed an examination. This allowance is confined to the Moors, which, in our opinion is not judicious, there being others in as general use, of which very few officers have any competent knowledge. In Bombay, a very great proportion of the sepoy's come from the Mahratta country, and have no acquaintance with the Moors, nor do they by a long residence on the island acquire any, as they come whole families together, and mix but little with other sects. This mutual ignorance we have frequently known and experienced, to have many inconveniences both to the officer and sepoy; in courts-martial particularly, where interpreters are often necessary, depositions are perhaps, two or three times explained, in two or three different languages, before they are understood, and then it is easy to judge how imperfectly, by all the parties. The articles of war are read to the battalions by their respective adjutants in Moors, and never understood by half the auditory; and it is not only ridiculous, but unjust to punish men for deviations from laws they never heard, but in a language as unintelligible to them as English. To obviate these difficulties, we would recommend the expediency of an allowance being made to excite attention to the Mahratta tongue, and to reward the application of those who acquire it: or if not a general, a partial allowance to the adjutants of sepoy corps, to whom it is absolutely as requisite as Moors; the more extensive, however, the encouragement is, the more will the service be benefited by it, as we shall presently endeavour to shew. If it should here be objected, that encouragement to adjutants to learn what adjutants are obliged to learn, is superfluous, we answer, that the objection is ungenerous, and that industry deserves reward, no less

less than it requires encouragement : in the present case, moreover, it is well known that no situation in Bombay is by half so troublesome as an adjutant's ; nor any one by half so unprofitable.—Besides, the younger part of the service should be taught by emulation to look up to this post, which can hardly now be the case, as from the late rigid system of æconomical retrenchment in the *military department*, an adjutancy, regarding its pecuniary advantages, is really not worth holding.

By our late conquests, having become possessors of so considerable an extent of country inhabited by Malabars, and our intercourse with them, in a commercial and political sense, daily increasing, an attention to that language might with propriety be recommended, but whether it is of sufficient importance to deserve the interference of government we cannot determine : this however we can say, that from the observations that a residence of two years with that people enabled us to make, it is by no means a difficult language ; yet we know of no instance, so long as we have had troops in that country, of an officer's intimacy with it. As to the vile jargon before called Portuguese, it is deserving of no commendation, nor can we conceive how it has crept so much into use among the English : a very partial allowance was once made for it at Bombay, but it was too trifling to have had any perceptible effect. We would heartily vote its total disuse among the English, to which nothing can so much contribute, as a decided preference being given to other languages, when Portuguese will, of course, sink into merited neglect.

On the subject of Persian, we speak with the diffidence which but a confined knowledge in that beautiful dialect renders becoming ; and from that knowledge in the practical part being so confined, we draw the conclusion that it is very little known in the peninsula ; for in journeys of several thousand miles, we rarely, although they were sought, met with opportunities of conversing in it. Its study is, nevertheless, strongly to be recommended ; and should the student have no other inducements

duancements but gratifying his curiosity and taste for polite literature, that gratification he will find very satisfactory: if his avocations or amusements call him to courts, he will if ignorant, be unpleasantly situated, there being no other language used where we have connections, at any court in India, Poona excepted: (we do not mean to include the petty sovereignties on the Malabar coast, &c.) indeed among the Mahomedans, Persian is reckoned as necessary to a genteel education, bearing precisely the same analogy to the languages, as French in Europe.

In Bengal, and we believe in Madras, encouragement for acquiring the country languages, is much more extensive than in Bombay; but still, so far as we can learn, on too contracted a scale. We shall now, as we promised, attempt to shew the policy of adopting a more extensive plan of encouragement, and the utility that it will eventually be of to the service, which utility will increase in proportion as the encouragement extends. It is very forcibly impressed on our conviction, and we hope it will appear so to others, that those who have acquired an intimacy with the customs, ceremonies, and language of the country wherein they are placed, will have the best chance of being reconciled to, and living happily in it; and nothing can be more evident than that the Company, by inducing their old servants to remain in India, will derive great advantages in the superior local information that they must be supposed to have; and that this is the case, we can confidently affirm, having, from many years experience, almost invariably found those people most contented and happy, who had been at the pains of studying the disposition, languages, &c. of the country people*; and, to

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* To what else but the unavoidable want of information in the East India Company's servants at Canton, respecting the language, &c. of the Chinese, and having none, but a commercial intercourse with them, can we attribute the general dissatisfaction of those gentlemen at a residence in China? Nothing, indeed, but the certainty of very handsome rewards could induce them to remain there on such terms. For our part we declare, we would rather be in our own situation as a Bombay subaltern, with the probable prospect of eternal poverty, than for any considerable time,

the same effect, whenever we have heard a person inveighing against India, and striving to make others as discontented as himself, we have immediately formed an opinion of that person's ignorance on those subjects, and can scarcely call to mind one instance of that opinion having been erroneous. In this latter number we do not mean to include young people just come from England; it is natural enough for them, just leaving their own country, to abuse one they can know nothing of; this perhaps they continue to do until they are almost persuaded into a belief of the reality of an idea, that they at first, perhaps, gave into, in compliance with fashion, which persuasion is not a little forwarded by the pernicious example of those who ought to be better informed.

Making their servants more contented with their situation, and the happy, profitable consequences, are not the only advantages that will accrue to the Honourable Company from the proposed amendment: on many occasions, in the present posture of affairs, matters of great political importance are necessarily entrusted to mercenary natives for translation, and the like; this there would be no occasion for, if the Company had servants competent to such tasks. To those acquainted with the character of the natives, and who know how *uncommonly* open they *all* are to bribery, this will not appear, in the field particularly, a trifling consideration. Here we might with propriety mention the civil gentlemen as the most likely, from their leisure, and the nature of their employments, to excel in these attainments; but we know not if to them, rewards, such as the army would think handsome, would be sufficient to excite their attention: the idea of the utility being in proportion to the encouragement, would, however, induce a person forming a plan, to endeavour to find a method of making it an object of emulation to all. Pleading the utility of making it as general as possible, (the expence, even

time, a Company's resident in Canton, with their golden rewards in view. No body of gentlemen can have more resources in literature, general information, or the *agreements* of society than those at Canton; still not one did we hear, who, independent of his duty to his employers, would desire to stay there a day longer than was necessary to complete the purpose of his exile.

even in these days of economy, can be no object, especially if abuses are, as they ought to be, most vigilantly guarded against, we, of course, wish to see the civil servants included in the allowance: and cannot but greatly condemn a measure that was adopted in 1784, and is to this day in force, of depriving the ensigns of the monthly stipend for speaking the Moors; not only because it was taken from those who could the least, indeed very ill, afford it, a great part of their income, but also the immediate motive for application during the most precious time, which we judge to be the first two or three years, of their residence in India. Nor should it in justice be denied to his Majesty's officers, being in direct contradiction to the resolution of equalizing the pay, &c. of the King's and Company's officers.

The King's take the regular tour of all duties with the Company's, and are often on duty with sepoys only, from which we have seen very awkward embarrassments: in confirmation of this, if it be required, an appeal may be made to the gentlemen of his Majesty's 75th and 77th regiments, serving in Bombay.

General Medows, who saw the importance of the country languages in its true light, extended the allowance to the lieutenants of engineers and artillery, from whom, until his time, it had been unreasonably, and unaccountably denied.

From the liberal patronage which literature, as well as science, has uniformly experienced from the Honourable East India Company, it is evident they do not view its progress with an eye of indifference: let them then, promote it in their servants, by holding out rewards to the industrious as a stimulus to emulation. The Orientalist as he proceeds in this pleasing path, will meet with abundance of flowers to regale him, and impel his perseverance: the exertions of individuals, however zealous, will be found insufficient; societies will in consequence be formed, and the most sanguine expectations may be indulged, that their researches will bring to light many valuable productions in history, politics, &c. which for want of investigation, have been for ages buried in undeserved

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obscurity

obscurity. Thus, under the patronage of the Honourable Company, shall their servants diffuse through Europe the literary riches of the East: to the boast of possessing a country unequalled in wealth, will be added the still greater, not being excelled in arts and science: the sages of the East will find new channels opened for the dissemination of their knowledge, and will assert their claim to the honourable titles by which they were once distinguished.

NOTE XVI.

In another part of this work the reader is referred to several publications for particulars of the history, &c. of the Mahrattas, but to explain the distinction, applied in the text to the people of Poona, of the "*Western Mahrattas*," we shall briefly state the situation of the Mahrattas in general.

Rejecting the claim of the Mahrattas to antiquity as a nation, we will suppose their government, in nearly its present form, to have been established by Sevajee, who was born in 1628, and died in 1680: between which years he raised the Mahratta name from insignificance to respectability, and had become very formidable to the Moghul army before the accession of Aurengzebe, or Allum Geer, with whom he waged war until the time of his death, with considerable successes. Sevajee's father was of distinguished rank in the army of the king of Bejapoor, but Sevajee disdaining the condition of a subject, embraced an early opportunity, which the distractions then existing in the Bejapoor monarchy afforded him, of becoming independent. Sevajee's family continued in the sovereignty of the Mahratta State until 1740, at which time it had swallowed up the whole tract from the western sea to Orissa; and from Agra to the Carnatic: and almost all Hindoostan, Bengal excepted, had been overrun and plundered. In 1740 the accession of Ram Rajah, a very weak prince, son to the enterprizing Sahojee, who succeeded when his father Sambajee, Sevajee's son, was murdered

by

by Allum Geer, gave an opening for ambitious violence; and it happened, says Major Rennell, in the Mahratta-state, as in all despotic states of rapid growth and recent formation, that great part of what was gained by the ability of one despot, was lost by the imbecility of another. The two great officers of the state, the Peshwa, or minister, and the Buckshee, commander in chief, agreed to divide the dominions of their master: Bajarow, the Peshwa, assuming to himself the government of the western provinces, continued at Poona, the ancient capital; and Ragojee, the Buckshee, fixed his residence at Nagpour, in Berar, as sovereign of the eastern states, of which, as we have very little political concern with them, but few particulars have been made known. Moodajee Boonsla, the present chief of the Berar, or eastern, Mahrattas, possesses the province of Orissa, and the principal part of Berar, the remainder of which is held by the Nizam, who pays a *chout*, or fourth part of its clear revenues to Moodajee, whose dominions extend from east to west upwards of five hundred miles, and two hundred from north to south, yielding a revenue of eighty lacs of rupees per annum. Nagpour, his capital, is about midway between Bengal and Bombay.

The western, or Poona Mahrattas, after so violent a partition of the empire by its ministers, continued, it seems, a considerable time before tranquillity was again restored, as the usurpations of others were encouraged by its distracted state; so that in a few years, the empire became from an absolute monarchy, a mere confederacy of chiefs; and the loosest example of feudal government in the world. The two chiefs of the divided empire, pursued each their plans of conquest or negotiation separately; on the general principle of regarding each other's rights. The local situation of the Berar chief, who was less powerful than the other, led him to a close connexion with the Nizam, though not professedly in opposition to the Poona chief. In a former war, however, between the British government and the Poona Mahrattas, an army was allowed to march from Bengal, through the territories of the eastern Mah-

rattas, to Bombay, avowedly with hostile intentions, and if possible conquer Poona. At another time, in 1742, we find them jointly undertaking an enterprize, which was the invasion of Bengal; but as the leaders of the respective armies each acted for himself, their unconnected operations were by no means so decisive, as might have been expected from an army that was attended by 160,000 cavalry. Thus we find the two states totally independent, and uncontrouled by each other, although for mutual convenience they sometimes may find it necessary to unite. The Poona Mahrattas, however, being by far the most powerful, do, we have understood, enforce an acknowledgment of their superiority; although in no other respect but as the strongest party, can that superiority be allowed, for Moodajee Boonsla is a descendant of Sevajee, the original founder of the empire, and therefore is by descent the lawful sovereign of the whole state; as the Poona branch is supposed to be extinct, notwithstanding the current report that a descendant of Ram Rajah, in whose person the real monarchy was lost, is alive, shut up in the fortress of Sattara.

The western Mahratta state, after the violent partition of the empire, was at length settled in a form of government not easily defined. The Peshwa is the nominal head, and in whose name state affairs are conducted with an appearance of monarchy, but it cannot be described by the name of a monarchical government. Five other principal chiefs hold territories, not absolutely independently, but rather jointly with the Peshwa; and in some cases an opposition of interests begets wars, not only between the members of the empire themselves, but also between the members and the head. In fact, they are seldom confederated but on occasions that would unite the most discordant states; that is for *their mutual defence*: for few occasions of foreign conquests, or plunder, are of magnitude enough to induce them to unite their armies.

Of the five principal chiefs, Madajee Scindia, in point of power and abilities, is decidedly the first; and may be reckoned a thorn in the side of the government, as they cannot but look on his successes in the
north

north of India with an eye of jealousy, and on his ambition, supported by a, comparatively, well disciplined army, with apprehension; but his very great age, and the low state of his treasury render him, in fact, no very formidable competitor for universal national sway. He is of the Sooder, or fourth class, and of the subdivision of Patel, or husbandmen, but a pretender to the rank of the second, or military order. Scindia may be regarded as a sovereign prince, having by his arms rendered himself absolute master of a great extent of country: his paternal inheritance is a part of Malwa, which yielded him a revenue of one kroor of rupees annually, but his revenue must be very considerably augmented by his acquisitions toward the Jumna; as Gohud, one of these acquisitions, is estimated at thirty lac: the portions of Agra and Delhi conquered by him would be difficult to estimate, but having been so long subject to the depredations of contending armies, not much benefit can yet be derived from them.

Tuckajee Holkar we will consider as the second of the principal chieftains; he is of the same class with Scindia, and of the subdivision of Cutteakur, or weaver; he possesses in Malwa a territory which brings him eighty lac of rupees per annum; the remainder of Malwa belongs to the Peshwa. Holkar has also a considerable part of Kandeesh, which province, or soubah, is, like Malwa, divided between him, the Peshwa, and Scindia. Holkar, not being ambitious, and having ever shewn great attachment to the reigning Bramin family, is considered as a great support to the government, and, in some degree, a check on the ambition and power of the two other chiefs already mentioned, of Nagpoor and Ougeen. The other chieftain, or Jageerdar, to the northward of the capital, is Futeh Sing, known by the family name of Gykawur; whose principal revenue arises from his possessions in the northern parts of the fine province of Gudjraat, of which the Peshwa holds the greater part of the remainder. He is also of the fourth class, and of the subdivision of herdsmen, and may be considered as a supporter of the

present government, but of no very great weight in the political scale.

To the southward of Poona, the territories of the Mahrattas are divided between the Peshwa, Purferam Bhow, and Rafter. Purferam Bhow being of the first, or Bramin, class, the same with the Peshwa, and being of considerable importance, both as to riches, and military authority, must be looked upon as the grand check on the ambition or turbulence of some other of the chieftains, particularly Scindia, between whom, we have understood, no very cordial intercourse has ever existed.

Rafter is also of weight, but seems to take no decided part in politics; he is, however, understood to be a friend to the government, and, in the event of the death of Nana Furnaveese, the regent during the minority of the Peshwa, has been imagined a likely person to take an active part in the administration; but on this subject we are quite ignorant. The present Peshwa, Madarow, was born in 1774, so that he will soon be able to take upon himself the offices of executive government, but he would do wisely to avail himself of the counsel and experience of the sage and politic Nana: the Peshwa is spoken of as a very promising youth, of more than ordinary capacity, and as having a pretty turn for science, particularly geography and astronomy, in which he seems desirous of making himself well informed.

From the introduction to Major Rennell's memoir we have taken most of the particulars here given of the Mahrattas: to that work we beg to refer the reader, where he will find collected into one focus, all the rays that have radiated from the page of history on the subject of Oriental geography, combined with a variety of original materials, to which no other author could have access.

NOTE

NOTE XVII.

Meritch has been understood to be the capital of Purseram Bhow, and sometimes of Rafter : it is not, we are inclined to think, the capital of either, but a town of very considerable extent and importance under the former. We have several times been within a few miles of Meritch, but have never seen it, and cannot therefore speak positively, but by what we learned, are not induced to believe it an important fortress, as our best authorities describe it. Queries have existed whether Meritch and Mirjee be the same place : we know of no town of the latter name in this part, but Meritch is sometimes, although improperly, called Merché : both words in Hindvi, the latter a corruption, signifying pepper, but whether it was named from that spice we cannot tell : we apprehend not, however, as we know of no reason that could, with any degree of correctness, affix that signification to its name. In Robertson's disquisition concerning ancient India, page 49, that elegant historian suggests the probability of the ancient port of Musiris being the modern Meritch, or Mirjee : it is needless to mention any thing farther in confirmation of its impossibility, than, this place being situated in the upper country, and could not therefore have been the *port* of Musiris. But there is a place on the coast called Mirjee, or corruptedly Meerzaw, that might have caused the query. Cottonara, mentioned by Robertson as the pepper country of Pliny, may be Cartinaad, or Cootioot, formerly one, but now two Rajahships, near Tellicherry, abounding in pepper and other spices : this, however, is mere conjecture, without enquiry or foundation, save the fallacious one of etymology, somewhat strengthened by a similarity in situation. Meritch was taken by Hyder in 1778, but not, we believe, as imagined, retained by him ; for unless we greatly err, it was in Purseram Bhow's possession previous to the late war, and was, we therefore apprehend, restored to the Mahrattas by the peace of 1779.

Tagjom, or Tasgom, is the town that we have been taught to look upon as Purseram Bhow's capital, it being his residence, as well as the residence of his family: it was, we understand, heretofore of no importance as a fortification, but the Bhow is now fortifying it: the town is of as much consideration and riches, as any in these parts. This town is generally written Tasgom, but the natives pronounce it Tajgow: in the Mahratta dialect gow, or gom, signifies a town, and possibly the Arabic word taj, a crown, &c. may by a figure have been prefixed to it to convey an idea of this town's superiority. To explain the seeming mystery of an Arabic epithet being applied to a Mahratta substantive, it may not be unnecessary to insert a remark on the construction of the Mahratta language, which is without doubt a dialect of the Sanscrit; and, like the English, compounded of a variety of tongues, but it does not appear that a judicious selection has been made in its formation: on the contrary, it may be called a corruption of all the languages of Hindoostan, and almost of Asia, with some of Europe, grafted on its own stem. The technical terms of administration are borrowed from the Moghuls, and into the Mahratta language are incorporated, some thousands, we may say, of Arabic, Tatar, Persian, Hindvi, with some few Portuguese and English vocables. The grammatical construction of the Mahratta tongue, so far as we can speak, is not similar to any other of which we have any knowledge: yet we have sometimes fancied a distant resemblance might be discovered to the Hindvi, but on this subject we are deterred from speaking, least we should make a discovery of deficiency in that, in which we are now writing. In conversation, if Hindvi be the language, which it generally is in our communications with these people, and a Mahratta hears a new word that pleases him, he will enquire its meaning, and perhaps in half an hour introduce it into his own discourse with another Mahratta: thus multiplying words in their language at pleasure, without any danger of incurring the imputation of pedantry; a term, we believe, very little understood in the East; for a Musselman takes pride in using, in conversation, as

many Arabic and Persian words as possible, which bear precisely the same analogy to Hindvi, as Latin and French do to English. And sometimes, unless a person has a smattering in Arabic and Persian, he will be at a loss to understand a Musselman, although he conceives he has a perfect knowledge in their language; which, however, without that smattering can hardly be allowed.

Even the Canareese, in some instances, we have fancied, constructed in a manner something similar to the Hindvi, and that too in its radical formation. We will give an instance or two of it in the method of distinguishing the genders, masculine and feminine.

English	Hindvi		Canareese	
	Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
A child -	Chookra	Chookree	Hoorga	Hoorgee
A horse -	Gora	Goree	Koodra	Koodree
A fowl -	Moorga	Moorgee	Koorla	Koorlee
A cat -	Billa	Billee	Poocha	Poochee
An elephant	Hutta	Huttee	Anna	Annee

NOTE XVIII.

The reference to this note in page 364 is an error: it was intended to give the reader the information contained in note XVI. to which he is referred. This number is therefore retained only to prevent any mistake in the notes that follow it.

NOTE XIX.

Mr. Wales is the gentleman here alluded to. Previously to leaving England, he published prints of the caves on Elephanta, and the tree called in India kubbeer-burr, by the English the banyan-tree. That described by Mr. Wales's print, is on an island in the river Nerbudda, ten miles

miles from the city of Baroach, in the province of Gudjraat, ceded to Madajie Scendia by the government of Bengal, at the treaty of peace concluded with the Mahrattas in 1783. The tree is supposed to be the largest, and most extraordinary in existence; it assuredly is the most stupendous production of nature in the vegetable world; with a description of which, we shall conclude this note. Mr. Wales is now publishing by subscription a series of views taken on the island of Bombay, which, from the subject, and the known abilities of the artist, will, it is presumed, be highly gratifying. The reputation of Mr. Wales, as a portrait painter, reached the Poona durbar; and the Peshwa, as we learn, expressing his desire to be drawn by a European artist, Mr. Wales went to Poona for that purpose, and had the honour of taking the portraits of some of the most distinguished characters under the Mahratta empire. Both Scindia and Purseram Bhow were at Poona during Mr. Wales's stay there; and should they, with Nana Furnaveese, and others, have come under the artist's hand, and he, as we hope he has, kept copies of their portraits, they will be curious articles to introduce in England. The drawings from which the prints of the banyan-tree, and the caves at Elephanta, were engraved, were not made by Mr. Wales.

A correspondent who lately visited the caves on the islands of Elephanta and Salfet, mentions also another that we never before heard of, and which is not, we believe, at all known. It is called Ekverah, or Ycher, situated on a range of hills, a mile on the right of the road between Poona and Bombay, about eight miles on the Poona side of Gondallah, a place already noticed at the top of the Boor ghaut. Our correspondent, on whose information we have the most implicit reliance, mentions the latter as much superior to the whole; and expresses his surprise, that the caves at Elephanta, &c. could ever have been supposed to be other than Hindoo works. Many of the inscriptions, it is true, are obscure; but several, if not all, of the images of the Hindoo deities, are represented exactly the same as they are at the present day. So many years have elapsed since we saw the caves on Elephanta, that we are

scarcely

scarcely authorized to give any opinion upon them; but it is universally admitted, that they are of Hindoo origin; and Mr. Maurice, in his publication, now proceeding, will throw all possible light upon this subject, which has for such a length of years baffled all attempts to trace, as to its origin and intention. From Mr. Maurice's third volume, page 493, the following account of the banyan tree is taken: it is the account that accompanied Mr. Wales's print of the tree. "Linnaeus thus describes it:

"*FICUS INDICA LANCEOLATIS INTEGERRIMIS PETIOLATIS PEDUNCULIS AGGREGATIS RAMIS RADICANTIBUS.* The banyan, or Indian fig-tree, is perhaps the most beautiful and surprizing production of nature in the vegetable kingdom. Some of these trees are of an amazing size, and as they are always increasing, they may, in some measure, be said to be exempt from decay. Every branch proceeding from the trunk throws out its own roots; first, in small fibres, at the distance of several yards from the ground: these continually becoming thicker when they approach the earth, take root, and shoot out new branches, which in time bend downwards, take root in the like manner, and produce other branches, which continue in this state of progression as long as they find soil to nourish them.

"The Hindoos are remarkably fond of this tree; for they look on it as an emblem of the Deity, on account of its outstretching arms, and its shadowy beneficence. They almost pay it divine honours, and find a *FAVE in every grove.*

"Near these trees, the most celebrated pagodas are generally erected; the Bramins spend their lives in religious solitude under their friendly shade; and the natives, of all casts and tribes, are fond of retreating into the cool recesses and natural bowers of this umbrageous canopy, which is impervious to the fiercest beams of the tropical sun.

"This tree, called in India *Cubeer Burr*, in honour of a famous saint, was much larger than it is at present; for high floods have at different times carried away the banks of the island where it grows, and along with.

“ with them such parts of the tree as had extended their roots thus far ;
 “ yet what still remains is about two thousand feet in circumference,
 “ measuring round the principal stems ; but the hanging branches, the
 “ roots of which have not reached the ground, cover a much larger ex-
 “ tent. The chief trunks of this single tree amount to three hundred
 “ and fifty, all superior in size to the generality of our English oaks and
 “ elms ; the smallest stems, forming into stronger supporters, are more
 “ than three thousand ; and from each of these new branches, hanging
 “ roots are proceeding, which in time will form trunks, and become pa-
 “ rents to a future progeny.

“ *Cabeer Burr* is famed throughout Hindoostan for its prodigious ex-
 “ tent, antiquity, and great beauty. The Indian armies often encamp
 “ round it ; and, at certain seasons, solemn Jattras, or Hindoo festivals,
 “ are held here, to which thousands of votaries repair from various
 “ parts of the Mogul empire. Seven thousand persons, it is said, may
 “ easily repose under its shade. There is a tradition among the natives,
 “ that this tree is three thousand years old ; and there is great reason
 “ to believe it ; and that this is the amazing tree which Arrian de-
 “ scribes, when speaking of the Gymnosophists, in his book of Indian
 “ affairs.

“ These people,” says he, “ live naked ; in winter they enjoy the be-
 “ nefit of the sun’s rays in the open air ; and in summer, when the heat
 “ becomes excessive, they pass their time in moist and marshy places, un-
 “ der large trees, which, according to Nearchus, cover a circumference
 “ of five acres, and extend their branches so far, that ten thousand men
 “ may easily find shelter under them.”

“ English gentlemen, when on hunting or shooting parties, are ac-
 “ customed to form extensive encampments, and to spend several weeks
 “ under this delightful pavilion of foliage, which is generally filled with
 “ green wood-pigeons, doves, peacocks, bulbuls,* and a variety of fea-
 “ thered songsters ; together with monkeys, amusing with their droll
 “ tricks,

* A melodious bird, a great favourite with the eastern poets, nearly resembling the nightingale.

“ricks, and bats of a large size, some of which measure more than six
 “feet from the extremity of one wing to the other. This tree not only
 “affords shelter, but sustenance to all its inhabitants, being loaded with
 “small figs, of a rich scarlet colour, on which they regale with much
 “delight.

“Milton describes this tree in the following words, in the ninth book
 “of his *Paradise Lost*.

——“So counselled he, and both together went
 Into the thickest of the wood; where soon they chose
 The fig-tree; not that kind for fruit renowned,
 But such as at this day, to Indians known,
 In Malabar or Deccan spreads her arms,
 Branching so broad and long, that in the ground
 The bended twigs take root, and daughters grow
 About the mother tree, a pillar'd shade
 High over-arch'd, and echoing walks between:
 There oft the Indian herdsman, shunning heat,
 Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds
 At loop-holes cut through thickest shade*.”——

NOTE XX.

In the text we have slightly noticed an infant plantation of sugar-cane
 and indigo on the island of Sasset; and have expressed our wishes, that

* However correct Milton's description may be, thus far, the passage immediately following is
 by no means so:

——“These leaves
 They gathered, broad as Amazonian targe,
 And, with what skill they had, together sewed,
 To gird their waist.”——

For the leaf of the Banyan, or Indian fig-tree, would help but little toward the end for which
 Adam and Eve then wanted it: nor do the leaves seem at all adapted to sew together for the purpose.
 The plantain leaf appears better calculated for aprons, and the like.

so laudable an undertaking might be crowned with the success it merits. Unless a proper degree of encouragement is afforded by the government, it will perhaps be a considerable time before individuals can make sufficient progress to evince the great utility of the attempt. But why should it not become a public concern, on account of the Company, to whom, if an inconsiderable sum of money was now disbursed on that account, it would, in the course of a few years, be an article of profitable commerce? The fine island of Salset, now lying almost waste, would become well cultivated and populous, and the revenue of Bombay greatly augmented. Some years back this plan was recommended in the Bombay Herald, where it was proposed to encourage a colony of Chinese to settle on the island. This would be a very desirable circumstance, as that people are, perhaps, the most industrious in the world, and are better acquainted with the cultivation of indigo, and the management of the still, than the Indians. They are as willing as any people to emigrate, which is evinced by the numerous colonies of them on the island of Java, and all the Dutch settlements in India. On Prince of Wales's Island there are already several thousands of them, by whose industry chiefly that flourishing little settlement has, in a few years been brought to its present state, from the condition of an uninhabited island, covered with wood.

Mr. Twiss, a gentleman frequently mentioned in the narrative, has, we understand, also undertaken to superintend the plantations on Salset. From a long residence in the West Indies, and an intimate acquaintance with the manner of raising the cane, we may expect, in this gentleman's knowledge, great improvements on the rude, imperfect method of cultivation, commonly adopted in the East.

END OF THE NOTES TO THE NARRATIVE.

APPENDIX.

A P P E N D I X.

(No. I.)

COPY of the TREATIES concluded between the EAST INDIA COMPANY and the MAHRATTAS; and between the EAST INDIA COMPANY and the NIZAM, preparatory to the late War.

(C O P Y.)

Treaty of Offensive and Defensive Alliance, between the Honourable United English East India Company, the Nawab Affuf Jah Babadur, Soubadar of the Dekkan; and the Peshwa Suvooy Madow Row Narain Pundit Purd'haun Babadur—against Futteh Ali Khan, known by the denomination of Tippoo Sultan; settled by Captain John Kennaway, on the part of the said Honourable Company, with the said Nawab Affuf Jah, by virtue of the powers delegated to him by the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. B. Governor General in Council, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the said Honourable Company, to direct and controul all their affairs in the East Indies.

A R T I C L E I.

THE friendship subsisting between the three states, agreeable to former treaties, shall be increased by this: and between the honourable company and his highness the Nizam, the three former treaties concluded with the late Sillaubut Jung, through Colonel Forde, in the year 1759; with the Nizam, through General Caillaud, in the year 1766; and the treaty of 1768, with the Madras Government, together with Lord Cornwallis's letter of 7th July 1789, which is equivalent to a fourth treaty, remain in

full force, except such articles of them as may by the present treaty be otherwise agreed to; and perpetual friendship shall subsist between both parties, and their heirs and successors, agreeably thereto.

ARTICLE II.

Tippoo Sultan having engagements with the three contracting powers, has, notwithstanding, acted with infidelity to them all; for which reason they have united in a league, that, to the utmost of their power, they may punish him, and deprive him of the means of disturbing the general tranquillity in future.

ARTICLE III.

This undertaking being resolved on, it is agreed, that on Captain Kennaway's annunciation to the Nawab Affuf Jah, of the actual commencement of hostilities between the honourable company's forces and the said Tippoo; and on Mr. Malet's announcing the same to Pundit Perd'haun, the forces of the said Nawab Affuf Jah, and Pundit Perd'haun, in number not less than 25,000, but as many more, and as much greater an equipment as may be, shall immediately invade the territories of the said Tippoo, and reduce as much of his dominions as possible, before and during the rains; and after that season, the said Nawab and Pundit Perd'haun will seriously and vigorously prosecute the war with a potent army, well appointed, and equipped with the requisite warlike apparatus.

ARTICLE IV.

If the right honourable the governor general should require a body of cavalry to join the English forces, the Nawab Affuf Jah, and Pundit Perd'haun, shall furnish to the number of 10,000, to march in one month from the time of their being demanded, by the shortest and safest route,
with

with all-expedition, to the place of their destination, to act with the company's forces; but should any service occur practicable only by cavalry, they shall execute it, nor cavil on the clause of "To act with the company's forces." The pay of the said cavalry to be defrayed monthly by the honourable company, at the rate, and on the conditions hereafter to be settled.

ARTICLE V.

If, in the prosecution of the war by the three allies, the enemy should gain a superiority over either, the others shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to relieve the said party, and distress the enemy.

ARTICLE VI.

The three contracting powers having agreed to enter into the present war, should their arms be crowned with success in the joint prosecution of it, an equal division shall be made of the acquisition of territory, forts, and whatever each sarkar or government may become possessed of, from the time of each party commencing hostilities; but should the honourable company's forces make any acquisitions of territory from the enemy, previous to the commencement of hostilities by the other parties, those parties shall not be entitled to any share thereof. In the general partition of territory, forts, &c. due attention shall be paid to the wishes and convenience of the parties relatively to their respective frontiers.

ARTICLE VII.

The underwritten Polygars and Zemindars being dependant on the Nawab Affuf Jah, and Pundit Perd'haun, it is agreed, that on their territories, forts, &c. falling into the hands of any of the allies, they shall be re-established therein, and the nuzzerana that shall be fixed on that occasion,

occasion, shall be equally divided amongst the allies; but in future, the Nawab Affuf Jah, and Pundit Perd'haun, shall collect from them the usual peishcush and kundnee, which have been heretofore annually collected; and should the said Polygars and Zemindars act unfaithfully towards the Nawab, or Pundit Perd'haun, or prove refractory in the discharge of their peishcush and kundnee, the said Nawab, and Pundit Perd'haun, are to be at liberty to treat them as may be judged proper. The chief of Shahnoor is to be subject to service with both the Nawab and Pundit Perd'haun; and should he fail in the usual conditions thereof, the Nawab and Pundit Perd'haun will act as they think proper.

LIST of the POLYGARS and ZEMINDARS.

Chittuldroog.

Keychungoondch.

Annagoondex.

Cunnagheery.

Harpoonelly.

Kittoor.

Ballarree.

Hannoor.

Raidroog.

The district of Abd'ul Hakeem Khan, the chief of Shahnoor.

ARTICLE VIII.

To preserve as far as possible consistency and concert in the conduct of this important undertaking, a wakeel from each party shall be permitted to reside in the army of the others, for the purpose of communicating to each other their respective views and circumstances; and the representations of the contracting parties to each other shall be duly attended to, consistent with circumstances, and the stipulations of this treaty.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE IX.

After this treaty is signed and sealed, it will become incumbent on the parties not to swerve from its conditions, at the verbal or written instance of any person or persons whatever, or on any other pretence; and, in the event of a peace being judged expedient, it shall be made by mutual consent, no party introducing unreasonable objections; nor shall either of the parties enter into any separate negotiations with Tippoo; but on the receipt of any advance or message from him by either party, it shall be communicated to the others.

ARTICLE X.

If, after the conclusion of peace with Tippoo, he should attack or molest either of the contracting parties, the others shall join to punish him; the mode and conditions of effecting which, shall be hereafter settled by the contracting powers.

ARTICLE XI.

This treaty, consisting of eleven articles, being this day settled and concluded by Captain Kennaway with the Nawab, Captain Kennaway has delivered to his highness the Nawab, one copy of the same in English and Persian, signed and sealed by himself; and the Nawab has delivered to Captain Kennaway another copy in Persian, executed by himself; and Captain Kennaway has engaged to procure and deliver to the Nawab, in sixty-five days, a ratified copy from the governor general: on the delivery of which, the treaty executed by Captain Kennaway shall be returned.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged, at Paungul, on the 20th of Shawaul, 1204 Hejra, or 4th of July 1790, E. S.

G. F. CHERRY, P^a. T^r.

Ratified

Ratified by the Governor General in Council, at Fort William, in Bengal, the 29th day of July 1790.

(Signed)

CORNWALLIS.
CHARLES STUART. L. S.
PETER SPEKE.

(Signed) E. HAY,
Sec. to the Gov.

A true Copy.

E. HAY, Sec. to the Gov.

(COPY.)

(No. II.)

(C O P Y.)

Treaty of Offensive and Defensive Alliance, between the Honourable United English East India Company, the Peshwa Surdy Madow Row Narain Pundit Purd'baun Bahadur, and the Nawab Nizam Ally Khan Asfuj Jah, Bahadur—against Futeh Ali Khan, known by the denomination of Tippoo Sultan; settled by Mr. Charles Warren Malet, on the part of the said Honourable Company, with the said Pundit Purd'baun, by virtue of the powers delegated to him by the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General in Council, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the said Honourable Company, to direct and controul all their affairs in the East Indies.

ARTICLE I.

THE friendship subsisting between the three states, agreeable to former treaties, shall be increased by this.

ARTICLE II.

Tippoo Sultaun, having engagements with the three contracting powers, has notwithstanding, acted with infidelity to them all; for which reason, they have united in a league, that, to the utmost of their power, they may punish him, and deprive him of the means of disturbing the general tranquillity in future.

ARTICLE III.

This undertaking being resolved on, it is agreed, that, on Mr. Malet's annunciation to Pundit Purd'haun, of the actual commencement of hostilities between the honourable company's forces and the said Tippoo, and on

Captain John Kennaway's announcing the same to the Nawab Affuf Jah, the forces of the said Pundit Purd'haun, and Nawab Affuf Jah, in number not less than 25,000, but as many more, and as much greater an equipment as may be, shall immediately invade the territories of the said Tippoo, and reduce as much of his dominions as possible before and during the rains; and after that season, the said Pundit Purd'haun and Nawab will seriously and vigorously prosecute the war with a potent army, well appointed and equipped with the requisite warlike apparatus.

ARTICLE IV.

The Nawab Affuf Jah, being furnished with two battalions of the honourable company's forces, Pundit Purd'haun shall have an option of being joined by an equal force on the same terms during the present war against Tippoo. The pay of the said battalions to be made good to the honourable company by Pundit Purd'haun, in like manner as settled with the Nawab Affuf Jah.

ARTICLE V.

On the said two battalions joining the Mahratta army, Pundit Purd'haun agrees to allot 2000 horse to remain and act in concert with them. But in the event of urgent service, on which cavalry alone can be employed, 1000 of the said cavalry may be detached thereon, 1000 remaining constantly with the battalions; whose pay will be defrayed regularly, in ready money, every month, in the army, or in Poona, at the option of Mr. Malet.

ARTICLE VI.

From the time of the said battalions entering Pundit Purd'haun's territories, an agent on the part of the said Pundit Purd'haun,

(shall

shall be ordered to attend the commander, to execute such service as may occur.

ARTICLE VII.

If the right honourable the governor general should require a body of cavalry to join the English forces, Pundit Purd'haun, and the Nawab Afful Jah, shall furnish to the number of 10,000, to march in one month from the time of their being demanded, by the shortest and safest route, with all expedition, to the place of their destination, to act with the company's forces; but should any service occur practicable only by cavalry, they shall execute it, nor cavil on the clause of "To act with the company's forces." The pay of the said cavalry to be defrayed monthly by the honourable company, at the rate and on the conditions hereafter to be settled.

ARTICLE VIII.

If, in the prosecution of the war by the three allies, the enemy should gain a superiority over either, the others shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to relieve the said party, and distress the enemy.

ARTICLE IX.

The three contracting powers having agreed to enter into the present war, should their arms be crowned with success in the joint prosecution of it, an equal division shall be made of the acquisitions of territory, forts, and whatever each sirkar or government may become possessed of, from the time of each party commencing hostilities; but should the honourable company's forces make any acquisitions of territory from the enemy, previous to the commencement of hostilities by the other parties, those parties shall not be entitled to any share thereof. In the

general partition of territory, forts, &c. due attention shall be paid to the wishes and convenience of the parties relatively to their respective frontiers.

ARTICLE XX.

The under-written Polygars and Zemindars, being dependant on Pundit Purd'haun, and the Nawab Asfuf Jah, it is agreed, that, on their territories, forts, &c. falling into the hands of any of the allies, they shall be re-established therein; and the nuzzerana that shall be fixed on that occasion shall be equally divided amongst the allies: but in future, Pundit Purd'haun, and the Nawab Asfuf Jah, shall collect from them the usual kundnee, and peshcush, which has been heretofore annually collected; and should the said Polygars and Zemindars act with infidelity towards Pundit Purd'haun, or the Nawab, or prove refractory in the discharge of their kundnee and peshcush, the said Pundit Purd'haun, and Nawab, are to be at liberty to treat them as may be judged proper. The chief of Shahnoor is to be subject to service, both with Pundit Purd'haun and the Nawab; and should he fail in the usual conditions thereof, Pundit Purd'haun and the Nawab will act as they think proper.

LIST of the POLYGARS and ZEMINDARS alluded to in the above article.

Chittuldroog

Annagoondey.

Harpoonelly

Ballarree.

Raidroog

Keychundgoondeh.

Cunnagheery

Kittoor.

Hannoor

The district of Abd-ul-Hakeem-Khan, chief of Shahnoor.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE XI.

To preserve, as far as possible, consistency and concert in the conduct of this important undertaking, a wakeel from each party shall be permitted to reside in the army of the others, for the purpose of communicating to each other their respective views and circumstances; and the representations of the contracting parties to each other shall be duly attended to, consistent with circumstances, and the stipulations of this treaty.

ARTICLE XII.

After this treaty is signed and sealed, it will become incumbent on the parties not to swerve from its conditions at the verbal or written instance of any person or persons whatever, or on any other pretence; and in the event of a peace being judged expedient, it shall be made by mutual consent, no party introducing unreasonable objections: nor shall either of the parties enter into any separate negotiations with Tippoo; but, on the receipt of any advance or message from him by either party, it shall be communicated to the others.

ARTICLE XIII.

If, after the conclusion of peace with Tippoo, he should attack or molest either of the contracting parties, the others shall join to punish him; the mode and conditions shall be hereafter settled by the three contracting powers.

ARTICLE XIV.

This treaty, consisting of fourteen articles, being this day settled and concluded by Mr. Malet, with the Peshwa Suvoiy Madow Row Narain Pundit

Purd'haun Bahadur, Mr. Malet has delivered to Pundit Purd'haun one copy of the same, in English and Persian, signed and sealed by himself; and Pundit Purd'haun has delivered to Mr. Malet another copy, in Mah-ratta and Persian, executed by himself; and Mr. Malet has engaged to procure, and deliver to Pundit Purd'haun, in seventy-five days, a ratified copy from the governor general, on the delivery of which, the treaty executed by Mr. Malet shall be returned.

Poona,
1st June 1790.

(Signed)

C. W. MALET.

A true copy.

G. F. CHERRY, P. T.

Ratified by the governor general in council, at Fort William in Bengal, the 5th day of July 1790.

(Signed)

CORNWALLIS.

CHA. STUART. L S.

PETER SPEKE.

E. HAY,

Sec. to the Gov.

A true copy.

E. HAY, Sec. to the Gov.

TREATY

(No. III.)

TREATY of PEACE between the CONFEDERATED
POWERS and TIPPoo SULTAN.*Preliminary Articles, sealed and delivered 23d of January 1792.*

ARTICLE I.

ONE half of the dominions of which Tippoo Sultan was in possession before the war, to be ceded to the Allies, from the countries adjacent, according to their selection.

ARTICLE II.

Three kroor and thirty lak of rupces, to be paid by Tippoo Sultan, either in gold-mohurs, pagodas, or bullion.

1st. One kroor and sixty-five lak to be paid immediately.

2d. One kroor and sixty-five lak to be paid in three payments, not exceeding four months each.

ARTICLE III.

All prisoners of the four powers, from the time of Hyder Ally, to be unequivocally restored.

ARTICLE IV.

Two of Tippoo Sultan's three eldest sons to be given as hostages for a due performance of the treaty.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE V.

When they shall arrive in camp, with the articles of the treaty, under the seal of the Sultan, a counterpart shall be sent from the three powers. Hostilities shall cease, and terms of a treaty of alliance and perpetual friendship shall be agreed upon.

DEFINITIVE

(No. IV.)

DEFINITIVE treaty of perpetual friendship for the adjustment of affairs between the Honourable English East India Company, the Nawab Asfuf Jaf Babadur, and Row Pundit Purd'haun Babadur, and Tippoo Sultaun; in virtue of the authority of the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Governor General, &c. &c. invested with full powers to direct and controul all the affairs of the said Company in the East Indies, dependant on the several Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; and of the Nawab Aziem-ul-Omrab Babadur, possessing full powers on the part of the Nawab Asfuf Jaf Babadur; and Hurry Ram Pundit Tantea Babadur, possessing equal powers on the part of Row Pundit Purd'haun Babadur; settled the seventeenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, of the Christian era, answering to the twenty-third day of the month Rejeb, one thousand two hundred and six of the Hejra, by Sir John Kennaway, Baronet, on the part of the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; &c. and Meer Aalum Babadur, on the part of the Nawab Aziem-ul-omrab Babadur, and Buchajee Pundit on the part of Hurry Ram Pundit Tantea Babadur, on one part; and by Golam Ally Khan Babadur, and Ally Reza Khan on the behalf of Tippoo Sultaun, according to the under-mentioned articles, which, by the blessing of God, shall be binding on their heirs and successors, as long as sun and moon endure, and the conditions of them be invariably observed by the contracting parties.

ARTICLE I.

The friendship subsisting between the honourable company and the sirkar of Tippoo Sultaun, agreeably to former treaties, and first with the

late Nawab Hyder Ally Khan, bearing date the 8th of August, 1770, and the other, with Tippoo Sultaun, of the 11th of March, 1784, is hereby confirmed and increased; and the articles of the two former treaties are to remain in full force, excepting such of them, as by the present engagement are otherwise adjusted; and the 8th article of the second abovementioned treaty, dated the 11th of March, 1784, corresponding with the 18th of the month Rubbi-ul-saany, 1198 Hejra, confirming all the privileges and immunities of trade, which the Nawab Hyder Ally Khan, granted to the said Company by the treaty entered into in the year 1770, is also by virtue of the present treaty, renewed and confirmed.

ARTICLE II.

In the fourth article of the preliminary treaty entered into between the allied powers and the said Tippoo Sultaun, dated the 22d of February, 1792, corresponding with the 28th of the month Jemadie-ul-saani, 1206 Hejra, it is written "until the due performance of the three foregoing articles" (the first article stipulating the cession of half the country, the second the immediate payment of half of the sum of money agreed to be paid; and the remainder in specie, only at three instalments, not exceeding four months each instalment, and the third engaging for the release of prisoners) "two of the sons of the said Tippoo Sultaun shall be detained as hostages," which articles are confirmed by the present instrument; accordingly the said Tippoo Sultaun, shall divide the sum agreed to be paid at three instalments abovementioned, into three equal parts; and shall pay to the said three powers, their respective shares, at the exchange affixed for the amount; to be paid immediately at such places on the boundaries of the allies, as shall be determined on by them, and after the performance of the remaining two articles abovementioned, that is to say, the cession of one half of the country, and the release of the prisoners, in case the amount of the three instal-

instalments be paid by Tippoo Sultaun to the three powers, prior to the expiration of the period stipulated for it, the said sons of Tippoo Sultaun shall be immediately dismissed, and all pecuniary demands between the contracting parties shall cease and be at an end.

ARTICLE III.

By the first article of the preliminary treaty, it is agreed, that one-half of the dominions which were in the possession of the said Tippoo Sultaun at the commencement of the war, shall be ceded to the allies, adjacent to their respective boundaries, and subject to their selection. Accordingly, the general abstract of the countries, composing half the dominions of Tippoo Sultaun, to be ceded to the allies, agreeably to their respective shares, hereunto subjoined, and the detail of them is inserted in a separate schedule, bearing the seal and signature of Tippoo Sultaun.

ARTICLE IV.

Whatever part of Namkool Sunkagheerry, Salem Cavery-poor, Attoor, and Permuttee, which is above stated, are comprised within the division ceded to the aforesaid Company, shall be situated to the northward and eastward of the river Caveri, or if there should be any other talooks, or villages of talooks, situated as above described, they shall belong to the said Company, and others of equal value shall be relinquished by the said Company to Tippoo Sultaun, in exchange for them; and if of the above districts there shall be any talooks, or villages of talooks, situated to the westward and southward of the said river, they shall be relinquished to Tippoo Sultaun, in exchange for others of equal value to the said Company.

ARTICLE V.

On the ratification and mutual exchange of this Definitive Treaty, such districts and forts as are to be ceded by Tippoo Sultaun, shall be delivered up without any cavil or demand for outstanding balances; and such talooks and forts as are to be relinquished by the three powers to Tippoo Sultaun, shall be in the same manner delivered up; and orders to this effect, addressed to the aumils and commanders of forts, shall be immediately prepared and delivered to each respectively of the contracting parties; on the receipt of which orders, the discharge of the money stipulated to be paid immediately, and the release of prisoners on all sides; of which the contracting parties, considering God as present, and a witness, shall release without cavil, all that are in existence, and shall not detain a single person. The armies of the allied powers shall march from Seringapatam; such forts and places, nevertheless, as shall be in the possession of the said Company, and on the road by which the said armies shall have to march, shall not be given up until the said armies

shall have moved the stores, grain, &c. and sick, which are in them, and shall have passed them on their return; as far as possible, no delay shall be allowed to occur in the said stores, &c. being removed.

ARTICLE VI.

Whatever guns and shot shall be left by Tippoo Sultaun, in the forts which the said Tippoo Sultaun has agreed to cede to the allied powers, an equal number of guns and shot shall be left in the forts which the allied powers have agreed to restore to Tippoo Sultaun.

ARTICLE VII.

The contracting parties agree that zemindars and aumildars being in balance to either party, and repairing to the country of either party, protection shall not be given them, and they shall be restored. If hereafter it should happen, that any disputes arise on the boundaries of the allies and the said Tippoo Sultaun, such disputes shall be adjusted with the knowledge and approbation of all parties.

ARTICLE VIII.

The polygars and zemindars of this country, who, in the course of the present war, have attached themselves, and been serviceable to the allies, shall not, on that account in any shape or manner, be injured or molested by Tippoo Sultaun.

Whenever three copies of this treaty, consisting of eight articles, shall be delivered by Tippoo Sultaun, bearing his seal and signature, accompanied by three schedules, also under the seal and signature of the said Tippoo Sultaun, specifying the detail of the countries ceded to the three powers; one to the said Company with the schedule; one to the said Nawab Asuf Jah Bahadur, with the schedule; and one to the
said

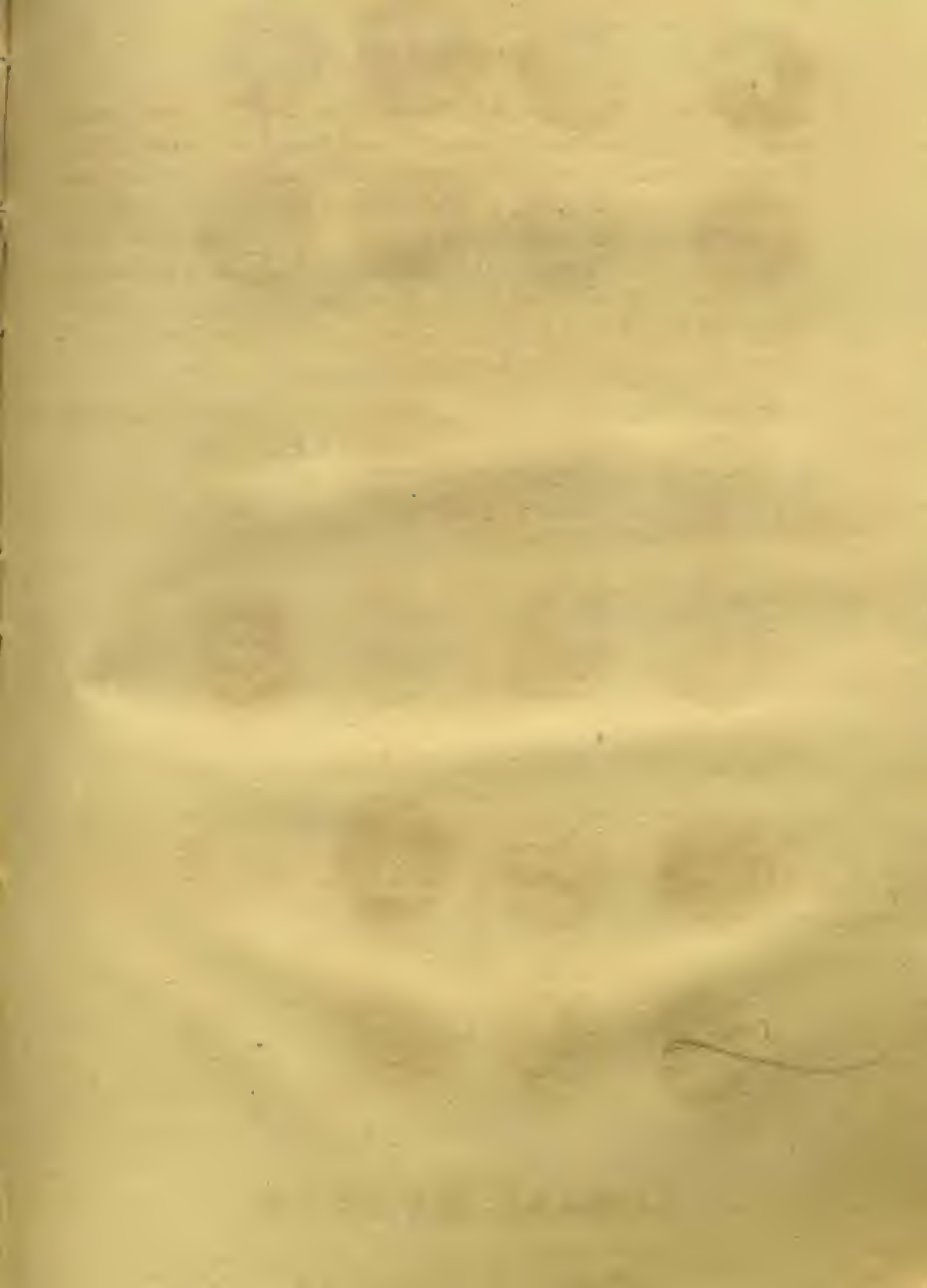
said Row Pundit Purd'haun Bahadur with the schedule, three counterparts thereof, and of the schedule, shall be delivered to the said Tippoo Suldaun by the allies ; that is to say, one counterpart with the schedule on the part of the Company, bearing their seal and signature; one on the part the said Nawab Asfuf Jah Bahadur, bearing the seal and signature of the said Nawab, and of Azeem-ul-Omra Bahadur ; and one with the schedule on the part of the said Row Pundit Purd'ham Bahadur, bearing the seal of the said Row Pundit Purd'haun Bahadur, and the signature of the said Hurry Ram Pundit Tantea Bahadur.

Signed and sealed in camp, near Seringapatam, this eighteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

2

(Signed)

CORNWALLIS.





ZODIAC RUPEES.

No. V.

Explanation of the Plates of Tippoo's Coins, &c.

IN plate I. of the coins current in Tippoo's country, &c. No. 1. is his private seal, containing only his name, TIPPoo SULTAN. The impression whence this article was taken, was, among many papers and letters, found in a hill fort that surrendered to the Bhow, or rather was evacuated on his approach, between Magré and Bangalore. The impression seemed to have been made with a seal-ring, about the size represented, and as it bore simply the impression here given, it revived an opinion which we formerly received, that SULTAN is not a *title* of Tippoo's, but his proper name; and on enquiry, from an intelligent person, learned, "that at the time his mother was in the pains of labour with the present sovereign, a peer, (a sage, or saint) of eminent piety, arrived at the place where she was: as this was an unexpected event, it was adjudged an auspicious omen, portending the piety and sanctity of the new born child; and to give an additional force to the prophecy, he was called after the holy man, whose name was TIPPoo SULTAN," This is not given as absolute fact, but it bears an appearance of plausibility. One strong argument against this story is, that Tippoo was not known by the name of SULTAN during his father's life, but was then called Tippoo Sahib: this argument, although strong, is not decisive; for Sahib is a title equivalent

lent to fir, lord, master, mistress, madam, &c. by which all commoners as well as others are called; and Sultan, although a regal title, is frequently given as a proper name, which Sahib is seldom or never. In copying the impression of this article, or rather noting it from recollection, we wrote it wrong, for instead of تپو *Teepoo*, we spelled his name تپو *Tippoo*, but have corrected it from the medal stricken by Louis XVI. of France, in honor of Tippoo's ambassadors: this medal is given in plate II. No. 1. We therefore find this prince's name written *Teepoo*, and natives pronounce it so, or as a North Briton would pronounce it, as usually written.

No. 2. is Tippoo's great seal of state. We never saw the impression of this seal, and should not, from our own data, have been able to give it in this form: as all our information on this article was comprised in the Persian couplet, and that was incorrect: we have corrected it, and given the Arabic sentence in the middle from Major Diron's plate of this seal, although we have not exactly copied it. The Persian distich we read thus:

در قتمج شد تا باورم حیدر شاه سلطان نشان چون افتاب و ماه بود
زیر تکین من جهان

The Arabic sentence in the middle of the seal, Major Diron informs us, is taken from the Koran, chapter 44th, wherein Mahomed relates that Moses, when sent to reclaim the people of Egypt, said to them,

"I am the messenger of the true faith."

(or)

"I bring unto you the edicts of truth."

This motto has probably been adopted by Tippoo, partly from its reference to his zeal for religion, and from its containing the word *Sultan*, the title he has assumed, although its meaning here seems to be a messenger or mandate of the Supreme power.

Our

Our translation, before we saw Major Dirom's, was carelessly made, and although the same in substance, not so expressive or elegant; which, preferring it to our own, we give:

"From conquest, and the protection of the royal Hyder, comes my title of Sultan,

"And the world, as under the sun and moon, is subject to my signet."

It did not occur to us that the first line of this couplet contained his grandfather's, father's, and his own name, or title. Futteh Ally Khan فتح علي خان was Tippoo's grandfather, here written Futteh only; which also means victory or conquest, and in such a sense alone, it first appeared to us. Ally is a name much revered by Mahomedans, from being so highly honoured in the person of one of their Khalifs, son-in-law to Mahomed, from marrying his daughter-in-law Fatima: Ally is their protector in war, to whom Major Dirom says, Tippoo has dedicated his country, which he calls سرکار اللہ *Sirkar el afful Allah*, the government of the lion of God. Khan, as well as Ally, is a frequent proper name. Hyder, in Arabic, signifies a lion, and is not an uncommon name. Tippoo sometimes calls himself Futteh Ally Khan Tippoo; piously joining his fathers' names to his own.

There is no date on this seal, but it may be supposed to have been adopted by Tippoo, on his accession to the throne; which (if in 1782) was in the year of the Hejra 1197. Major Dirom endeavours to extract the date from the numerical letters in the Arabic sentence, and in a manner not clear to us, from the first three words of the Persian couplet, of more than one syllable; "viz." says the Major, "I, from Fittah; A, from Ta Yeawerum; and Y, from Hyder, which completes the date."

The T ت in Futteh فتوح stands in Arabic for CCCC: the A ا, in Ta Yawarum تاياورم for I: the Y ي in Hyder حيدر for X, which we cannot apply in this case. The year of the Hejra 1197 (not, as Major Dirom

has engraved it, 1107) to be expressed in letters, would, we believe, be thus, ز ص ق غ M.C.XC.VII: or if joined, perhaps thus, زصقغ or غصقز —Now instead of finding the date where we are told to look for it, these letters are not all in the seal, and *not one* of them in the Arabic sentence, from which we are led to suppose that this part of the Major's plate is not correct: our supposition, however, is not decisive, as possibly it is our deficiency in Arabic, and not his inaccuracy, that may have caused it.

No. 3. is Tippoo's double rupee. This is taken from a silver one, as we never saw a gold double mohur, although we believe they are in currency. The characters are well impressed, but in other respects it will by no means bear a comparison with the coins of Europe, particularly in the milling. It is, however, as much superior to any other coin current in India, that is to say, of native coinage, as the guinea is to it. The inscription on this article we should not read regularly, but extract thus:

در جهان ازفتح حيدر دين احمد روشن است ضرب پتن سال
جلوس سنه هجرى 1199

"In *the* world from Hyder's victories, *the* faith of Ahmed is illumined struck at Seringapatam in *the* year of accession: date of *the* Hejra 1199.

The translation is word for word: those in Italics are put to complete the sense, which may be preserved by reading it in other ways; for instance,

دين احمد در جهان زفتح حيدر روشن است

or thus,

روشن است زفتح حيدر دين احمد در جهان

which, more freely translated, may run thus:

"The pure faith in this world, is illumined by the victories of Hyder."

The unconnected ح in this coin, the initial of Hyder, is perhaps put in as a favorite letter: near it is another that looks like س which is the final of God, and Tippoo possibly thus shews his filial piety, in a manner that, to some, may have an appearance of irreverence.

It is observable, that on the coin, as expressed in the plate, there is but one س for جلوس and سنه: in our reading we have supplied the deficiency. To us it is not clear that our idea respecting the year of accession

is correct: سال جلوس we have so translated: 1199 was not the year of accession, but the third after it, as expressed in the reverse: here, however, as there is no figure or numerical letter that can be applied, the words سال جلوس appear to be superfluous.

Those who look for the word Seringapatam on this coin, will be disappointed: that name is unknown in Tippoo's country, where the metropolis of Mysore is always called and written پتن *pin*, or *Puttan*. Our remarks on this subject are given in a note at the end of the Appendix *.

On the reverse of the double rupee is,

هو السلطان الوحيد العادل سوم بهاري سال جلو سند جلوس ۳

We do not clearly understand the whole of this, as we cannot apply the words سوم بهاري, which may mean the third spring, and as preceding سال جلوس ۳, the third spring of the third year of accession; but the same words are found on rupees of a different date. This inscription may be thus translated: "He alone is the just Sultan. Year of accession, the 3d."

On No. 4. the alshurfee, or mohur, we read,

دين محمد احمد در جهان زفتح حيدر ج احمدی روشن است
ضرب پتن سال زبرجد سنه ۱۲۱۹

"The faith of Mahomed, the most laudable, in this world, is supported
"by the splendour of the victories of Hyder; Hyder! exalted in equity.
"Struck at Seringapatam, year, pre-eminent in prosperity, 1219." We have translated سال زبرجد *pre-eminent* prosperous year; but it will bear several interpretations, both in Arabic and Persian: it may be construed *most honored of fathers*; and in, perhaps, a hundred meanings. On this coin some little anticipation is observed, for 1219 of the Hejra, answers to 1804 of the Christian era; and yet on the reverse we find ۹ سند جلوس year of accession the ninth. On the reverse of the alshurfee, or gold mohur is, هو السلطان الوحيد العادل تاريخ جلوس سال صنع سوم بهاري ۹ سنه جلوسي

* See note I.

which may be rendered, "He alone is the equitable Sultan: the epoch of accession was a year of happy omen: 9th year of the reign." In our data we find this interpretation, "the epoch of justice marked the joy-diffusing year of his accession," and it may perhaps be allowed. وحيد signifies, *unique, peerless, a phoenix*, and is, we apprehend, an attribute, of the Deity: on Tippoo's coins we conceive it is to express an idea of his superiority, or *unity in eminence*. سال سنج we have translated "*year of happy omen*," but it properly signifies "a prosperous year, succeeding adversity;" and had the year of his reign answered to the date of the Hejra, we might imagine that Tippoo had been consulting his astrologers, and had prophesied a propitious acquisition in that year. This coin is worth fifteen rupees in currency; and intrinsically about thirty-three shillings sterling.

No. 5 and 6. are rupees of different dates; but as their inscriptions do not differ materially from the ashurfee, or gold rupee, we shall take no further notice of them. To facilitate exchange, halves and quarters are in currency: a half rupee is given in No. 7. and a quarter in plate II. No. 4.

No. 8. is a pagoda struck at Seringapatam with this inscription,

هو محمد السلطان العادل سنة ١٢٠١

"Mahomed; he is the authority of equity. Year 1201." A. D. 1786. On the reverse is the place where stricken پتن Puttun, joined chronogram-matically with ح the initial of Hyder, containing a, the final of God; the diacritical points are here omitted.

No. 9. is a Bednore pagoda, bearing the same legend as No. 8. omitting the name of Mahomed, and on the reverse نگر Nuggur, the name given by Hyder to Bednore, and the initial and final as in No. 8, but here not joined to نگر date 1210. A. D. 1795.

No. 10. Is another pagoda, on which the place where stricken is not mentioned; the inscription is the same as No. 9. On the reverse is only ا and ج which, among many other conjectured meanings, may be supposed the initials of الله God, and جبرائيل the archangel Gabriel. Date 1198, A. D. 1783

Tippoo's pagodas are called the Sultánee hoon, and are worth more in currency than any other: they generally pass for four rupees.

No. 11. is the Seringapatam pice, bearing on one side an elephant, and on the other, "Struck at Puttun." No. 12. is the Bangalore pice, and has the date along the elephant's tail 1210, A. D. 1795. The impression is, "Struck at Bungloor," which is the manner in which the fort we call Bangalore is always written, and pronounced by the inhabitants and natives of that part of the country. Mangalore is, in like manner, written and pronounced "Mungloor." The new name of Mungloor, or rather of a new city founded by Tippoo, at some distance from the dismantled fortress is جمال آباد *jamál abad*, the abode of elegance. The old fort however retains its old name.

No. 13. is a half-pice, but has no particular place marked on it. By a lion and a battle-axe, Tippoo perhaps means to symbolise his courage and prowess in war; and by the elephant, the general figure on his pice, his strength and sagacity; not possibly his own, but allegorically the courage and strength of his people and country. In currency a pice is nominally the fiftieth part of a rupee; but it does not always bear the same value, for reasons noticed in this work, when speaking of the ingenuity of the Surrafs.

It was not until lately known that any Moghul potentate in India had presumed to coin money in any name but that of the person whom we still call the Great Moghul. Major Rennell says *, "that every usurper has endeavoured to sanctify his usurpation, by either a real or pretended grant from the emperor: and others, by obtaining possession of his person, have endeavoured to make their acts pass for his. Another remarkable instance of the effect of popular opinion, is, that the coin throughout the whole tract, known by the name of the Mogul Empire, is to this day, struck in the name of the nominal emperor."

Tippoo might have been the first to shake off the shackles of prejudice, in this respect; but he is not the only sovereign who strikes money independently of the nominal authority of the Great Moghul, as we shall presently shew.

Major Dirom † says "Tippoo is the first Mahomeddan prince, who

* Introduction to his Memoir, page lxxi.

† Note in page 250 of his Narrative.

" since the establishment of the Mogul empire, has openly disclaimed
 " the authority of the king of Delhi, or great Mogul, and who has pre-
 " sumed to impress coin with only his own titles. Even the government
 " of Bengal still preserve that external mark of respect to the fallen repre-
 " sentative of the house of Timur."

The English do, at all their settlements, coin rupees in the name of the reigning emperor; and although it may be a piece of policy, or mark of moderation, to permit his name to be on the coin, there surely can be no necessity for continuing the present indolent mode of coinage: we can call it nothing else, that suffers our coins to retain their unhandsome form. Bengal, it is true, should be exempted from this imputation, as a die has lately been established there on a respectable footing *. A rupee of this improved coinage we have given as a specimen, and it may be called a handsome coin, being regularly stricken and well milled.

No. 14. the Bengal rupee, bears this inscription:

سکه زد بر هفت کشور ۱۲۰۲ سایه فضل اله حامی دین محمد شاه
 عالم باد شاه

" Stricken on the seven climates † 1202 " (A. D. 1788)" by the shadow of God's favor. Shah Aalum king, disciple in the faith of Mahommed."

On the coin a ر is wanting in کشور which here we have supplied. The coin would look much better if the diacritical points were proportionably enlarged: upon the whole, however, it is the handsomest coin current in India.

On the reverse is, ضرب مرشد آباد سنه ۱۹ جلوس میمنت مانوس
 " Stricken at Moorshedabad in the 19th year of the august and glorious reign."

No. 15. is given as a specimen of the Bengal gold coinage; it is a two rupee piece bearing this inscription,

سکه شاه عالم باد شاه ۱۲۰۳

" Coined by the emperor Shah Aalum 1203," A. D. 1789.

* See Note II.

† When Timur, establishing his throne in India, overcame the kings of Kashmeer, Bengal, Decan, Gudgeat, Lahore, Poornah, and Paisheor, he united the kingdoms, and called himself conqueror and sovereign of the seven climates, or countries; which title has been retained by his successors. This note by a native of Barrooch, an island to the northward of Bombay.

Handwritten text in a circular stamp, likely a library or collection mark, containing several lines of script in an Arabic-based language.



تیسرے سلطان

On the reverse,

ضرب مرشد آباد سنه ۹۱

"Stricken at Moorshedabad. Year the 19th."

The date of the Hejra and reign, do not accord on these coins. To shew that Tippoo is not the only prince who has presumed to impress coins with other names than the great Moghul's, we here give an inscription that we copied off a rupee, that fell into our hands during the war; stricken by Timur Shah, a sovereign in the North of India: the impression is in a distich, round the periphery, with شاه تیمور *Timoor Shah* in the centre:

چرخ می آرد طلا و نقره از خورشید ماه
سنه تیمور شاه

"As, in the revolving sphere, gold and silver is displayed by the sun and moon; so, on the face of coin, it is impressed by the die of Tiemoor-Shah."

We did not copy the reverse or date of this rupee, and it was stolen from us with most of the coins given in these plates, and many others. The sun and moon are to Asiatics inexhaustible sources of allusion: in the sense on Timur Shah's rupee we have seen it on several occasions: for instance:

شد اقبال و ماه زینو سیم در جهان
الزمان
سکه امام بخت یا صاحب

"Prodit sol et luna aurum et argentum in mundo, typus Inami veri, o (Ali) immortalis!"

The coin bearing this inscription was stricken at رشت *Resht*, in the province of Ghilan on the Caspian Sea in the year 1756, and is copied from Societat. Reg. Scient. Gottingen. Comment. Tom X. Tychsen's dissertation on the Cufic, &c. coins, in the royal library at Gottingen. Sect. III. Numi Perfici, page 39. In the same work is the impression of one of our Bengal rupees, on which the capital is spelled مرشد آباد *Moorshedabad*; and the learned author says, it is the former, and proper, method of writing the name of that city; which is sometimes called Muradabad..

We now come to plate II of Tippoo's coins, &c. in which No. 1. is the medal alluded to in our remarks on No. 1. of plate I, stricken by

Louis XVI. in honor of Tippoo's ambassadors to the court of Versailles in the year 1787; who, in all likelihood, were deputed to solicit support in the enterprize, which, without that or any other aid, has turned out so unfavorably to his immediate interest, and so mortifying to his ambitious pride.

This article was communicated by a learned and highly respected correspondent and friend, who has taken a fac-simile of the medal from a work lately printed on the continent. As the characters and words on the medal are irregularly executed, we here annex them in type with the author's own translation:

"Numus uncialis *Parisis* excusus ad captandam legatorum Tipoo SEIP, fortasse benevolentiam."

On the face,

ایلچیان تیپو سلطان غازی

Legati TIPPONIS Sultani victoriosi;

محمد درویش خان و اکبر علیخان

Muhammed Derwisch Chan, et summus Ali Chan, et.

و محمد عثمان خان بالربیس ۱۶ بادشاه

Muhammed Osman Chan apud LUDOVICUM XVI. monarcham

فرانسس ملاقات کرد نو ششم ماه

Francorum urbanorum, nuper introducti sexto mensis

ذیقده ۱۲۲

Dsilkade, æra 1202. AD. 1787.

On the reverse,

هرسه ایلچیان بدار الضرب اشرفی

Cuderunt cum legati in loco monetæ nobilissimo

در ملکه پریس تشریف

in regia Paris magnifica

کرد نو بتاریخ حقتم ماه

quod nuper factum est æra VII mensis

ذی حجه ۱۲۲

Dsilhadsja 1202. AD. 1787."

See

See *Olai Gerhardi Tyfchen* introductio in rem numariam Muhammedanorum; printed at *Resht* 1794, page 226, plate 6.

The months *زیتد Zerkad* and *زیحج Zeehuj* answer to our May and June; they are also written *زی التدد Zilkaad*, or *زی التدد Zilkaadé*; *زی الحج Zilhaj*, or *زی الحجه Zilhuje*, &c. We do not presume to offer any criticisms upon the learned Tyfchen's translation, but we should not have divided or translated the inscription on this medal exactly as he has done.

No 2. is Tippoo's double pice, having on one side an elephant, bearing his flag; with the date 1219 A.D. 1804; and on the reverse ضرب دار السلطنة عثمانی فرخی "Stricken with the die of royalty: thro' the prosperity of Othman"; or "in the royal mint of the fortunate Othman:" the words not being particularly connected, we give their probable meaning; for were the inscriptions on most of these coins translated word for word, they would, perhaps, seem to have no meaning at all. Othman, or Osman, was one of Mahomed's companions or disciples. *Othmani*, as it is read on this coin, signifies Ottoman, Turkish; it is also the name of a Turkish coin, of about the same value as this.

The coin marked 3 in the plate, has no direct connection with the subject; but we had it engraved as being rather a curious one. It is a mohur of Persia, but the inscription does not lead to a discovery of the place where, or by whom stricken: with some attention, these words will be found امام جعفر الصادق *Imam Jaaffer ul Saadik*; who was the fifth Imam, descending from Ali; and the establisher of the tenets of the Sheeah sect.


It would be a tedious discussion to attempt explaining the differences in the tenets of the various sectaries of Mahomedanism; we therefore say nothing upon the subject.


On the reverse of this ushurfee or mohur, will be found ضرب دارالاسرار العلم and the date 1100 (but the date is obscure); which may be translated, "stricken with the die of scientific secrecy:" but this leads to no satisfactory conclusions regarding the cause of such an impression. This mohur is of good gold, but of less value than mohurs in general, not being worth more than thirty shillings.

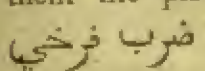
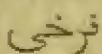
No. 4. is a quarter of a rupee, bearing on one side a ح the initial of Hyder, as before noticed; *پتن* *pin*, (that is, Seringapatam) the place where stricken; *سند ۶* the "sixth year," (of accession) and *باتري* *Bakerce*. Mahomed Baker was the fourth khalif from Ali, father of the Imam Jaaffer ul Saadik just mentioned; and to him Tippoo may, perhaps, desire to shew some reverence; but his reverence seems always ambiguous; for *باتري* *baker* means also abundance of riches, excelling in science, &c. This ambiguity has induced us to give a different interpretation to the inscriptions on several rupees, from what we should have done, had they been the coins of an ordinary prince; thus the legend on the reverse of the present article (No 4.) *محمد هو السلطان الوحيد العادل* we have before translated "Mahomed: he is the authority of equity," and, "he is alone the equitable prince," &c. but the sense is by no means confined to these translations, nor perhaps would another person conceive such to be their intended meaning; for an orthodox Musselman would naturally imagine the sentences, similar to the one in question, on the rupees and pagodas, to be propitiatory invocations to the Deity; of whom *سلطان* *Sultan* is one of his many names, as well as Tippoo's title or name: but we are inclined to think that Tippoo affects these double meanings, or ambiguous indefinite sentences, as being flattering to his *pious emulation*, as well as his sublunary ambition, though being so couched, he cannot be directly accused of such impiety by disgusted orthodox Musselmans, or of threatening projects by apprehensive neighbours. The date on the quarter rupee is 1216, which answers to A. D. 1801.

No. 5. is a pice with the *new* name of one of Tippoo's forts; of which, we are not certain, but have been told it was Gooty. The impression is *ضرب فيض حصار* "Struck in the fort of abundance". As well as abundance *فيض* signifies favor, numerous, informing, &c. and we know not if *فيض حصار* might not be translated "The castle of death." The date on the reverse, with the Elephant, is 1218, answering to 1803 of our era. On No. 6. we find another of his new names, which we learned on the spot, was given to Hooly Honore; but why Tippoo should call Hooly Honore, "Incomparable" (*ابي نظير*) is, to us, incomprehensible. The

The date of this pice is either the same with the last article, or the year preceding; for the figure that makes the distinction we see turned in a rectilineal direction to the others: turning the apex upward or downward makes the figure a 7 or an 8.

No. 7. is the Bednore pice, dated 1201, A. D. 1786. The name of  Ngg, (Nuggur) was given to Bednore by Hyder, when he annexed that province to the usurped sovereignty of Mysore; and it is by Mussulmans generally called Nugger, or Hyder Nugger; but the Canareese call it by its old name Bednore, or rather Bednoor.

We know of no signification of the word  as found on No. 8, nor any place properly so called, but we learned that it is the Chittledroog pice; the inscription is, "Struck in the castle Firkhat". On this coin and on No. 5, we find a *fort* or *castle* particularized, and as it is seen on no other of his coins, Tippoo seems to intend a preference to Chittledroog and Gooty; if those places are, as we have understood, so named by him. No. 8. is dated 1201. A. D. 1786.

The diacritical points being omitted entirely on No. 9. we were not able to gather any particular meaning from the impression on that pice from which the engraving was made, as by placing those points differently, or supposing them so placed, a variety of imagined meanings may be traced. Since the plate was engraved, however, we have been favored, by a friend at Canterbury, * with several coins, and among them the pice in question, with the points upon it; which we read  We have before translated the word  (on No. 2.)

* The coins, and materials for these plates, have been collected with no little trouble from various parts of England, &c.; and we take this opportunity of noticing, that the expedition necessarily used in collecting, as well as arranging the materials for this work, and the short time now remaining to finish it in (as it is a matter of importance that it should go to India by the ships of this season) have been a principal cause of this book coming before the public in so imperfect a state. The copy was all written since February, and the book must be published in May: every arrangement for the letter-press, as well as the plates, have therefore fallen to the lot of one person rather too rapidly, to admit of their being completed as might be expected, where acquaintance with such matters, and leisure to execute them, join their advantages in a claim upon the public for their approbation.

as meaning fortunate, or propitious, and in this sense we must suppose it to stand here; and to signify "Struck in the mint of prosperity:" but we know not to what place Tippoo has been pleased to apply this name. The date is the same as on No. 6.

On No. 10. is the new name which Tippoo has given, we understand, to Darwar, but we do not recognize in it any analogy to existing circumstances, or any direction in the application than what seems to have arisen from whim and caprice: خورشید "the sun," prefixed to سواد which signifies blackness, darkness, riches, population, &c. may be supposed to have a variety of meanings: *suwad* means also the circumference; and possibly the inscription may be translated "Stricken on the sun's circumference," alluding to the circular figure of the die. We are not clear whether سواد does not also signify light or splendour; therefore we may give the word divers meanings; but should not, perhaps, among them, hit upon that which was intended. The date above the Elephant on the reverse, is the same as Nos. 6. and 9.

No. 11. is an imperfect Calicut pice, coined in 1201. The words on it are simply "Stricken at Kulleekoot," which is the manner that the name of that place is always written and pronounced, although the English, and others, choose to call it Calicut.

No. 12. is a Seringapatam half pice, with the same inscription as on the whole pice, as given in plate I. number 11.

No. 13. is a Bangalore quarter pice, with the same words as already noticed in the whole pice, in the preceding plate.

No. 14. has no claim to a place here, but as being explanatory of No. 15. It is a Bombay half pice, coined in England, for the use of the island; on which is the Honourable Company's mark. This mark is put upon every thing that the company send to India, and Tippoo seeing it on their musquets, has imitated it on his; and on the butt, lock, barrel, and bayonet, is the mark No. 15.; in which, instead of V. E. I. C. *United East India Company*, we see (حیدر) ر د ی ح *Hydr*, Tippoo's father's name. He puts it also upon his cannon. Of late years Tippoo's musquets are not made exactly after the model of the English, but more

in the French fashion. He has not yet attained to any thing near European perfection in his small arms; for on examination the barrels are in general uneven both outside and in; and the springs of the locks are very inferior to ours, nor is the hammer so well tempered. His alteration in fixing the bayonet is no improvement on ours. Tippoo's artists, upon the whole, carry their imitation of the productions of Europe in the hard-ware branch, to an excellence far exceeding those of any of the other natives, Madajee Scindia only excepted. In Bangalore, a machine was found on so simple a construction as to be worked by a pair of bullocks, which bored at once fifty * muskets and a gun: Tippoo's guns are as good as any in the world, but, compared with ours, longer in proportion to their calibre, as are also the French guns, but not so long as Tippoo's.

No. 16. is a Calicut fullum, or, as the English call it, *finam*; 17, one of Seringapatam; and 18, of Bednore: they are of gold, very small, being in currency the fourth part of a rupee.

We have, before us, several others of Tippoo's rupees, pice, &c. and among our materials find a great deal of writing upon the subject of his coins; but we are unwilling to take up any more room or time with them; as, to the uncritical reader, it is not, perhaps, very interesting, and to those familiar with Arabic, not at all instructive.

Having now got through our explanatory annotations on these plates, we cannot quit the subject without expressing, how liable we feel ourselves of falling into errors, from a want of information in the languages of the coins. A person not versed in Latin, or in the political situation of our sovereign, would not readily discover the meaning around the device of our guineas, although it is very clear to those so skilled; and so it may possibly be with an Arabic scholar and Tippoo's coins; but as we pretend to no such acumen, and not knowing where to apply for a syllable of information on this, or any other subject treated in the work, our

* In "Nine Letters from a very young Officer," before noticed, mention is made of this machine, as capable of boring one hundred and thirty musquet barrels at once; and of another for boring cannon; both, in that pamphlet, (page 35) said to be of French construction.

conjectures will, we trust, be received with the indulgence that they, in this, and other places, seem to have some claim to from this circumstance; *that from the wish of contributing to the information of our readers, we are not deterred from running an eminent risque of exposing our own deficiency.*

We shall close this article with an extract from Richardson's Dictionary, under the head *سکه*.

"There is a degree of magnificence on some of the eastern coins, together with an elegance of fancy in the inscription, to which the Europeans have nothing similar. A mere accident having afforded me an opportunity some time ago of making a hasty transcript of one (struck at Delhi, A. D. 1653, in the reign of the Great Mogul Shah Jehan) which to me appeared to give weight to the above observation: I shall here insert a description of it, as it may to some, perhaps, be an object both of curiosity and information: it is of gold, and circular, above seventy ounces in weight, nearly four inches diameter, and four lines thick; in value about £. 300. Within the circle, on each side, is inscribed a square (the angles in contact with the periphery) in which, and the complementary segments, are the following inscriptions:

(1. *Within the square on one side.*)

شهاب الدين محمد صاحب قران ثاني شاه جهان پادشاه غازي

"The bright star of religion, Mohaminud, a second Sahab Keran, Shah Jehan, the victorious emperor." (Sahab Keran is a royal title, similar to Cefar, Augustus, &c. It was adopted by Tamerlane.)

(2. *In the segment of the circle, on the upper side of the square.*)

سکه بر مهر دوصد مهري زن از لطف اله

"The impression upon this coin, of two hundred mohurs, was struck by divine favor,"

(3. *On the lateral segment to the left hand.*)

ثاني صاحب قران شاه جهان دين پناه

"by the second Sahab Keran, Shah Jehan, defender of the faith."

(4. *On the bottom segment.*)

روي زر باد از نقش سکه اش عالم فروز

"May the face of gold, from the sculpture of this coin, enlighten the world,"

(5. *On the lateral segment to the right.*)

تا شود از پرتو خورشید روشن روی ماه

"as the splendid face of the moon is (illuminated) by the rays of the sun."

On the exergue, or reverse.

(1. *Within the square.*)

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله — ضرب ۱۰۶۴ دار الخلافه شاه
جهان آباد

"There is no God, but God, and Mahomet is the prophet of God.
Struck in the palace of Shah Jehanabad (Delhi) A.H. 1064. (A.D. 1653.)"

(2. *On the top of the square.*)

شد ایمان از صدق ابی بکر انور

"Religion was enlightened by the truth of Abubekre;"

(3. *On the left hand compartment.*)

شد از عدل عمر اسلام قوي دست

"The faith was strengthened by the justice of Omar;"

(4. *On the bottom compartment.*)

از شرم و حیای عثمان دین تازه شود

"Piety was refreshed by the mildness and modesty of Othman;"

(5. *On the right-hand compartment.*)

و لایت انور در علم علی یافت

"The world was illumined by the learning of Ali."

(No. VI.)

Explanation of the Plate of the Zodiac Rupees.

BEFORE we offer any remarks of our own upon the subject of these valuable medals, we shall notice the opinions of other writers: and of all those who have written on this topic, the first and last, namely, Tavernier the traveller, and Tychsen the celebrated German Orientalist, have been the most particular: we shall therefore confine our quotations to the works of those authors. And first, Tavernier: in his *Indian Travels*, page 10, an engraving is given of the figure side of the Zodiac Rupees; but they are so unlike any that we have ever seen, and are so deficient in *character*, that we will venture to affirm, they are not portraits: such a Lion, which is our heraldic Lion rampant, or Goat, or Crab, would never have entered the ideas of an Eastern artist. The figures in Tavernier were in all likelihood delineated from recollection; and the two inscriptions, given as a specimen, which are said to be of the Ram and Cancer, cannot be decyphered. Tavernier, says, "they both mean the same thing, it being the name of the king, queen, and city, where they were stamped. These two were coined at Amadabat." On one of them, which in the plate is turned upside down, Agra, may be made out, and the name of the king on the other; but the queen's name we never saw on these coins, nor do any positive proofs exist of her being the cause of the impressions: tradition, however, uncontradictedly, allows her the honor.

Tavernier, gathering his information, as it were on the spot, and not more than half a century after these coins were stricken, should in justice be considered as good authority, as to their origin, and the more so, as it is strengthened by the concurrence of legendary report, locally undisputed. Tavernier could have no reason for wishing to impose upon his readers, although in many cases, his readers may see reason to fear he was himself imposed upon: his ignorance of eastern languages, and the credulity which

seems to characterize European travellers antecedent to the present century, join in exposing Tavernier, among others, to a variety of impositions.

His account, which subsequent commentators have *generally* admitted, but *circumstantially* disproved, is that Jehangeer, father to Shah Jehan, grandfather to Aurengzebe, being a passionate lover of women, was, in an hour of inebriety, wheedled by a favorite, into a promise of being permitted, for the space of twenty-four hours, to be invested with the insignia and sway of regality; and that having previously prepared, in the different cities of the empire, bullion to the amount of two millions of livres, with dies, &c. necessary for the impression; she, during the short period of her reign, caused that amount, impressed with the signs of the zodiac, to be coined without the knowledge of any, but the mint-masters, whom large promises had secured to secrecy and her interests. This attempt to eternize her memory, was, however, nearly frustrated, by her implacable enemy Sultan Kuroom, after his succession to the throne, and assumption of the name of Shah Jehan, who forbade all persons from using these rupees, on pain of death; and commanded all that had any of them, either in gold or silver, to carry them to the mint, where they were exchanged and melted down. "For which reason," says Tavernier, "they are very rare, particularly those in gold: among the rest, two or three of them are so hard to be found, that an hundred crowns has been given for one of them. The rupees of gold are worth one-and-twenty livres of our money; and those of silver, thirty sous. The queen, during her reign of twenty-four hours, had that respect for the king, that on the back-side of the pieces whereon the twelve signs were engraven, she caused the name of Gehan-Guir to be stamped, with her own, and the name of the place where they were coined, all in Arabic letters." Tavernier cannot be supposed to have ever seen these coins, for he particularly says that one of the zodiacal signs was stamped upon *back* side of them, although, without adverting to the inconsistency, he gives the *inscriptions* on the reverse.

Tychsen's works we are not possessed of, but are favored with the following translation of his remarks on the zodiacal

and other coins, from a much respected friend, to whom we are also obliged for No. 1 in the preceding plate: the translation is literal.

*Coins of Dsejhan Ghir *.*

On his gold coins, and perhaps on his silver, which I have not seen, is not only his figure with an inscription, but likewise the signs of the Zodiac, whence the coins themselves are called the Zodiac rupees. The number that bear his figure is fourteen, though Tavernier and others count but twelve. A. I. the figure of Dsejhan Ghir down to the breast, propitiatory Bacchus and Venus, with a hand raised, holding a cup. On the margin, before the face, *سلیم جهانگیر شاه اکبر بن شاه* *Selim Dsejhan Ghir Schah, son of Achar Schah*: behind him *سنة شش جلوس* *in the sixth year of his reign*. II. A lion, and behind him the image of the sun. Between the feet. *سنة مخبر می* *in the year producing wine 1020*. Of the Christian era 1611. B. I. the king, or his mistress, sitting, as it seems, cross-legged on the ground, with a radiated head, and holding in the right hand, lifted up, a cup. The inscription at the back *تضا بر سکه زر کرد تصویر* (Fate)—*but decreed that this golden coin should exhibit the beauty*, (and in front) *جهانگیر شیم* *of the excellent race of Schah Dsejhangir*.

II. A quadrate space: *the image of the Sun.*

1. (*Above the Sun.*)

حروف جهانگیر و اکبر الله *the letters (of the name, that is, himself) Dsejhangir (the warrior, or victor, of the world) but God is the greatest.*

(2. *On the left of the Sun.*)

۱۰۲۳ ضرب احمین *coined Ahmin 1023*. Of the Christian era 1614.

(3. *On the right of the Sun.*)

۹ معین سالتنا *producing our year 9. (that is, of our reign.)*

* Allowance must be made in this account for the method in which foreigners are obliged to express Arabic words in Roman letters. The name of this monarch, would, by an Englishman, be spelled Jehan Geer, which, like Aalum Geer, means Seizer (i. e. conqueror) of the world.

(4. Beneath.)

زیر آبن ویل در عروسه برآید the Sun of victory hath penetrated the
gate of the bride on the other side.

These two wanton, or, if you will, satirical coins, were intended to point out some latent meaning relative to Nur Mahal, Nur Dsjehan Begum, whom he lost (Tavernier, p. 24, &c.) viz. that the king made, for a given time, according to some, twenty four hours, or as others hold, twelve months, her, inflamed with the passion of reigning queen and participant in his power, and that to perpetuate her memory during the short space of her own reign, caused these Zodiacal rupees, which in some respects are well stricken, to be coined. To this account, however, the different eras furnish objections, viz. on the *Fishes* 1028, the 13th of his reign; on the *Balance* 1031, of his reign the 17th; on the *Ram* 1032, of his reign 18th; on the *Twins* 1033, of his reign 19th; (of the Christian era, 1623); on all the rest 1036, of his reign 21st, carelessly coined, which may well account for the assertion, that the queen, as long she lived, or while she was associated in power, had the direction of this money.

In all the rupees of *Adler* at Berlin, which are ornamented with the signs of the Zodiac, those of brass excepted, the inscription is uniformly the same. For example, the coin with the Ram:

I. the figure of the Sun in the Ram.

II. دراکبره روی زریور بادشاه جهانگیر از اکبر شاه ۱۰۳۲

In (the palace of) *Acharah*, the face of gold was inscribed (i. e. the gold coin was stricken) of the monarch *Dsjehangir* (the son) of *Achbar Schah* 1032. Christian era 1622.

Capellus published at Hamburg, 1684, fol. these twelve coins, in two plates, representing them in the common size of great brass. On the gold coin of the *sea-Crab*, the year ۱. ۱. (1010. Christian era 1601) was erroneously placed. Its face, which at the same time it shews that of the *Virgin*, expresses, if I err not, سکه سیکه *Siecab* (that is, coin) 1. which appears not on *Adler's* and *Tavernier's*: on the gold coin of *Aquarius*, the inscription differs from the rest, ۱۰۳۲ بادشاه عازی جهانگیر ضرب احمین

the victorious monarch *Dsjehanghir*; coined *Abmin*, 1032; Christian era 1622. The inscription of the *Scorpion* also in gold, differs from the rest, which, however, having been carelessly engraved, I am apprehensive of a mistake in explaining *:

شاه روی سکه زر زیور بادشاه محرم ۱۰۳۲ قهر جهانگیر بادشاه ۱۷
the inscribed type of gold (that is, this coined money) goes forth on the 29th of the month *Mubarrum*, 1032; on which the monarch *Dsjehanghir* conquered. 17th of his reign (Christian era 1622) *Schah Dsjehanghir* in this year conquered, in a very obstinate conflict, his rebellious son.

Tavernier, tom. II. fol. 24 hath represented the reverse of twelve of these rupees with the signs of the Zodiacal Sun, undistinguished by any inscription, and the face of two with an inscription, rather inaccurately cut in wood; part of which is احمد آباد *Abmedabad*, without an era, rightly: another part inversely, with the era ۱۰۲۷ 1027; Christian era 1617. Hence, says *Tychsen*, it is clear that these rupees, though representing the same sign of the Zodiac, differ in other matters, and that the gold, silver, and brass, differ from each other in era and places of coinage.

The rupees from which the drawing for our plate was made, were collected by the present Mr. William Ashburner, of Bombay, and sent by him to the reverend Mr. Morgan, now of Southgate, who very kindly communicated them for the purpose, with several articles in the preceding plates; for which we return him our best thanks. Not aware of the value of these coins, Mr. Morgan shewed them as objects of curiosity, to many of his antiquarian friends, and, by some means, lost *Aries*, which it has been our good fortune to replace for him, but of a different die from the one he lost: our drawings are made with great care and fidelity, and the figures, &c. in the plate may be called, as may also those of *Tippoo's* coins, exact portraits, on which we venture to recommend the confidence of the medallist, or curious reader.

* We see no cause for fearing a mistake, if this inscription is rightly copied, which, translated freely, may run thus: "By the face of the die, this golden ornament issues, in the month *Mubarrum* 1032, in the 17th year of the reign of the avenging monarch *Jehangere*."





TIPPOO'S COINS &c. Plate II.

The rupee from which the drawing of Aries was made, is the least perfect, and is different from the rest—Under the Ram, the fragments of letters shew, that *سند جلوس* "year of reign," was on the die, but the year is not perceptible. The reverse is different from any Zodiac rupees we ever saw, for all that have come under our observation, are uniformly of Agra coinage: here we see the remains of letters, that form *احميين* and as no other place is mentioned on it, this rupee may be supposed to have been stricken at *Ahmecn*, but of that city we have no information. The inscription on Aries may be taken thus *ضرب احميين از جهانگیر بادشاه ۱۰۲۷* — "stricken at Ahmecn by the monarch Jehangceer 1027 (A. D. 1617 *son of*) king Akber."

The inscription on the Bull is also different from the rest, and from any we have seen; we read it thus, *زر زعیب اکبر سکنداد ۱۰۲۸ از جهانگیر شاه اکبر شاه*, and should translate "this estimable coin received its impression in Agra, by king Jehangceer, 1028,"—(*son of*) king Akber". The date of the reign is the 12th, unconnected with the inscription. We have supposed *زعیب* which literally means "from fault" to signify here, "estimable," as adverting to the coin; but as the points may be fancied in different situations, different words and meanings may be formed. *رعیب*, which it as much like as *زعیب* signifies also, desirable, estimable &c.

On all the rest the inscriptions are the same; translating one, and giving the dates of the others, will therefore conclude our remarks on this set: on Gemini, beginning at the bottom, we read, *زر زبور در اکبر روی یافت از جهانگیر شاه اکبر شاه ۱۰۲۹* which we render "this ornamented coin, in Agra found its face (received its impression) 1029, from the sovereign Jehangceer—(*son of*) king Akber. The date of the reign is the 14th. *Cancer* is dated 1031 of the reign 17. *Leo*, 1025; reign not mentioned. *Virgo* 1033; reign 17. The blemish on the Virgin's right, is in the impression; for we have given exact portraits. *Libra*, 1032; reign 18. *Scorpio* 1028; reign 12. *Sagittarius*, 1033; reign 17; but not clearly impressed; it looks

looks more like 127. *Capricorn* 1033; reign 18. *Aquarius*, it must be allowed, cuts a unique figure; the water-bearer appears to be a monkey sitting on a rock, pouring water from a pot over his shoulder; for the curve behind the animal's back appears intended to represent falling water, and the globe in its hand a pot, of that kind called in Hindvi *Lota*, which is a utensil used in all partial ablutions. The date is 1028; reign 13. *Pisces* 1028; reign 13.

Mr. Knight, of Whitehall, a gentleman well known in the polite, as well as the profounder, branches of literature, purchased, at an auction in Paris, a collection of the Zodiac rupees, for a trifle more than their weight in gold: so little are the value of these medals known. In Mr. Knight's purchase was a duplicate of Aries in silver, which he very obligingly presented to the author of these remarks, to complete Mr. Morgan's set, and communicated such of the coins and medals in his valuable collection, as the author had occasion for. All Mr. Knight's Zodaical rupees, (which, with the exceptions already made, are all we have seen) were stricken at Agra, and bear the same inscription as we have given from *Gemini*; but as other differences are observable on some of them, we shall here offer a few remarks upon them. The *Ram* is nearly the same as given in our plate: date 1030; reign 16. A duplicate of *Aries* has سنہ جلوس "14th year of reign"—under the Ram's feet; date on the reverse 1028. *Taurus* has his head turned the other way; date 1032; reign 18. *Gemini* nearly the same as ours; with no other difference indeed, than the lips of the twins being joined as if in the act of kissing; date 1029; reign 19; rather obscure. *Cancer* has the stars differently disposed, with the date of the reign 10 (سنہ 10) under the Crab; date, on the reverse, 1029. *Leo* is the same as ours; date 1031 reign; 17. A duplicate of *Leo* is dated, &c. the same, but the Lion is turned the other way. A triplicate of *Leo*, has the animal in a sitting position, with سنہ هجري 1040 "year of the Hejra 1020" under its feet. On the reverse, a well executed half figure of the king, holding in his right hand, lifted up, a cup, and near it سنہ جهانگر شاد اکبر شاد "from the die of king Jehangeer, son of king

king Akber" behind his head *سنة شمس جلوس* "sixth year of the reign." This is a very rare coin: a set of them would be invaluable: this is the only one we ever saw, but have heard of their being in existence. *Virgo* has a radiated head, and a face more perfect than on ours, but otherwise not well stricken; date 1033; reign 19. *Libra*, almost exactly the same; date 1032; reign 18;—without attention, the smallest difference cannot be discovered between Mr. Knight's and the rupee in our plate.

Scorpio, very nearly the same date; 1030. Duplicate of *Scorpio* has the tail turned the other way; date 1031; reign 16. *Sagittarius* nearly the same; date 1030; the year of the reign does not appear, as the coin is not equally impressed; but on this coin, as well as on *Scorpio*, an unusual addition appears over the king's name, which is like 10, and may answer to 10, but that, for the year of the reign, does not correspond at all with the Hejra. *Capricorn* is almost the same with ours; the radiations are more pointed; date 1032; reign 17. *Aquarius* is the same figure as remarked in our set; date 1032, reign 18. *Pisces* the same as ours; date 1027; reign 13.

All the Zodiacal rupees here noticed, including Tychsen's, were stricken during a period of eight years; there maybe others of prior and later dates than any here noticed, which were coined between our year 1616 and 1624. The idea, therefore, of the queen's reigning, if at all admitted, of which there is no positive proof, must be extended beyond the period ordinarily allowed: indeed what appears most probable is, that these rupees were continued to be stricken during all the latter part of the king's reign; but we should not suppose they were ever in currency. Jehangeer is well known to have been a passionate lover of women, and in all likelihood, his favourite, Noor Mahal (the light of the seraglio) might have been actually the cause of these rupees being stricken by Jehangeer: for history records a number of merry, and indeed disgraceful, stories of her influence over him.

Embossing figures on coins is forbidden by the orthodox Mahomedan tenets, and it must have been an act of boldness in this king to have ventured to issue these rupees; but Jehangher had very little notion of religion; or if any, it was the principles of Deism. He ascended the throne in A. D. 1605 and reigned 22 years. He is the lineal ancestor, in the eight generation, of the present Great Moghul. The dissimilitude of the dates of the Hejra, and his reign, is very striking and unaccountable; but it is, in general, so with all Eastern coins, which render them almost totally unfit data for ascertaining particular points of chronology.

It is a common thing for Eastern monarchs to profess the greatest possible reverence to their fathers, when dead, although when living they were the most undutiful of sons: no one could have been more so than Jehangher to that great man Akber, his father; yet on all his coins we see his name piously preserved. This is, of course, observed as an example to their own children; but it does not often fall to the lot of kings to experience many of the blessings resulting from the paradise of domestic affection and quietude; which oft amply repays the meanest of their subjects for all the comparative depression of their stations and circumstances.

Every thing, as to its value, is of course estimated by its scarcity; the Zodiac rupees being very rare, are consequently prized; in the Bombay Gazettes of July 1790 we observe a set, in gold, advertised for sale, at two thousand five-hundred rupees, at which price we believe they were sold, but we know not the purchaser. The silver are more prized than the gold rupees, which we may suppose to be caused by the superior intrinsic value of the one having been the means of preserving a greater number; and by the same analogy of reasoning the copper are the dearest of the three, which may, for aught we know, be the case; but we never saw any in copper, nor are we certain that they exist.

In Mr. Knight's collection there is a copper piece, apparently very old, on which is an animal like a lion, with a solar radiation over it, with a mark like our sign ♀: the inscription on the reverse cannot

not be made out; but it has no resemblance to the silver or golden medals.

We have reason to suppose that there are other sets of the Zodiac rupees in England, besides those here noticed: if we mistake not, a collection was sent from India to the late Dr. Hunter; and sir Edward Hughes we believe had another. We have information of seven sets in Holland, but have doubts of their originality; for the industrious Hollanders at Batavia, conceiving a penny might be turned, out of the credulous curiosity of others, fabricated several sets of these rupees, and found so good account in it, that they were rather carelessly multiplied, and the discovery of the imposition, did, we believe, abate enquiry after the original and rare medals. *Virgo* and *Aquarius* are said to be the rarest.

The two medals mentioned in the beginning of Tychsen's account, have come under our observation: the first is described among Mr. Knight's rupees—the triplicate of *Leo*: but we do not find the coin agree with Tychsen's account. He seems to have mistaken سنة هجري "year of the Hejra" for سنة محرمي which he renders "year producing wine": see A, in the beginning of the quotation, or rather translation, from Tychsen. The coin marked B, we should not describe exactly as Tychsen has done. The king (his mistress is out of the question) is, in the usual posture, sitting cross-legged on a small couch, supported by an embroidered pillow; with a radiated head, and a cup lifted in his right hand. The inscription behind his head is not perfect; what is left agrees with Tychsen's copying; we may therefore conclude his reading to be correct, which runs قضاير سكه زر كرد تصوير; and joining it to the words, on the other side of the face near the cup شاه حضرت شاه جهانگیر we should render "fate hath on the die impressed this golden portrait of his majesty king Jehangier." Tychsen has not translated the word قضا, and by calling this a "wanton coin," he perhaps would give it a meaning different from ours: the word will bear many interpretations: among others, Richardson gives it these,

Deprensus alium : قضاي شہوب *Aluum exonerare* قضاي حاجب کردن
 کردن *Renes purgare, veneri indulgere, &c. &c.* On the reverse two dotted lines drawn across to the periphery, and two others raised on them, form a quadrate space in the centre, which contains an image of the Sun : the inscriptions in the upper, lower, and lateral segments, we should not take out as Tychsen has done, but beginning at the bottom thus زر انويل حروف جهانکیر والد اکبر (upper compartment) در جدو شد برابر (lateral segment to the right) ۹ معین (left) ۱۰۲۳ ضرب احمین
 This we render “Gold from victory among foes, is as the letters of Jehangeer, but God is the most powerful. Stricken at Almeen in the year 1023, in the 9th month of our favour.”

A variety of meanings may be traced by placing the dots differently over or under the letters ; we will undertake to trace upwards of two hundred, and cannot therefore be certain of hitting, in our translation, or that intended by the author of the coin. جدو or the same letters differently punctuated, has manifold meanings, and wanton ones, among others : for instance جدو plural of عدة is the state of a woman, when it is by Mahomedan rules unlawful to have intercourse with her, as when divorced, mourning the death of her husband, &c.

We shall now, and the majority of our readers will perhaps think it full time, take leave of the subject of coins : the last plate, and the remarks upon it, has, we allow, no business in this work, nor was it originally intended for it, but for another which we had in contemplation to publish under the title of Oriental Fragments : it is not however likely, although many materials are in hand, that it will now, ever be published, unless indeed the reception of this first hasty attempt is such as to authorize a farther solicitation of indulgence on the part of the public. The inconveniences attending publishing, are in truth numerous, more than persons unacquainted with the matter can easily imagine : even the apparently trifling subjects included in the three plates of the Appendix have been executed with no small trouble : first collecting the articles for the plates, drawing,

drawing, and getting them engraved so as to be exact fac similes or portraits, and then the letter press, have caused great delay. Of the latter there was not, in the famed city of London, Arabic type sufficient for the little here given; and after enquiring at most of the printing-offices in town, and referring to Oxford, it was found at last necessary to have the type cast. The learned and highly respectable professor of Arabic at the university of Oxford, very obligingly acquiesced in our solicitation for assistance in getting the Arabic part finished at the Clarendon press; and we beg Dr. White will accept our best acknowledgments for it; although we were not able to avail ourselves of his politeness.

END OF THE APPENDIX.

NOTES.



“ island, neither is it so high, but the walls and fortifications seem to be
 “ more regular, and better adapted for defence than Kenery ; nature
 “ greatly assisting what is wanting by art. Henery belongs to the Peshwa
 “ of Poona, and there are frequent disputes between the commanders of
 “ the two islands concerning the plunder taken by the gallivats. Ragojee
 “ being an arrant pirate, will make free with any vessel he can manage ex-
 “ cept the English, to whom his friendship is, I believe, through fear. He
 “ has at present one ship, one snow, three ketches, and a number of armed
 “ gallivats. The top-sail vessels all mounting from ten to fourteen carriage
 “ guns, and the gallivats are armed with lances, bows and arrows, each
 “ carrying from eighty to a hundred men, whose business is boarding.”

Kenery was taken possession of and fortified by Sevajee, in the year 1678, before which time, from a supposed want of fresh water, it had been neglected. Henery was first inhabited and fortified by Siddee Cossim in 1680*.

The fleet of boats, with the *Intrepid*, anchored in the bay, formed by the entrance of Jaigur river, on the 21st of November, and saluted the fort with five guns, to which one was returned. The entrance to this river is defended by forts on each side, considerably elevated ; under the southern one of which it is necessary to pass, and which would, were they in repair, be a sufficient defence. A wall of communication is carried up the side of the hill to the southern fort, from a battery of eleven embrasures on a level with the water, which, like the other fortifications, are in very bad repair. The bay will shelter small vessels from the violence of the south-west monsoon, but has not sufficient water to admit any of considerable draft, there being but two and a half fathoms on the bar at three quarters ebb, and the *Intrepid* grounded at low water. Lieutenant M'Luer says, there are eight fathoms near the fort, which he calls Zyghur, and observed it to be in latitude 17°. 16'. N.

* Orme's Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire, pages 109, 122.

The boats continued on the river, dropping down with the tide, until the 26th, when the troops disembarked near Cadona, a small village, and marched five miles to Sungumseer, the same encampment formerly occupied by Captain Little. Cadona, where we disembarked, is not, we conjecture, more than twenty-five miles from Jaigur, although much more by water, from the river having so many turns among hills, which generally rise abruptly near its banks, and are chiefly covered with wood. Many villages, and some cultivation are seen, when the hills discontinuing allow any extensive prospect.

The present encampment is on the bank of a rivulet, which running past the village of Sungumseer, immediately joins another streamlet, and gives the village its name : Sungum, in the Mahratta tongue, signifying a junction *. Surrounded by hills, which occasion thick fogs, and drenched almost incessantly with rain, this situation was found very unpleasant. The bazaar was at first badly supplied, but after the Colonel remonstrated pretty strongly with the head Bramin of this district, it was more attended to : he also furnished liquor for the Europeans, and a small sum of money, of which the detachment were in want. On the 2d of December, Lieutenant Ker, quarter-master to Captain Little's detachment, arrived from Darwar with bullocks, to expedite our march, which it seems is delayed until money is received from Poona.

The detachment changed ground on the 5th to a pleasanter spot, near Lowvolah, a small village on the same rivulet, where we continued until the 11th, when the long-expected money arriving from Poona, the detachment marched the next morning four miles, and halted at Curmela, whence it marched the 13th, seven miles to Mooradpoor, through a country which, although hilly, appears rich and capable of cultivation. A hill very steep and difficult of ascent occurred in the early part of the
last

* Sungumseer is put for Jaigur, by Orme, in page 171 of his *Fragments*, there spelt *Sungumseer*, which we have frequently heard it called. In the map prefixed to the *Fragments*, it is spelt *Sanguisar*, and misplaced for Jaigur.

NOTES

AND

ILLUSTRATIONS

TO THE

APPENDIX.

NOTE I.

ALTHOUGH, in the course of the work, we have had occasion to differ from other writers in spelling and pronouncing names of places, and have stated our reasons for non-compliance with custom, it is with more than usual diffidence we hazard an opinion, that the capital of Mysore is erroneously written and understood. This diffidence proceeds not from want of conviction in our own mind, but from a knowledge of the temerity of opposing a long established practice, founded certainly on authority, strengthened by universal acquiescence, and confirmed by several very respectable writers of the present day.

Without attempting any thing so vain as to set up our opinion unsupported against that of others, we proceed to state our reasons of difference: reasons, with which, perhaps, better informed writers have not had equal opportunities of being furnished.

From frequent conversations, and long acquaintance with intelligent persons on the spot, and from the spot, and having never heard it called, by them, as generally spelled, we admitted the probability of its being

erroneous, although so general with Europeans, and was in consequence rather particular in our enquiries on the subject, and received the most satisfactory assurances that it is not only probable, but really the case.

By natives of the upper southern countries it is called *Puttun*; as it was always in our camp and line: by those who have much intercourse with Europeans, in more distant parts of the peninsula, it is, perhaps in compliance, partly, with our custom, called *Seringaputtun*; which is the way in which intelligent Europeans pronounce it, in general: by some it is called *Seringapatam*, and by others *Seringapatnam*. On all Tippoo's coins, where the name occurs, it is *invariably* impressed پتن *Ptn*, or, as we should write it in English, *Puttun*: and Tippoo must be allowed pretty good authority. Where we have ever seen the word in manuscripts, it is also uniformly spelled so; we have not still ventured, in our work, to differ from every other writer, but continue to write and speak it like others, least we should be supposed affecting a singularity: we hope, however, to see the amendment made by higher authority, and sanctioned by names better known than ours.

It would not, admitting our idea to be right, be easy to trace the encroachment of innovation, in the spelling of this word; many years ago we heard it called by a moonshee*, a very learned man, *Sreerungputtun*, who gave his reasons for it, but we have now forgotten them: at the time, however, we thought them satisfactory. We were told within these few years, that SREE RUNG, was in days of yore, a personage, of great religious importance, and that the city of *Puttun* being dedicated to him, was sometimes distinguished by the prefixure of his name. *Puttun*, in the Canarese tongue, we have reason to believe, signifies a town, city, or place; the word occurs frequently with a distinguishing epithet prefixed to it: for instances, on the Malabar coast

* A teacher, or secretary; especially if a Persian one.

coast *Belia Puttun*, i.e. *great puttun*, commonly pronounced Billy Pittam; almost immediately opposite, on the Coromandel coast is Madras, (which, by the way, natives always write *Mendrag*) known in the upper country by no other name but Chinna Puttun, that is, small Puttun. There are also, on the western side Derma Puttun, Pery Puttun, &c. in the upper country Buswa Puttun, Sacra Puttun, &c. on the eastern coast Nega Puttun, Masul Puttun, &c. not, it is true, in general, pronounced by Europeans, as here, we presume, correctly written.

Supposing *Puttun* to mean a city, *Sree*, (a name of the Canareese goddess of abundance, as mentioned in page 270) or *Sree Rung*, prefixed to it, is, we conceive, intended to express the city of plenty: this is of course conjecture, and we know of no particular meaning, in the Canareese language, of the word *rung*.

In our maps of the Peninsula we see a place spelled Chinaballabaram: we did not at first, nor perhaps would any one else, suspect this to be Cheria Belliapoor, which we are assured it is, and we can, from a smattering in the Canareese and Malabar tongues, trace this misnomer from the original pronunciation, through all its gradations, to the above corruption. To those who have any acquaintance with these languages, it will have appeared how prone the people are, particularly the latter, to add an obscure syllable, when the last word of a sentence ends with a consonant, especially if with either of the liquids l, m, n, or r: for instance, *hoog*! the imperative of the infinitive to go, is pronounced *hooga*!—*hal*, milk, is called *halo*:—*neer*, water, *neero*, &c. thus in the present subject, changing the termination from *poor* to *poore*, or *pooroon*, from which a trifling labial will make it *poorum* or *pooram*: the other difference in this arose from a very accountable perversion of sounds, but which cannot be conveyed in writing. The first word might have been chinna, but we apprehend was cheria, and that this alteration arose from some transcriber copying n, for ri. Bellia Poor is too indecent to translate, but if it were possible to give its meaning, prefixing *cheria* (small) to it, would appear ridiculous, and contradictory, if we

did not consider that the most ridiculous, as well as indecent incongruities abound in this country, in the language as well as temples, which, as we have shown, do, with their most sacred typifications, disgust the eye of delicacy with expositions highly indecent and unnatural.

In all our maps of Tippoo's and the adjacent countries, as well as Chinaballabaram, Pediballabaram, &c. we see the termination *durgum*, such as Oteradurgum, Odeadurgum, Sankeridurgum, &c. those who call them so do, we believe, pronounce it doorgum:—they should all end in *droog*, or more properly, *doorg*; as Chittledoorg, Raidoorg, &c. in some maps the latter is called Raidurgum. This arose from the obscure syllable before observed to be common among the Canareese which gives their careless pronunciation of doorg, the sound of *doorgo*, or *doorgaan*, in time causing errors, as already noticed. Naugmungul is another instance: unless a person hears cautiously, the Canareese will teach him to spell it Naugmungulo; and we find it a step farther in all our maps and books, there spelled Naugmungulum. Sattimungulum has, we will venture to say, a syllable too much; Sattimungul is, if we may use the expression, nearer the *characterizing* sound of the language. As to Chinaballabaram, as it is commonly pronounced, a Canareese could not be taught in a week, even to articulate it.

Droog or doorg, means, we believe, a hill or rock: Chittledroog, by way of pre-eminence, is generally called Droog only. All names terminating in Droog are of hill forts, although all hill forts do not terminate in droog.

NOTE

NOTE II.

Tippoo, from his coins being regularly stricken, and milled, must have a regular die, which is an apparatus unknown in other parts of India. In Bombay there is no mechanical process either for ascertaining the value of the piece, or of giving it the impression. The manner is as follows:—the metal is brought to the mint in bars the size of the little finger, where are a number of persons seated on the ground provided with scales and weights, a hammer, and an instrument between a chisel and a punch: before each man's birth is fixed a stone by way of anvil. The bars are cut into pieces, by guels, and if, on weighing, any deficiency is found, a little particle is punched into the intended rupee; if too heavy, a piece is cut off, and so on until the exact quantity remains. These pieces are then taken to a second person, whose whole apparatus consists in a hammer and a stone anvil, and he batters them into something of a round shape, about seven eighths of an inch diameter, and one eighth thick; when they are ready for the impression. The die is composed of two pieces, one inserted firmly into the ground; the other, about eight inches long, is held in the right hand of the operator, who squatting on his heels (the posture in which all mechanics and artists work; the posture, indeed, in which every thing is done in India, for if a man has a dram given him, he finds it convenient to squat upon his heels to drink it), fills his left hand with the intended coins, which he with inconceivable quickness slips upon the fixed die with his thumb and middle finger, with his fore finger as dexterously removing them when his assistant, a second man with a mallet, has given it the impression, which he does as rapidly as he can raise, and strike with the mallet on the die held in the right hand of the coiner. The diameter of the die is about an inch and a half, inscribed with the Great Moghul's names, titles, date.

of the Hejra, his reign, &c. but as the coins are not so large, they do not, consequently, receive all, nor the same impresson. The rupee is then sent to the treasury, ready for currency, as no milling, or any farther process is thought necessary.

The rupee of the Bengal improved coinage, of which we have given a specimen, is well milled: the milling machine was, if we err not, made by, or under the direction of an officer in Calcutta, a much respected friend of the author's.

G L O S S A R Y.

ABDAR. A word compounded of the Persian *ab*, water, and *dar*, bearer, which it signifies. A servant, called the Abdar, or sometimes corruptedly Hobdar, is found a very pleasant appendage to families in India: their sole business is to cool wine and water, which, soon being brought up to the business, they do with peculiar dexterity. A bottle of claret is made cold as ice by only five turns, in a vessel for the purpose made of lead, in which, while the salt-petre is dissolving, the bottle is turned. None but professed Abdars can cool wine in this way.

AFGHAN. A people of India, who by their own traditions are the posterity of MELIC TALUT, (king SAUT.), who in the opinion of some was a descendant of JUDAH, the son of JACOB; and according to others of BENJAMIN the brother of JOSEPH. Like other of the descendants from the Jews they were of an unsettled wandering turn, but after their conversion to Mahomedanism became an ambitious people, and often the throne of Dehli has been filled by an Afghan. They are sometimes called SOLIMANES, probably from the supposition of their being descendants of that monarch. See Asiatic Researches, page 69, vol. II. The subjects of Timur Shah Abdalla, a sovereign in the north of India, are chiefly of this tribe, variously sub-divided. They are in general a people of a sanguinary turn, personally brave, but it is said cruel; whence perhaps their name, which in Arabic and Persian signifies lamentation, distress; and is sometimes an interjection similar to *alai!*

ALCORAN. The book of Mahomed: the same among Musselmans as the bible is with Christians, only much more revered. The word being compounded of the Arabic particle *Al*, the, and *Koran*, book, we cannot but think that writing it *the Alkoran* is incorrect; as it is repeating the article, as in *the le ville de Paris*. Some authors, however, of the first respectability write it so.

AMHARA, or AMAREE. The seat of great men fixed on an elephant when it has a canopy, projecting forward. Without the canopy the seat is called a Howda: it is generally made of scarlet cloth of European manufactory, and embroidered; not very much unlike the body of a sedan in shape, and sometimes has a golden or silver urn, or other ornament on the top.—Mahomedans adopt the crescent in preference to any other ornament. The amhara or howda is firmly girted on the animal, and will contain two persons.

AMOZER. A small light field piece, found very useful in skirmishing parties, &c.

AREKA. A nut, and a tree so called in India, where the nut is universally chewed with a leaf, &c. as particularly mentioned in note I. to the narrative.

ATR. An exquisite perfume extracted from roses; in England called Ouer, Outeau, or Otto, &c. Atr is also procured from sandal wood, but it is then distinguished from the superior essence, which is pre-eminently called Atr, only. So very difficult is it to procure the pure Atr in India even; that it is rarely seen, and perhaps not one part in five hundred of what is exported is pure and genuine. A particular account is given of the process of making Atr, by Colonel Pollier, in the Asiatic Researches, vol. I. page 332.

AVNIL. Collector of the customs.

BAHADUR. A military title formerly, similar to a knight: compounded of the Persian *bah*, valour, and *dur*, a pearl, signifying equal to a pearl in value. It is now, like most other Moghul titles, very common: such as Khan, Sultan, which are common names.

BAMBOO. A light wood very much used in India, of two kinds, male and female; the former, being nearly solid, is heavy, and not so much in use as the other, which is hollow and very light and strong. The bamboo grows to about the size of a man's leg, quite straight, and very high, with small leaves and thorns. When young the female bamboo is bent into the form of an arch, in which shape it continues growing, and, when elegantly formed, sometimes sells for a thousand rupers, for the purpose of a support to the palankeen. See palankeen. The bamboo, from being so light and strong, is the best in the world for scaling ladders: it would be found very serviceable in the West Indies, where we believe it does not grow, for carrying burdens, &c.

BANIAN. A sect of Hindoos, mostly traders and bankers: a very high class.

BANDJARRAH. A tribe of Hindoos, of whom particulars are given in page 131 of the narrative.

BANQUETTE. A part raised in two steps along the rampart, for the troops to stand upon when firing over the parapet.

BALLACAUT. A denomination of the country situated above the ghauts: the table land or upper country; in opposition to Payeen Ghaut, the lower country, or country below the ghauts, as the words signify.

BAZAAR. A market.

BERDY. A vegetable called ookra, in the West Indies, where it is very much eaten.

BIYDER. Tippoo's irregular cavalry were so called: the Bhew's we called loories, both signifying plunderers, marauders, &c.

BETEL. A name, we presume incorrectly, frequently given to the leaf and nut so universally chewed in India, of which we have been full in the description in note I. to the narrative.

BOUND-HEDGE. A broad strong belt of planting, chiefly of the bamboo tree, the prickly pear, and such other trees and shrubs as form the closest fence. Most of the forts and villages are surrounded with such a hedge; and the large forts have a bound-hedge that inclose a circuit of several miles, as a place of refuge to the inhabitants of the adjoining country against the incursions of horse. From Major Dirom's Glossary this article is taken.

BRAMIN. The first class, or priests of the Hindoos. A sacred race of men, from whom all the arts and sciences seem to have sprang; and which perhaps ere long will be made clear, in despite of the supporters of the claims of the Greeks and Egyptians to that honour.

BUCKHUR. A paymaster; generally also, either in the field or in cities, a man of very great importance.

BUND. A dam. Any thing confining or closing.

BOWRIE. A well that has steps to descend by to the water; those without steps are called koonh.

CADJANS. See Kadjans.

CAVALIER. A tower or bastion built higher than the common works of a fort, so as to command and fire over them.

CAPER.

CACIA. See *Kafir*.

CHAMROOING. A luxurious indulgence among Asiatics, of which some notice is taken in the narrative, page 356.

CHEERA. An animal like the leopard, which is tamed and kept by gentlemen in India for sporting. The cheera is carried in a close carriage to where the deer are, and he creeps like a cat near enough, when he bounds upon one, which is then easily taken. This is a favourite diversion among natives, but it seems much inferior to the usual stile of hunting: this perhaps may be more practised on account of the ladies, who can attend in their carriages and see the sport, such as it is.

CHOABDAR. A servant attending on great men; his business is to receive and announce visitors, and to walk before his master: he carries a silver baton, or staff, about five feet long, called in India a choob, whence his name "staff-bearer;" and not, as Major Droni and many others suppose, from *chub* the imperative of the verb to silence. Very great men have several choabdars.

CHOULTREE. See *Durumalla*.

CHOUT. Literally a fourth part. When the Mahrattas under their leader, Sevajee, began to be formidable to their neighbours, it was their policy to over-run and ruin the countries with their numerous cavalry, until their depredations were bought off by the suffering people: and the usual purchase was a fourth part of the clear revenues of the country; whence that portion was called the chout, which name any similar exaction still retains, although the proportion should be any other than the fourth.

CHUNA, called also *chinam*. A lime or mortar prepared by calcining shells, &c. All the floors in India are plastered over with it, as being cooler than any other flooring. It is much used in buildings, where for the finer purposes it is frequently made of pounded porcelain, and looks, on columns or walls, almost equal to marble. The finest kind, eaten with the nut and leaf, as mentioned in note 1. to the narrative, is made of shells. That made of porcelain is expensive, when required in large quantities for the purposes of building. Madras beats all India for the beauty of their chuna, which is there, we believe, made of shells.

CIRCAR. See *Sirkar*.

COVERT-WAY. That part of a fortification between the ditch and glacis.

CURTAIN. The wall between the bastions of a fort.

CUTCHERY. The hall of justice in a town, where public business is transacted.

COSI. See *Kosi*.

COUNTERSCARP. The perpendicular descent into the ditch from the covert way.

COOLTEE. A grain like a small bean or vetch, given as the common food of horses, and other cattle, in some parts of the peninsula,

DECRAN. A word meaning in the Sanscrit, south, and applied to the countries south of the river Nerbudda, as mentioned in page 138.

DURBAR. A royal residence, or the place in which a king or viceroy gives audience. The court, or executive government.

DURGAN. The court or area of a palace, mosque, or other building.

DUPPER. A vessel constructed of hides in a curious manner, for although more than one is sometimes

sometimes used for a dupper. no seam is visible: it has a round bottom, and a mouth like a bottle. The purpose is for holding ghee or oil.

DURRUMSALLA. A place of accommodation for travellers, so called in the Mahratta country; the Moghuls call them *ferai*; in the Carnatic they are called *chouttree*. One is described on page 302.

DROOLY. A litter for carrying sick persons. Numbers of them are always attached to the hospital department of our armies in the field, for removing wounded, carrying them, the sick, &c.

DOLL, or DAHAL. Gram, (we believe, parched and) split, which the country people boil with their rice: it is much the same as the pea, and but little inferior for soup and puddings.

EMBRAZURE. Spaces in the parapet, through which the guns fire.

ENFILLEMENT. A work for preventing the enemy from flanking or enfilading a fort, or battery.

FASCINES. Bundles of wood, boughs, &c. used in constructing batteries. Faggots.

FAUSSE-BRAYE. A work in a fortification between the ditch and curtain; not much adopted by modern engineers.

FAKYER. A religious order of *Mahomedan* mendicants; also, but we think incorrectly, applied to Hindoos mendicants, for they should be called *sannassee*; and we are of opinion the word *Fakeer*, which is Arabic, is never by Hindoos used in speaking of their travelling beggars. *Fakeer*, means also any poor person, but is used in this work only in the meaning first given in this article.

FRINGES. The name given by the natives of the Decan to Europeans in general, but generally understood by the English to be confined to the Portuguese.

GABION. A basket made of light materials, about three feet diameter and five feet high; which being placed along the lines that plan-out a battery or work, receive the sand-bags, or materials that form it.

GALLIVAT. A small vessel on the eastern seas; generally, we believe, with a prow instead of bows.

GENERAL-the. The beat of the drum that first warns troops to prepare for marching.

GENTOO. A name given by Europeans to the Hindoos, and used also by those Hindoos situated so as to be influenced by our habits; removed from such influence we are of opinion the word would not be known by the Bramins. We know not its derivation.

GHAUTS. That range of mountains running from Cape Comorin northward through 13° of latitude. Ghaut is also a pass, &c.

GRAM. A grain given to horses in Bengal, and many parts of India: it is the same as the pigeon pea of the West Indies.

GONG. A brass instrument made of a sonorous metal, and in a circular form, for the purpose of announcing the time of day to the inhabitants of towns.

GHAE. An article used much in kitchens for frying, &c. it is better clarified, and fitt in dippers to those parts where butter cannot be easily procured. Asiatics eat a vast quantity of it, even after it has become rancid by keeping.

GUAVA. A fruit of a pleasant taste, round like an apple, but otherwise not similar to any European fruit.

GUART.

GURRY. A name given in Tippoo's country to a wall flanked by towers, frequently carried round a village or town, or built near to protect it. It is also a portion of time equivalent to our half-hour.

GLACIS. The outer work of a fortification, sloping gently to a considerable distance from the covert-way, that no covering may be afforded to assailants: it also covers the curtain, or body of the fortification, as high as the bottom of the embrasures, from the guns of the enemy.

HAVALDAR. An officer in our native corps, similar in rank to a serjeant.

HARCARRAN, or Hirkara. A guide, a spy, a messenger.

HOWDA. See Anukara.

HINDOOS. The aboriginal inhabitants of India.

HINDVI. The current language among the Moghuls in India; commonly and curiously called Moors.

JACK. A fruit that grows singly on a large tree; not pleasant at first tasting, but highly so after eating a few times.

JASOOT, or Jalsoos. Another name for a hirkara.

JAWARY. A grain called in America and the West Indies, Guinea corn.

JAGEER. A grant of land, &c. from a sovereign to a subject; originally revokeable at pleasure, but now considered for life and hereditary.

JAGTERDAR. The holder of a jageer.

JUNKLE. Thick forests of great extent.

JATTARA. The anniversary festival in honour of a saint or revered character.

JEMADAR. A commissioned officer in our native corps; being the junior, and carrying the colour, may be called the ensign.

JINJAL. A large musquet fixed on a swivel, from which balls of different sizes, from two ounces to ten, are fired from country forts through loop-holes with great precision: they annoy us in attacks by picking off the officers.

ISLAMISM. The orthodox faith of the Mahomedans.

KAFIR. An infidel. The Musselmans call all by that name who are not of their faith: a term of great reproach.

KILLENDAR. The commander of a fort: from the Persian *Kalib*, a fort, and *dar*, holder or possessor.

KURROOK. A body of military, corresponding nearest to our term brigade, being of any number from one to six or eight thousand. The word is Turkish, and as to number, has not, as is by some supposed, any definite bounds.

KUMENAB. A sort of a silk or satin ground, with flowers of gold or silver: generally called by Europeans kincob.

KUNDREE. A tribute: the same in Hindvi, as *PRIMEVER* in Persian.

KURRA. A manuscript.

KOILAK. The rope made of the fibres of the external covering of the cocoa nut: commonly written coir.

KROOR. A hundred lak, or ten millions. A kroor of rupees may be roundly computed at one million sterling.

KOSI. In Major Rennell's memoir, referring from this word (there spelled *cosi*) in the index, will be found, all the information that could be collected of this measure, from every publication extant; given with all the accuracy that a long residence in India can be supposed to authorize. After, however, receiving the Major's information on the *kosi*, we were not at all times able to

apply it in our journeyings in the Peninsula ; where the term *kofs* conveyed to our mind no definite idea, unless we heard also to what part of the country it alluded. From Poona to the Krishna this fluctuating measurement may be estimated at a mile and a half ; sometimes more, sometimes less : from the Krishna to the Toombudra it increases, and is at the latter three miles and upward :—thence to Seringapatam it continues increasing, and we have in that part found a days march of four *kofs*, measure nearly twenty miles ; at other times sixteen and less. About Poona we could march ten *kofs*. *Kosses* of two and three miles are called *packa kofs* ; those under, *cutch* *kofs* : the larger are called *Saltanee*, in whose (Tippoo's) country only they are lengthened to that extent. The common method of reckoning distances is by villages :—if a *hircarrah* be asked the distance from Seringapatam to Darwar, he will calculate the number, and say it is so many *gora*, or *gow* ; that is to say villages or towns, which multiplied by four gives the number of *kofs* ; there being, on most high roads, in Tippoo's country particularly, a considerable town at the end of every four *kofs*. We beg it may be understood, that it is not our intention, when we set bounds, to a certain description of *kofs*, to circumscribe it exactly within those bounds : we speak in very general terms ; nor would we be supposed, when speaking of a language being spoken within particular degrees of longitude and latitude, as drawing a line with scale and compasses, and confining such language to that precise distance from Greenwich or the Equator. The reader will not, we trust, peruse this book with a view to any such scrupulous exactness, but consider by whom and under what circumstances it is written ; when it will be evident, that those parts are intended to convey general information, and to assist him in his journeys, &c. in that country, should it be his fortune to be called thither.

LAK. One hundred thousand. The hundredth part of a *kroon*.

LASCAR. A native artillery man ; also a foremast-man on board ship. We cannot trace the origin of this word unless from *laskur*, an army ; which by the English is frequently called *lascar*. The word is, we believe, only used by the English.

LOOTER. A plunderer ; from a *hindvi* verb, which possibly might have originated from *Lootee*, a name given to the people of Lot or Sodom : *prapostera veneri addictus* ; as *Lootee* and other similar derivatives are used to express any bad character.

LOOP-HOLES. Holes cut in the curtain to fire through from the rampart, instead of firing over the parapet ; a most injudicious, but favourite stile of fortification among Eastern engineers.

LIMBER. A low two-wheeled carriage, on which the trail of a gun is fixed when travelling : it is released in a moment if wanted to fire, which is called unlimbering the gun : the cattle being yoked to the limber, guns are of course always dragged breech first.

MAUND. A weight used in India, of different gravity in different parts. A maund in Madras is about twenty-five pounds : a Bombay maund twenty-eight : a Surat maund forty ; a Surat *packa* or double maund eighty : in some parts of Bengal the maund is of nearly that weight.

MANGOS. An exquisitely delicious fruit, of which the finest species grows in Bombay, called the *Mazagon* mango. Goa produces several fine species of this super-excellent fruit, which in that article is the only superiority that India can boast over England. The mango tree affords large timber, but it is not much esteemed, as being more porous than several other kinds, particularly the jack-tree, which is not unlike our walnut wood.

MOORS. The common name for the language, properly called Hindi.

MOSQUE. A Mahomedan place of worship; probably a Turkish word, for in India it is called *Musjeed*.

MUSSELMAN. A Mahomedan man or woman.

MUSJEED. See *mosque*.

MONSOON. The rainy season; which on the Malabar coast begins with June, and ends in September; during which time the wind blows strongly from the south west, whence it is called the south west monsoon. The high land of the peninsula divides the seasons of the Malabar and Coromandel coasts.

NAWAB. A title of high distinction granted by sovereigns; originally called *Nayeeb*, (of which *Nawab* is the plural) a viceroy, &c. but it is now given sometimes as a military title; and is sometimes assumed by women. It is common in England to call by this name any person coming rich from India, a little altered into *Nabob*.

NAGARA. A large drum carried on an elephant or camel, to warn the army of marching, &c.

NAIQUE. The lowest non-commissioned officer in our native corps; he wears a knot like a corporal, and his rank and duties are similar.

NULLA. A small rivulet—the dry bed of a rivulet is also called a nulla.

NUEZERANA. We believe the plural of *Nuzzer*, a present to a superior.

PAGGAR. A body of horse of any number from five hundred, or less, to four or five thousand. It is a *Mahratta* word, and seems to have no definite meaning.

PAGODA. A Hindoo place of worship is so called, but not by the Hindoos themselves: the word we apprehend is Chinese. The name also of a coin worth about seven and sixpence sterling, called in India a *hoon*.

PARAPET. The sloping top of a fortification, over which the troops fire from the banquette of the ramparts.

PALANKEEN. A litter in which gentlemen in India recline and are carried on the shoulders of four men: this is a very safe, pleasant, and expeditious mode of conveyance, as the bearers go in a short trot at the rate of five miles an hour. To screen the gentleman from the sun, a covering spreads along the bamboo, which rises in an arch over the centre of the litter and projects at each end; by which it is carried. The covering, extended by thin bamboos, is of the same breadth as the litter or body of the palankeen, to which it is fastened by strings at each corner, and pins or spikes rising from the bamboo at each end: on these spikes, urns, or pine-apples of silver are generally placed. The covering when made of cloth and to roll up is called a *pinjaree*; when of waxed or oil cloth, for the rainy season, a *howda*: another covering called we think *chuppa*, is likewise used in the rains made of the leaves of the *brab* tree. The hinder part of the bamboo extends but a few feet in a straight line from the litter, but the front part projects forward sometimes several yards, and rises in a curve: the length of the projecting end, and the altitude of the arch constitute the beauty and value of the bamboo. At both extremities silver or golden ornaments of lions or tigers heads are frequently placed. The *pinjaree* is sometimes extravagantly embroidered. Although but four persons at a time bear the palankeen, two, four, six or eight others run beside it, to relieve the bearers at certain distances; and another servant carries a large umbrella made of the leaves of the *brab* tree: others, in number according to the fancy and circumstances of the

the master, ran before with swords or spears or chobdars: (see choabdar) and at night two, four or six others precede with flaming torches called *maishals*, composed of old cloths, which are kept alight by the frequent application of cocoa-nut oil which the *maishalche* (or *maishjee*) carries in a brass vessel. A bed, covered with silk or satin, and pillows, are laid in the palankeen.—Palankeen is the English method of pronouncing the name of this conveyance, which is properly pronounced and written *palkee*. European ladies are conveyed in a like manner as to attendants, &c. but their palankeens are made more like sedans, allowing them to sit upright in them.

PALMYRA. We have, but we know not why, supposed the palmyra to be the genus of which the drab, cocoa-nut, date, and areka trees are species. The palm tree and the palmetto are frequently read of, but we do not know of any tree particularly so called.

PATAN. A tribe of Afghans: the name Patan is said to have originated from some honours conferred upon the Afghans for their services to Shebeddeen, king of Ghazna, in reducing the city of Dehli, in his irruption into Hindoostan. The word may be supposed to be derived from the Hindi *patna*, to rush, alluding to their celerity in attacking the enemy. The Patans have greatly distinguished themselves in the history of Hindoostan, as brave soldiers; but they are sanguinary almost to a proverb: they are sub-divided into many sects. See Afghan.

PAYENGOUT. Opposed to Balagaut, (which see) the country situated below the ghauts, on the western or eastern shore of the peninsula.

PESHWA. The chief or sovereign of the Poona Mahrattas: the word originally signified prime minister, but that officer, as mentioned in note xviii. usurping the sovereignty, retained the name, and it has since been the title of the succeeding rulers.

PETTAH. A town or suburbs adjoining a fort, generally inclosed by a bound-hedge, wall and ditch.

PTRA. A person of revered memory: a saint. The word literally signifies a reverend man.

PICZ. A copper coin, of which fifty is the nominal exchange for a rupee.

P'HAUR. A portion of time equal to three hours.

POLIGAR. A race of Hindoos, whose spirit of independance has hitherto prevented the Moghal invaders of Hindoostan from subjugating them. They are men of great personal bravery, and in defence of their forts have been known to murder their wives and children, and fight until every man was killed. Their forts and fastnesses are chiefly in the mountains, and most inaccessible situations.

PLANTAIN. A fine fruit common in the East and West Indies, and in the southern parts of America. There are a variety of species; the smaller of which is called a banana: neither words, however, appear to be Asiatic.

PURGUNNA. A division of a Sirkar; to which it bears the same comparison as a hundred does to a county in England.

RAGEE. A very inferior kind of grain; small like mustard seed, affording a black coarse flour, which is seldom eaten but in times of scarcity. This grain seems peculiar to the upper country of the peninsula.

RAJAH. A Hindoo prince.

RAMPART. That part of a fortification on which the guns are placed.

RAJPOOTS. A military tribe of Hindoos, of great pride, assuming the honour of being all descended

defended from kings, which their name implies. They are brave, daring, bloody fellows, and although affecting to be of high cast, make no scruple of eating meat.

REVELLEMENT. A ditch is said to be revetted with stone, when the scarp and counter-scarp are faced with it, and such facing is called in French a *revettement*.

ROCKET. A missile weapon, consisting of an iron tube of about a foot long, and an inch in diameter, fixed to a bamboo rod of ten or twelve feet long. The tube being filled with combustible composition is set fire to, and being directed by the hand, flies like an arrow to the distance of upwards of a thousand yards. Some of the rockets have a chamber, and burst like a shell; others, called ground rockets, have a serpentine motion, and on striking the ground, rise again and bound along till their force be spent. The rockets make a great noise, and exceedingly annoy the native cavalry in India, who move in great bodies; but are easily avoided, or seldom take effect against our troops, who are formed in lines of great extent and no great depth.—This article is taken from Major Diron's glossary.

ROHILLA. A tribe of Afghans in the northern parts of India, whose claim to great antiquity and reputation is rejected by other tribes of Musselmans, by whom they are considered as of modern, and even of base extraction. In point of numbers they are formidable, as they could, if united, bring into the field 60 or 70,000 horse, but are not connected by any principle of discipline or subordination. They are esteemed as soldiers, and being mercenaries care little on whose side they fight. Their character is that of a treacherous sanguinary tribe, despising personal danger. Politically the Rohillas and Mahrattas have a mutual antipathy, but we see them serving in the armies of each other.

RUPÉE. A coin current all over India, worth about two shillings and three-pence sterling.

SALAAM. A salutation universal in India, performed by bringing the right hand to the forehead; to use the left hand in salaaming is an insult.

SANASEE. See Yogee.

SANDAL. An odouriferous wood, with which the bodies of rich Hindoos are burned: it is also used as a perfume in many cases, and furnishes an extensive article of commerce from India to China. When green the sandal wood emits no grateful smell.

SAREE. The upper and principal garment of Hindoo females. A most graceful and majestic dress. See page 292 of the narrative.

SERAT. See Durumshilla.

SEPOY. A native soldier.

SEER. A measure equal to, or somewhat more than a pint: also a weight, less than a pound.

SIRDAR. An officer.

SIEKAR. The government. The head of affairs.

STOCKADE. Piles inserted firmly in the earth, with five or six feet above ground, to impede the advance of troops, and for other purposes.

SUBEDAR. An officer in our native corps, who, being the oldest in a company, may be said to rank as a captain. All European commissioned officers command all native commissioned officers.

SOUBAH. A province; which is divided into *sirkars*, and subdivided into *pargannahs*. Major Rennell says, if he were to apply European names to these divisions and subdivisions, he should call a *soubah*, a kingdom or vice-royalty; a *sirkar*, a county; and a *pargannah*, a hundred.

SOUBAHDAR

Soubahdar. The governor of a soubah.

Sudderoff. A native banker, money changer, and merchant : generally by Europeans called a shroff.

Sultan. A king ; Tippoo's title or name : also a proper, and not uncommon name among muselmans.

Tank. A reservoir of water.

Tanna. The garrison of a fort.

Tattoo. A contemptible species of the horse.

Tam or Tom. A kind of drum with but one head ; similar, we believe, to the tamborin. Exactly the same as those to which the dancing girls of Hindoostan display their agility, we see in the hands of the ancient Bacchantes ; particularly those found in the ruins of Herculaneum. In India it is generally called tam-tam.

Toppe-khana. The place of guns ; in camp the park of artillery ; in garrison the arsenal of ordnance.

Tumbail. A carriage for the gun ammunition.

Vakeel. See wakeel.

Viranda. A balcony generally carried all round a house to keep the sun from the inner apartments ; virandas are much used for sitting in of evenings, as the coolest part of the house.

Wakeel. An ambassador, or envoy.

Yeed-gah. An open place of Mahomedan worship. One is described in page 326. A place of sacrifices.

Yoges. Hindoo mendicants, called also sanassees.

Zenana. The place where the ladies reside : the seraglio : also the ladies themselves. Derived from zunan, (the plural of zun) wives or women.

I N D E X

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ERRATA

ERRATA ET ADDENDA.

Page 108—Harpoonelly, the capital of the district of that name, is said to be in that part of the conquered territory retained by the Mahrattas: this is an error, which Major Rennell's communication of materials has enabled us to correct in our map, where Harpoonelly is placed in its proper situation.

Note to page 108—The account of the capture of Gwalior, said to be copied into Major Rennell's Memoir, was originally published by him, as an appendage to the plate, also published by him.

Page 218, line 7—For Hoondroog, read Hoofdroog.

Page 236—We omitted mentioning that while at Hoohly, some gentlemen arrived there from the Bhow's army, who reported that the distresses which we have related, were exceeded by the scarcity that prevailed for two days following, during which grain had risen to a still more enormous price: but a large company of Bandjarrahs arriving, relieved their immediate necessities, and enabled the army to reach the Toombudra in four or five marches; when, being in their own country, the troops and followers could easily disperse, for the purpose of procuring subsistence. The mutual depredations did not continue with so much rancour for the last two or three marches.

Page 262—Ellieott says the fall of Niagara is 150 feet: the difference of levels of the two lakes about 300.

Page 270, line 19—For gooddeffs read goddeffs.

Page 380—The tonnage of the port of London, by an error in our authority, which being a periodical publication we cannot refer to, is erroneously stated, by being taken for a wrong year, namely 1732 for 1792: it amounts now to upwards of 350,000 tons.

Page 384, lines 19, 20—For groves, read grooves.

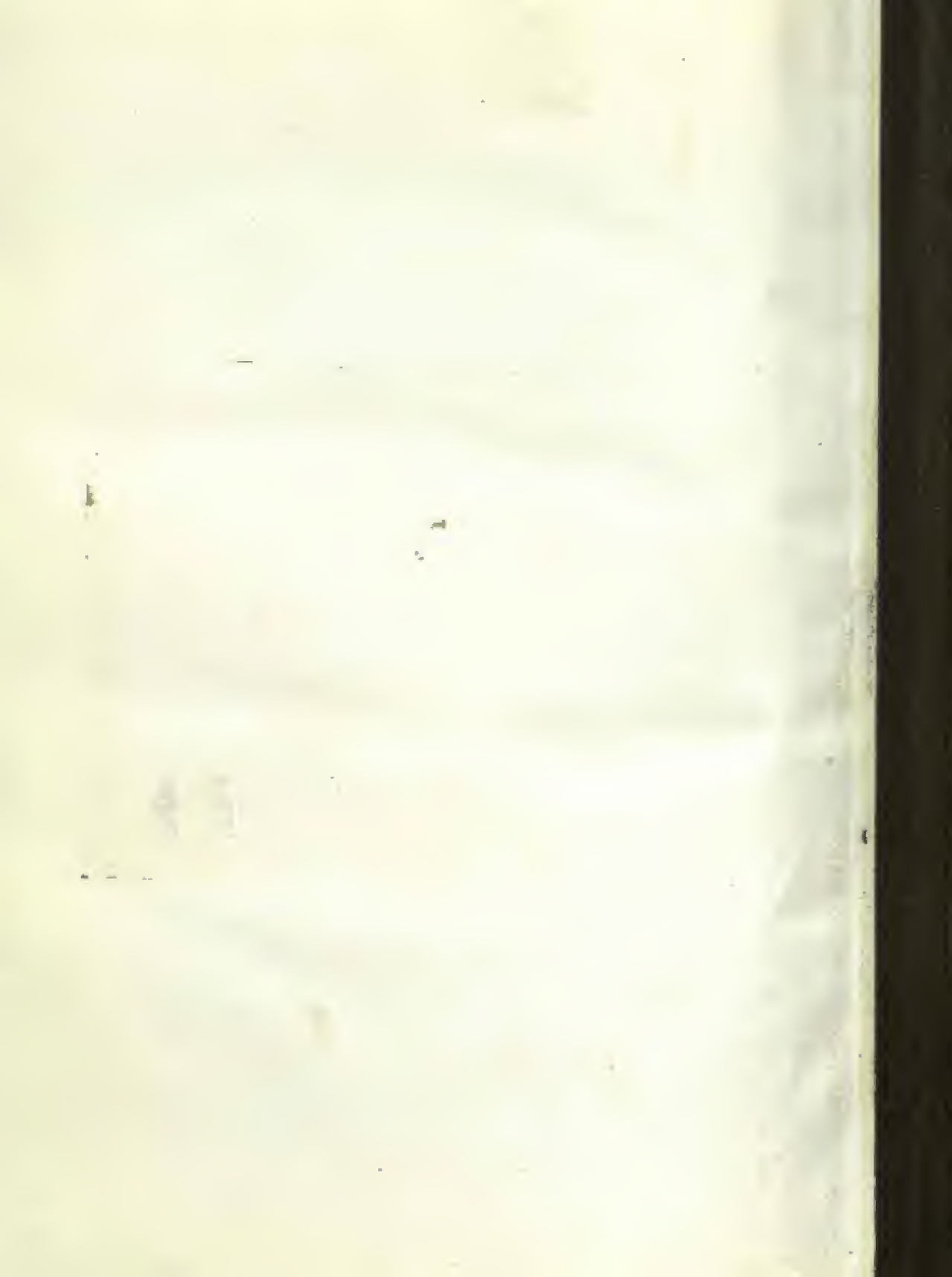
Page 389—The embassy mentioned in Note V. was from James I. to Jehangier.

Page 8, line 13—For Henery read Kenery.

Page 13, line 19—For map of the Peninsula read map of Hindoostan.

F I N I S.





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